"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Showers today; Friday cloudy; moderate temperature; gentle east wind.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 22,097. ••• NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1918.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius. | THREE CENTS Within 300 Miles. | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere.

FRENCH AND AMERICANS SWEEP FOE TO NORTH, GAINING TWO MILES ABOVE CHATEAU-THIERRY; BRITISH PUSH IN ON ENEMY'S LEFT FLANK

DEMOCRATS NAME SMITH AS HEAD OF STATE TICKET

Tammany Man Sweeps Saratoga Conference, Seabury Alone Dissenting.

ASSAILS MURPHY'S CONTROL

Ex-Judge, However, Says Smith Represents Best of Worst Element in His Party.

HEARST NOT MENTIONED

William Church Osborn Stays in Race, Believing Hearst Also Will Enter Primary.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 24.—The Democratic State Conference adjourned at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon after designating a full State ticket, headed by President Alfred E. Smith of the New York Board of Aldermen, and adopting a resolution commending its ratification by the enrolled Democrats in its primary. The resolution, it was explained, will make every Democrat who balks at the action of the conference a bolter.

Here is the ticket:

For Governor—ALFRED E. SMITH, New York.
For Lieutenant Governor—HARRY C. WALKER, Broome.
For Secretary of State—FRANKLIN L. BARD, Erie.
For Controller—BIRD S. COLER, Kings.
For Attorney General—CHARLES MORSCHAUSER, Dutchess.
For State Treasurer—JACOB G. COHEN, Westchester.
For State Engineer—DWIGHT B. LADU, Washington.

The slate was perfected in Room 213 at the Grand Union Hotel, occupied by Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy, at 4 o'clock this morning after an all-night conference, in which some shifts had been made. The conference swallowed it without a grin or a growl.

The only dissent came from ex-Judge Samuel Seabury, who cast his vote for William Church Osborn and made a speech which was received with hisses. In this he made it plain that he had no more love for Tammany Leader Murphy than he has for William R. Hearst, whom he singled out for attack in the opening session of the conference yesterday.

The conference gave Hearst the silent treatment. His name was not mentioned at the session today, nor was there even veiled reference to him. All through the designating and seconding speeches ran a sustained note emphasizing the necessity of proposing for public office only men whose loyalty to the Administration at Washington and its war aims was above suspicion.

Ex-Governor Martin H. Glynn, who was to have been sponsor for Hearst on the floor of the conference, came to town last night, but slipped out again quietly after he had looked the situation over and had reached the conclusion that it would be very indiscreet to suggest Hearst to the conference. No one appeared at the session today to take the place of the former Governor, and the Albany delegation, which it had been announced before Judge Seabury introduced his resolution at yesterday's session, was to start the ball rolling for Mr. Hearst, sent to the rostrum an ardent advocate for the designation of Al Smith when the balloting opened this forenoon.

Seabury Starts a Row.

As in the session of yesterday, Judge Seabury furnished the only excitement in the conference today. Judge Seabury was a delegate from Suffolk and his turn came when this county was reached in the roll call on Gubernatorial designations. He arose to answer for the delegation and chose to respond not from his seat, but from the open seats in front of the rostrum, which was the scene of his exploit yesterday.

The delegates, who seemed to believe that Judge Seabury would launch another attack on Mr. Hearst, gave evidence of their pleasure through vigorous applause. This mood changed into one of resentment almost the moment he began to speak.

"I would not be true to my own convictions or to the great Democracy of this State, utterly unrepresented in this gathering, if I let go by this opportunity to say that the rank and file of the up-State Democrats are entirely unwilling to have Tammany Hall dominate the organization of their party. For that reason I am opposed to the nomination of Alfred E. Smith, even though I intend to loyally support him in the primaries, if he is designated, and after the primaries should he be nominated. My choice is William Church Osborn, and I shall cast my own vote for him. I think he is the sort of a man the

Continued on Page Six.

U-Boat Sinkings During June Lowest Since September, 1916

LONDON, July 24. — The losses to British and allied shipping due to enemy action or marine risk for the month of June totaled 278,620 gross tons, this being the lowest record for any month since September, 1916.

The British losses totaled 161,062 tons, and allied and neutral losses 114,567.

The total losses for the quarter ended June 30 amounted to 946,578 tons, which was the lowest record for any quarter since the third quarter of 1916.

Sailings continue at the high level of recent months. The tonnage of steamships of 500 gross tons and over entering or clearing from United Kingdom ports, other than coastwise and cross-Channel vessels, totals 7,430,386 tons. The total sailings for the quarter ended June 30 was considerably higher than the sailings of the two preceding quarters.

SURE HE HAILED GERMAN RAIDER

Captain Price Faced Her Guns Just Before U-Boat's Attack Off Cape Cod.

EX-CONSUL PUT IN JAIL

Suspected of Aiding Submarine, Former German Official Is Government's Prisoner.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., July 24.—Captain William Price of the fishing schooner Elizabeth King, which arrived here tonight, reported an encounter last Sunday with what he believes was a German raider about twenty miles south-southeast of Nantucket South Shoal Lightship. A description of the vessel was sent to the First Naval District headquarters in Boston.

Captain Prince said the steamer approached within 100 feet of the Elizabeth King, keeping forward and aft guns trained on the schooner. "I expected he would hail us," said Captain Price, "but he did not, so I asked him through a megaphone if he had seen any fishing vessels in that vicinity. An officer shouted back something in a foreign language that none of us understood."

The steamer was about 2,500 tons, and looked as if it had been at sea a long time. Two unusually high wireless masts rose from the decks. It bore no name or home port and flew no flag. It had been camouflaged, apparently, but the paint was nearly washed off and the sides were covered with iron rust. There was a very large crew aboard, Captain Price thought.

The incident occurred between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning. This was three hours before the German submarine appeared off Orleans on the Cape Cod shore and attacked a tugboat and its tow of barges. The position given by Captain Price places the steamer in the lane of transatlantic travel.

All those on the Gloucester fishing schooner Robert and Richard, sunk by a German submarine off the Maine coast on Monday, have been accounted for today. There were twenty-three persons on the vessel. Three men were landed at Kennebunkport and eleven at this port last night. Four more were brought in here today, and four men and a boy were picked up at sea and taken to Boston.

The fishermen who arrived here today were picked up by a naval patrol boat. The four men and the boy taken into Boston were rescued at sea by a tug and transferred to a naval boat.

The sinking of the schooner Robert and Richard of the Gloucester fishing fleet Monday by a German submarine has not intimidated fishermen here. Schooners have gone to sea since the news was received, and the Captains agree that they will keep on fishing in spite of enemy submarines.

BOSTON, July 24.—Officials of the First Naval District made every effort today to locate the enemy submarine operating off the New England coast. Seaplanes, submarine chasers, and other craft were ordered out to supplement the regular coast patrol and protect shipping.

It was realized that the submarine has had plenty of time to travel many miles since it was last seen. Naval and marine men were inclined to the opinion that only one submersible had been in New England waters, but descriptions given by the crews of the sunken craft would indicate that there may be two. Men aboard the barges attacked off Cape Cod on Sunday reported the submarine to be 400 feet long, while the fishermen of the Robert and Richard placed the length of the U-boat at 250 feet.

ARREST EX-CONSUL AS A SUBMARINE SUSPECT

Former German and Austrian Official Seized at Manchester—Flagpole Among Effects.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 24.—Oswald Kuhnardt, formerly Austro-Hungarian and German Consul for Massachusetts, Maine,

Continued on Page Eleven.

SUNSHINE CITY.—St. Petersburg, Fla. Save Coal, Food, keep Warm, Well, Winter here. Board of Trade Booklet "F."—Advt.

THE JUSTICIA SUNK IN 24-HOUR FIGHT WITH SUBMARINES

32,120-Ton Liner Torpedoed Off Coast of Ireland on Westward Voyage.

11 MEN LOST, ALL OF CREW

Already Damaged by a U-Boat, Ship Is in Tow When She Suffers Vital Blow.

LACK OF CONVOY CRITICISED

Marine Men Here, Citing Loss of Big Transports, Want Warships' Protection Both Ways.

AN IRISH PORT, July 22, (Associated Press.)—The giant White Star liner Justicia has been torpedoed and sunk. No passengers were lost.

The Justicia was formerly the Dutch steamer Statendam, which was taken over by the British Government on the stocks at Belfast when she was nearing completion. She was of 32,120 tons gross.

Four hundred of the crew of the Justicia have been landed here. They report that the liner was sunk after a twenty-four-hour fight with submarines.

The first torpedo struck the engine-room and the ship then stopped. Several other torpedoes were fired, but only two of the missiles were effective.

The story of the fight between the German submarine and the Justicia, if it could be told, would make one of the finest stories in the annals of anti-submarine warfare.

Nothing which has occurred in connection with the sinking of the former White Star liner gives navy men any cause for misgivings over the submarine warfare. The defensive measures and methods showed up to excellent advantage and indicate that the Entente naval forces can always be counted on to make the enemy pay dearly for every attempt he makes.

Sunk Off North Irish Coast.

LONDON, July 24.—The White Star liner Justicia, says a Belfast dispatch today, was sunk off the North Irish coast on Saturday morning last. She carried a crew of between 600 and 700. Eleven members of the crew are dead.

The news of the sinking was announced by The Belfast Evening Telegraph, which quotes one of the crew as asserting that ten torpedoes were discharged at the ship. Four of the approaching missiles, he added, were exploded by gunfire from the liner.

The Belfast Telegraph says that land had just been lost sight of when a terrific explosion shook the Justicia. The crew was speedily mustered on deck, but it was soon ascertained that the damage was so trivial that the liner would remain afloat for a sufficient period to enable her to be towed to port.

A tug pulled alongside the liner for this purpose when two more torpedoes were fired by a submarine, which had in this he made it plain that he has no missed the target, passing between the liner and the tug.

Further attempts were made by the submarine to torpedo the Justicia on Friday night, but all failed, and it was not until Saturday morning and after the submarine had expended numerous torpedoes that the destruction of the ship was accomplished.

Torpedo Caused Explosion.

The final attempt was made at 8 o'clock on Saturday morning, when two torpedoes hit the ship. One struck the engine room, causing a violent explosion, and the other penetrated a forehold.

The liner was in tow at the time, and, as she did not sink until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, there was lots of time to transfer the crew to other rescuing ships.

From three to eight submarines are said to have been concerned in the attack on the Justicia, according to The Daily Mail, which states that the fight began at 3 o'clock Friday afternoon and lasted intermittently until Saturday morning. The ship sank about 1 o'clock in the afternoon after nine torpedoes had been fired.

When the liner was first struck the torpedo boat destroyers which accompanied her raced to attack the enemy and dropped many depth charges, while patrol boats stood by the ship and a tug took her in tow.

The second and third torpedoes were fired about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Both missed their marks, one going ahead of the steamer and the other aft. Two hours later another torpedo was seen coming, but when it got close a gunner on the Justicia, with extraordinary aim, hit it clean and exploded it.

Nine Torpedoes Used.

All was quiet until 8 o'clock in the evening, when the fifth torpedo was sighted. The gunners on the Justicia placed their shots so near it that the torpedo was deflected and missed its

Continued on Page Eleven.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. VA. The Greenbrier, European plan. The White, American plan. Wonderful curative waters. N. Y. office, The Plaza.—Advt.

Helfferich Envoy to Russia; 200 Shot for Mirbach Killing

LONDON, July 24.—Dr. Karl Helfferich, former German Imperial Vice Chancellor, has been appointed Germany's diplomatic representative at Moscow, according to a Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam.

An Amsterdam dispatch to the wireless press says that Dr. Helfferich will take with him two battalions of German troops to guard the Embassy in Moscow.

AMSTERDAM, July 24.—Up to July 19 more than 200 Social Revolutionists of the Left had been shot by the Bolsheviki for participation in the assassination of Ambassador von Mirbach and in the counter-revolution, the German Chargé at Moscow has been informed by Foreign Minister Tchitcherin, says a dispatch from Berlin. Among those shot was Alexandrovitch, Vice President of the committee which directed the plot against the Ambassador.

An additional 100 persons are under arrest.

END NOW IN SIGHT, FRANCE BELIEVES

Drive Shows What Can Be Done in Fall, with 2,000,000 Americans' Aid.

PRUSSIAN PRIDE HUMBLED

Vaunted Strategic Skill Fails in Absence of Overwhelmingly Superior Force.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 24.—This tenth day of the fifth German offensive, which has been transformed through the genius of Foch into an allied offensive, finds the allied armies in a stronger position and the Germans in a worse plight than at any other moment since the war began.

"If the Germans can be beaten to this extent before the Americans have more than barely entered the fight," is the sentiment of Paris this morning, "what sort of licking shall we be able to give them before the end of October, when we shall have a million Americans in line with us and at least another million here and waiting their turn to butt in?"

The strength of that argument lies in the fact disclosed this morning that more than 70 per cent. of the allied troops engaged in the present battle are French. Yet this people, whose military genius and sheer hard fighting grit have gained the splendid victory, the development of which the world is witnessing today, was firmly believed by the German high command a week ago no longer to possess either commanders worth considering or troops to fight under them.

German Myth Knocked Out.

The position today is an eloquent tribute alike to the low brain power of the Prussian military class and the inferiority of their boasted Intelligence Service, which filled them with delusions. The present battle more than anything else that has occurred in the war is convincing the world that Germany, deprived of overwhelming superiority in brute force, is a mere idol with feet of clay as the French have always contended.

Prussian militarism when pitted against the keen intelligence of the French nation and on fairly level terms in men and guns has always and will always prove that the German claim to be the first military nation in Europe is nothing but gigantic bluff. After four long years of desperate resistance Foch has been able to call the German bluff. Henceforward France will have no more fear of Prussian militarism, but instead a greater determination than ever to destroy it.

The second battle of the Marne has not only lifted deadly anxiety from the heart of France, but has converted what was formerly a calm logical faith that sooner or later victory was assured into a positive conviction that the end is now in sight.

The enemy will be able to congratulate himself indeed if he is able to extricate the whole of the 400,000 men who are now struggling desperately between the jaws of the French pincers. Expert opinion here is of the belief that Ludendorff is now en-

Continued on Page Four.

Rest and be well at Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C. Finest resort in the world.

RAIN HAMPERS RETREAT

Germans Forced to Abandon Some of Their Guns in the Mud.

AMERICANS NOW USE THEM

Rearguard Machine Gunners Fought in Ignorance of Army's Retirement.

FOE HURRIES UP RESERVES

Many of Those Designed for Flanders Drive Are Now Being Employed.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.
Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY, July 24. — The battle north and northwest of Château-Thierry is developing hourly in intensity and obstinacy, while the American troops with the French on either side are delivering a never-ceasing series of attacks on the German positions, where fresh reserves have been thrown in, the German high command to deliver counterattack and prevents further retreat.

It is now two days since a part of the retreating German armies faced about after they had got their smaller artillery planted in new lines behind them. In that time the Americans and French have not only held their own, but have decidedly pushed the enemy back, despite his obstinate resistance. Fresh troops are being constantly thrown in by both sides.

Of the last two days' fighting, it may well be said that the Americans have performed fully their task of keeping up pressure on the lower end of the German salient, while the French, British, and Italians continue to pound at the sides of the salient south of Soissons and southwest of Rheims.

The downpour of yesterday did not halt our operations. That it did hinder the Germans is shown by the capture of several gun positions by our troops which were marked by traces of the vain efforts of the German gunners to get their pieces back through the heavy mud. Contrary to the rule, some German guns were captured in good condition, and we have plenty of their ammunition to use in them.

Line of American Fighting.

The line of much of the American fighting runs from in front of Grisolles, in front of Epieds, and thence southwest toward the Marne.

We launched two attacks yesterday, which netted us gains of at least a kilometer all along the line. We completed the cleaning out of the —— [deleted] Woods and helped the French to take the greater part of the Bois du Châtelet.

At the same time French and American troops pushed north from the line running in front of Jaulgonne and Charteves, on the right bank of the Marne.

This progress was made in the face of most obstinate resistance by the Germans, who fought back every foot. Even when making steps backward, they endeavored to render our progress costly by leaving behind German machine gunners cleverly concealed in nests. These gunners were not told that the main body was withdrawing, and were left at the mercy of the advance. Several of them when captured expressed unfeigned surprise when told that their comrades had withdrawn.

The fighting for possession of the major part of the Bois du Châtelet was especially severe. Experiencing great difficulty in several sallies into the woods, the French troops moved around to the north, taking Rocourt, and the Americans moved around to the south, between the edge of the woods and Bezu-St. Germain. With machine guns playing on the woods, as well as American light artillery, the Germans by last night were well cleared from their vantage place.

This was one of a series of positions forming the German line established Tuesday night after their withdrawal north from the Marne.

Hard Fighting in Forest.

The Americans also had bitter fighting in part of the forest of Barbillon. Soldiers who were in the fight tell me the Germans had a machine gun for every ten yards of the front. The German artillery made it especially difficult for us to send reinforcements forward to the fighters, who had to beat their way into the woods, which were filled with rocky ledges, forming excellent nests for enemy machine guns. These German gunners were picked men and those we encountered during the last two days fought with much more personal bravery than the majority of the foe.

I was over much of the terrain between Château-Thierry and the front line late yesterday. The villages and fields presented a sorry spectacle. They had been successively targets for German, French and American artillery fire. In many fields there were not ten square feet of ground that did not have a gaping shell-hole. The villages were wrecked seemingly beyond repair, and in many clumps of woods two out of three trees had been shot down.

Along many roads German ammunition was piled high, as well as other war material. The haste with which the Germans withdrew is shown by the fact that at one place we found a complete telephone system, switchboard and all, in perfect condition.

The gigantic task of moving men and equipment forward has not given our soldiers time to bury the German dead, who are strewn along the roads, and especially in the woods. One American heavy shell had landed among a group of Germans loading ammunition into a truck. The débris of the Germans, the exploded ammunition and the truck still remains where the shell struck the outfit.

It is necessary for a country to have such ruin upon its soil to realize what war is, necessary for the people to have their homes shot to dust and ruin to know what the struggle involves. But the French spirit, indomitable and brave, is unshaken.

People Return to Ruined Homes.

Witness, for instance, the civilians I saw working today in Château-Thierry mending the holes in their houses and clearing away wreckage where nothing worth while was left of the places held so dear. Scattered in all parts of France in the first days of June when the Germans took Château-Thierry, as soon as the word went out that the French and Americans had recaptured their home town, back they came to take up their life where the hated Hun had interrupted it. They are a game lot, these French folk, the gamest in the world. They will stick to the end.

To the Americans in France the war so far is more or less of a great adventure. To the French in France it is a sterner and uglier reality. The American fighting men are bearing the blows of war in France, but in the French people as well as in the soldiers who have borne the blows of war in France for four long years the spirit of France is strong.

It should cause no disappointment to America that her soldiers are not moving ahead so fast as they did last Thursday. Then they took the Germans by surprise. Now the Germans have put up their reserves, have reorganized, and are doing their best to keep from going backward further.

It should be a source of the greatest satisfaction to the American people, a source of the greatest confidence in their fighting men, and of the greatest faith in General Foch, General Pershing, and General Pétain, that the allied troops, despite the best resistance the German high command can make, are still able to push forward, even though the pace be slower. The American divisions are doing all their Generals expect of them, and that should be all their country expects.

What Has Been Accomplished.

Should the allied armies advance no further now—although they will—they have accomplished great things in the last ten hectic days. They have met the vaunted drive of foe and put him well back across the Marne; they have hammered back

Continued on Page Two.

A SUMMER TONIC-DRINK
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Healthful, and most agreeable to the taste. Refreshes and invigorates. Try it.—Advt.

Official Reports of the Day's Operations

French

PARIS, July 24.

Night Report.—Between the Ourcq and the Marne our attacks, resumed this morning, were continued successfully throughout the day.

On our left we hold Armentières and Châtelet Wood, beyond which we advanced as far as Brecy, which we occupy.

In the centre Franco-American troops made an advance at certain points of more than three kilometers.

Desperate fighting has been in progress in the region of Epieds and Trugny-Epieds, which, retaken by the Germans yesterday at the end of the day, were reconquered again in a counterattack by the Americans. North of these two villages we have carried our line beyond Courpoil.

On our right we made progress in the Forest of Fère, north of Charteves and Jaulgonne. Further to the east we extended our bridgehead at Treloup and occupied the southern corner of Ris Forest.

In this sector we captured five cannon of 150 mm. and about fifty machine guns, as well as considerable material.

Between the Marne and Rheims there were intermittent artillery actions.

In yesterday's fighting, in the course of which our troops occupied the Bois de Rheims, south of Courmas, we made several hundred prisoners.

North of Montdidier, the total number of prisoners taken on July 23 in the region of Mailly-Raineval and Aubevillers is 1,850, including fifty-two officers, among them four battalion chiefs. Among the supplies captured were four cannon of 77 caliber, forty-five trench cannon, and 300 machine guns.

Day Report.—The night was marked by great artillery activity between the Marne and the Aisne and in the Courton and Roi woods, in the Rheims sector.

At 9 o'clock last night the Germans launched a counterattack west of Rheims, in the region of Vrigny. French troops broke all these assaults and held their positions intact.

There are no events of importance to report from the rest of the front.

German

BERLIN, July 24, (via London.)

Night Report.—Between Soissons and Rheims the day on the whole has been quieter.

There were partial engagements south of the Ourcq and southwest of Rheims.

Day Report.—There was lively artillery activity north of the Lys, near Arras and near Albert.

On the western bank of the Avre the French temporarily advanced as far as the Avre during a local attack near and south of Mailly. Our counterthrust re-established the situation. We repulsed in the evening enemy partial attacks, launched from Mailly and north of that place.

Between the Aisne and the Marne the enemy early yesterday morning, after bringing up fresh reserves, continued his mass attacks. General von Boehm's army completely defeated repeated enemy thrusts. The French and Americans again suffered very heavy losses.

Villemontoire was recaptured from the enemy, who retreated in dense masses, which were fired at by our artillery.

North of the Ourcq our annihilating fire smashed enemy attacks in preparation and during the first thrust. Between the Ourcq and the Marne we repulsed strong enemy attacks, for the most part in front of our lines.

Southwest of Rheims heavy engagements lasted throughout the day. Between the Marne and the Ardre, the enemy in four violent partial attacks advanced repeatedly in vain.

North of the Ardre the French, besides white and colored troops, also threw Italians and British into the fray. The attack of the Italians, who were effectively caught in their preparation positions, was only feebly developed and was rapidly crushed. The French and British also were repulsed at many points after a desperate struggle and partly by our counterthrusts.

ALLIES WIN HARD BATTLES

Whole Line Swings Forward From Below the Ourcq to the Marne.

AMERICANS STRIKE A BLOW

Retake Two Villages from the Enemy and Then Drive Onward More Than a Mile.

GAINS IN VRIGNY SECTOR

British Again Force the German Lines Back Against Heavy Resistance.

LONDON, July 24.—Heavy fighting has been going on today along the entire Soissons-Rheims salient, and the net result of the struggle has been important gains for the allied forces.

This is particularly true of the region between the Ourcq and the Marne, where the French-American troops, after hard fighting, overcame the strong resistance of the enemy and pushed ahead along almost the entire line.

The severest fighting, apparently, was in the neighborhood of Epieds, where American troops opposed German.

The villages of Epieds and Trugny-Epieds, near by, were recaptured by the Germans last night in a terrific counterattack.

Today the American soldiers attacked again, drove the foe from these villages, and pushed on beyond Courpoil more than a mile to the northeast.

To the north of this fighting area the French troops reached Brecy, while to the southeast also French and American troops swung forward through the woods of ridges on a wide front, reaching beyond Preloup on the Marne.

The gain of ground at several points was about two miles.

In the region southwest of Rheims the British troops again made important gains of territory around Vaigny.

Very severe conflicts have been going on in the district south of Soissons, but neither side has made decisive gains. Berlin claims the recapture of Villemontoire from the Americans.

Allies Progress by Jumps.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE AISNE-MARNE FRONT, July 24, (Associated Press.)—Along the line north of Château-Thierry the French-American forces have driven the Germans out of nearly all of the Châtelet Forest.

The allied advance was made in considerable jumps in that area. The Germans are continuing their rearguard fighting and depending much upon their machine guns.

The fighting today was not characterized by great artillery activity, although heavy guns continued to drop shells on the retreating enemy and served to some extent to disorganize his movements.

It was radically different yesterday, when the Americans fought three times for the possession of Epieds, the Germans countering every time and stubbornly contesting every movement made by the French-Americans. The Americans passed Epieds today with comparatively little resistance. The French on their part of the line also found the enemy willing to move.

Hot rearguard actions are continuing. The losses among the Germans have been lighter than usual, on account of their failure to resist the advance of the Allies.

The allied forces used mounted patrols at two places in maintaining contact with their armies in the rear. American cavalry was employed.

To the northward intense resistance was offered along the extended German right flank, but the reports are that the Allies have made gains and that the Germans have been unable to halt the movement toward their lines of supplies.

The Germans are known to have brought up fresh support forces at some points, but the Allies report the situation as favorable.

It is now known that General von Boehm, the German commander on

"KEEP COOL!—If you live in a suburban home, don't fret——" See top of page 22.—Advt.

The Times Special Cable Dispatches from the Battlefront

this front, has managed to move a large part of his guns and stores.

Owing to the fact that the day was bright and there was little wind, aviators played an important rôle in the fighting. American aviators in combats north of the Marne today downed five German machines. The Americans suffered no losses. Their first fight was with a German squadron of twelve planes, the battle lasting nearly two hours. Four Germans were downed. Later the Americans shot down another enemy plane.

Extremely hard fighting has been going on along the line south of Soissons, where the Germans are concentrating in full strength in order to prevent the further imperiling of their lines, over which supplies must reach them. But, notwithstanding the strong German resistance, the Allies have made gains here also.

The main railroad is now useless so far as the Germans are concerned, while the heavy guns of the Allies are reaching many of the wagon roads which the enemy has fought so hard to retain. The Germans can, of course, obtain limited supplies, but it is believed that these will not be sufficient to warrant keeping the big army in the salient which has been greatly narrowed by a week of battle.

PARIS, July 24.—The Havas correspondent at the front says the French north of the Ourcq are steadily fighting toward Oulchy-le-Château.

The fighting, he adds, surpasses in violence that of the March and May offensives, and the Germans rapidly are being worn out.

The wild talk of the German official statements, he says, proves more than anything else the confusion in Germany resulting from the allied blow. The Germans may delay their retreat by paying a costly price, but the necessity of reconstructing their general reserves will soon oblige them to straighten their front between Soissons and Rheims.

Fere Under Constant Fire.

ON THE FRENCH FRONT IN FRANCE, July 24, (Associated Press)—The fighting today was extremely severe southward of the Ourcq, where the Americans took Epieds, which they lost yesterday, and advanced with the French at least three kilometers, threatening Fère-en-Tardenois, which is under constant bombardment.

Around Armentières the Germans had massed hundreds of machine guns, which caused trouble, but could not stay the advance of the allied troops. The Tournelles Wood was reached, Brecy fell, and the French and Americans obtained a foot in Le Fère Wood.

Everywhere the enemy resistance was most determined, especially along the Marne, where they still hold some points along the bank, probably hoping that by keeping possession of them as long as possible, to save some of their immense stores of ammunition and other war materials which had been assembled with a view to making a great advance south of the Marne.

Southwest of Rheims the British and French have been fighting the Germans incessantly five days. The Germans are doing their utmost to protect the pivot on which their armies are retreating northward.

All their efforts have not prevented the allied troops from going forward, and in the last two days hundreds of prisoners from enemy shock divisions have been taken, while several German points, established in the small woods, have succumbed to allied attacks.

SURROUNDED TROOPS FED BY AIRPLANES

French Battalion Was Thus Able to Hold Out Till Rescued by Counterattack.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 24.—One of the best stories reaching Paris from the battle is that of a French battalion encircled by the enemy, but which kept on fighting with supplies dropped by airplanes.

The battalion was surrounded July 17 near Poucy. It held its ground, though it lacked a sufficient supply of food and ammunition. The plight of the troops was suspected at Headquarters, so planes flew over the position dropping loaves of bread and cans of meat. More food and cartridges were furnished the next morning in the same way.

Thus provided, the battalion held out till other French troops got to it in the course of a counterattack.

RAIDING BY BRITISH TROOPS.

Successful Operations Carried Out at Several Points.

LONDON, July 24.—Raids were carried out by British troops last night in the region south of Bucquoy and northwest of Albert, says today's War Office report. A few prisoners were taken.

A German raid on the British lines northeast of Bethune, on the Flanders front, was repulsed. The bulletin reads:

English troops carried out a successful raid last night south of Bucquoy, capturing eighteen prisoners. Our casualties were light.

A few prisoners were secured by another of our raiding parties northwest of Albert.

A raid attempted by the enemy northeast of Bethune was repulsed.

The hostile artillery has been active in the northern portion of our front, particularly in the neighborhood of Locre (a northern side of the Lys salient.)

GERMANS STILL EXPLAINING.

Correspondents Do Not Agree, However, in Their Statements.

AMSTERDAM, July 24.—German war correspondents are still sending to their newspapers voluminous explanations as to why the southern bank of the Marne was evacuated.

Hegeler of the Tageblatt of Berlin, explains that the capture of the heights on the southern bank of the Marne was essential to provide for a flank protection for the troops advancing further eastward on the north bank of the river. When this task was accomplished and it became necessary to meet the enemy offensive, he says, there was no further object in holding the southern bank.

Hegeler and Kayser of the Zeitung am Mittag of Berlin and also Rossner of the Lokal Anzeiger, each has his own version of how, undiscovered by the enemy, the Germans withdrew and blew up their pontoons and captured French guns, which it was impossible to take across the river. They also tell how the French gassed and bombarded evacuated positions, and how in their subsequent progress toward the Marne the French were mauled by fire from the northern bank and from battleplanes.

Baron von der Osten, in the Rheinische Westfalische Zeitung, admits that "the latest German offensive has come to a standstill, but only temporarily, and it reached its main objective." He argues that time works in favor of the Germans and that the main strategic position is unchanged, for "Hindenburg has other irons in the fire."

RAIN HAMPERS RETREAT

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

his beastly claws, clutching at Châlons and Rheims and eventually Paris; they have thrown back his front between Soissons and Château-Thierry, where it was nearest to the French capital; they have put the Germans on the defensive for the first time in more than a year, and the presence in the present battle of troops brought from the army of General von Arnim in Flanders promises to break up the planned drive against the British.

They have done more—they have broken up the plans the German high command decided on last March for drive after drive which should win the war this year. They have made certain that the allied armies can do more than hold the Germans until next year when the Americans and French and British and Italians will turn the tide in no uncertain way. They have shown that the German cannot win.

It is a long way from the Marne to the Rhine, but Foch and Pershing and Pétain and Haig know the roads.

Kaiser Was in Chateau-Thierry.

July 23.—The French people who stayed in Château-Thierry during its seven weeks' occupation by the Germans say that on June 3 and 4 the Kaiser was there.

These people said that the German officers later told them the Kaiser came to Château-Thierry on the morning of June 3 to watch his troops from Hill 204 while they marched down the Paris-Metz road toward the French capital. In the preceding two days the Huns had taken Château-Thierry and moved ahead thirty kilometers, and the German Emperor had come to stand at what he thought was a milestone on the road, and watch his men go onward to Paris.

The Kaiser never saw his show. For the day before he reached Château-Thierry the 2d American Division had taken a position on the Paris-Metz road near Thiolet and in front of Belleau Woods, and from the moment the 5th and 6th Marines and the 9th and 23d Infantry got there the Germans came no further.

The desperate attacks of the Germans to hurl back the Americans on June 3 and 4, perhaps, are now to be explained by the fact that their ruler waited for them to go on to Paris. It was on July 4 that the American artillery got into action with the French guns and spoiled the Kaiser's triumph.

Villages Now in Ruins.

Yesterday I went over the territory captured by our troops northwest and north of Château-Thierry in their victorious advance. I saw places that had been villages—Belleau, Torcy, Bouresches, and so on. The heavy hand of war has wiped away all semblance of habitable places and left desolate and dusty ruins of stone and mortar. The village that sheltered 500 to 1,000 souls is now but piles of débris. I saw dead Germans in profusion, lying where they fell and died. I saw the bodies of Americans who died to save France and civilization from those Germans.

Going north from the wreckage of Lucy le Bocage, I could not resist the impulse to go through the Bois de Belleau where I had been during the fighting a month ago, which prevented much inspection. Across the field with the shell holes so thick that one could step from one to another, I reached the rocky edge of the woods. Here, in machine gun positions, twenty Germans had been slaughtered. Here and there was stuck up a rifle and bayonet lock, making a cross marking the grave of some marines.

In the middle of the field lay the carcass of a cow, perhaps peacefully grazing when the war had made a No Man's Land of her pasture. Along the edge of the woods lay bodies of horses caught by the German machine guns.

It was uncanny to go through those woods which now have a place in American history. Every other tree was cut off by shell fire. Not a square foot of ground but bore marks of fighting. German machine guns in cleverly concealed nests stood with the bodies of boches lying across them just where they fell a month ago.

Here were the remains of a kitchen which had served its last meal; here the ruined dugout through the wrecked door of which one could see five German bodies lying where one of our 75 shells had got them while sleeping. Here lay a box of unused hand-grenades; here a pile of ammunition which had never killed marines; there lay a cache of decaying food—here, there, and everywhere, carnage in profusion, where the Germans had tried in vain to halt the Americans.

Near the northern edge of the wood was a large rock, and scattered about it lay the remains of a German airplane, which had hit it squarely after some allied aviator had sent a bullet through its pilot. Parts of the airplane had been scattered fifty feet in every direction. Here lay the body of an American, which had not been found in time to bury. We spread a shelter half over it, and, sticking his bayonet in the ground, hung his steel hat on it, so he would be found and given a decent grave.

Leaving the northern end of the woods, we came on a trench which the Germans had tried to hold. The German dead there were so thick that they lay one upon another in ghastly array.

We went on into what had been Belleau. Not one building was left standing. Americans were busy cleaning up the débris.

Crucifix Intact Amid Wreck.

To the east lay Bouresches in the same condition. In the ruins of the church stood a large crucifix, the only thing untouched by shellfire in the whole village. To the north lay the remains of Torcy, where our barrage had caught and killed so many Germans.

Now we stood in territory where the Germans were driven out on Thursday morning. Back of Torcy one end of a field was filled with graves where the Germans buried the dead falling behind their lines. In dugouts were tables set for last Thursday morning's breakfast, which the German officers had to leave hot on the table. In a corner were three beds and in another a pile of hand grenades and ammunition.

All along the road were individual holes where the Germans had dug in in the hope of holding back our troops. In every third or fourth hole lay a dead German, who did not retreat in time. German war material lay everywhere. Among the German bodies one saw here and there the brown which told of an American. All these were being buried rapidly.

Past carnage and mute graves and bodies marking dead German hopes in this region, our troops were moving forward against the retreating enemy. Wreckage of human habitations and war-pocked fields told of the vigor with which Americans make war.

Attack Develops Suddenly.

While I was in (deleted) the Germans began artillery preparation for a counterattack, which precipitated a bitter battle north of Château-Thierry. Where all had been quiet fifteen minutes before, hundreds of shells began to come screaming over, intended to tear up our advancing lines. From barrages put down just behind our front line a few kilometers away, to miles back, areas were reached by an intense German shellfire. Then our guns, which had been brought up, began to reply, their shells whistling back as the Germans' groaned over. One wondered if those shells ever met in midair.

It is a great spectacle, this game of war. With millions of dollars' worth of shells coming over to interrupt our advance, other millions of bottled death are going the other way to get the German guns shooting our way. In the midst of this inferno a new kind of explosion was heard. A German bombing machine high up dropped seven bombs near by, hoping to hit a strategic American point.

As we came back, twenty minutes after the artillery duel had started, we had to go out of the road, because of the fresh-made shell holes. From behind we heard the nasty rat-tat-tat that told that German machine guns were trying to check the new attack of the boys in brown.

BRITISH PUSH FORWARD SOUTHWEST OF RHEIMS

By G. H. PERRIS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, July 24.—A violent bombardment was maintained on the whole British line southwest of Rheims, from Vrigny to the Marne, throughout the night. Nevertheless, a further advance was made this morning in the British sector, which now reaches from south of Gneux and Janvry by Mery Hamlet to west of St. Euphraise.

The British position last evening was such that the boche was held within a crescent of fire, extending from St. Euphraise, which is ours, on the north, passing to the west of Bouilly and Courmas across the wood of Rheims by the east edge of Marfaux, which has repeatedly changed hands, to the south of Espilly and Nappes, two hamlets on the northwestern border of the Courton wood. From the wooded hills on the north and south of the Ardre, therefore, the enemy has been squeezed as by pincers, while he endeavors to retain the ruined forms and cottages in the valleys and keep the Allies off by counterattacks at the wings.

When the struggle began on Saturday, the British had before them four German divisions, the 86th on the north, the 123d across the Ardre, and the 103d and 22d on the south.

The first named, however, was no more than a regiment, and the second had suffered enormous losses during earlier engagements. For instance, one of its regiments had only 324 mon left. The British, who were formerly here, and after them the Italians, had, in fact, reduced these units to skeletons.

The British came to relieve the Italians, and actually attacked through their ranks, Highlanders on the north and county troops on the south.

The Germans were expecting an attack, but it was a great surprise to them to have Britishers on them again. It must be said that they put up a very strong defense. At no point have the British found it easy going. The left has done well in reaching the west end of the large wooded plateau of Courton.

Americans Counterattack.

In the American sector of the southeast the enemy made a strong thrust against his tireless pursuers, and, coming down the road from Beuvardry to Epieds, five miles northeast of Château-Thierry, he seized this village and the neighboring hamlet of Trugny. An American counterattack was promptly delivered and the fighting continues at Trugny. A slight advance was made north of Mont St. Pere and Charteves, where we are now two miles beyond the Marne. Fortified farms were carried by assault and our bridgeheads were enlarged.

The British attack in the Ardre Valley continues, supported now by French Colonial troops on the right. The small woods west of Vrigny were occupied during the day and further progress made beyond Bouilly and St. Euphraise. Three hundred prisoners and five guns were brought into the British lines yesterday afternoon.

This is a mere skeleton diary of a day which probably was as full as any other of bold feats and patiently borne sufferings, but if the sensational phase of Foch's counterstroke is over, we are, I believe, far from seeing all of its results. The enemy is holding out doggedly, but at a great disadvantage. The crowded and tortuous line of his retreat, for it must be regarded as a retreat until he reaches positions which offer a permanently defensible front, are plagued by swooping bombers and machine gunners, while all his chief centres south of the Aisne are now under our artillery fire. It is one of the most frightful warnings in military history of the peril of an insufficiently guarded flank.

The general battleline has not undergone a very great change in the last twenty-four hours, but, considering that the enemy had plenty of time to recover from the first confusion and bring up reinforcements, the progress made by the allied armies has been very satisfactory.

The sternest struggle yesterday was at the northwest, where the Germans are meeting the allied effort to cut across the high road south of Soissons and the centre where General Mangin's troops succeeded, nevertheless, in forcing their way beyond the road between Villemontoire and Tigny, reaching the hamlet of Taux.

On the south of the Ourcq the French regiments of General De Goutte attacked between Breny and Bezu St. Germain, advanced nearly a mile beyond the highway, and occupied Rocourt and the west half of Châtelet Wood. Genevroy Farm a mile south of Rocourt had been fortified, and was absolutely defended. Machine gun posts in Châtelet Wood also gave a good deal of trouble.

The front last night ran from Breny for a mile along the Ourcq, then turned by the hamlet of Armentieres near to Coincy and through the wood to Bezu. Von Boehn still held Oulchy Le Château, but it is now threatened on three sides and its communications are limited to one poor country road.

Other Surprises in Store.

But if any given surprise must be of short duration, there are always new fields in which a competent commander may seek another. If the German Army had been persuaded to believe that Foch's reserves were exhausted, it might have believed with better reason that General Debeney's army north of Montdidier was too tired to give any trouble at present. Yesterday's attack between Mailly Rainevil and Grisvesnes came like a bolt from the blue. The captured villages were overwhelmed in a few minutes and our whole losses were only about a tenth of the number of prisoners taken during the day—a perfect operation.

It is estimated that the German losses since the Crown Prince's last unfortunate adventure began, on July 15, are about 180,000, including 50,000 casualties in the Champagne and 22,000 prisoners, taken by the Allies during the counteroffensive begun last Thursday. In the last ten days between sixty and seventy German divisions have been engaged. It is possible that Ludendorff can put another forty or fifty divisions into the field for a fresh effort, but two considerations affect this question. In the first place, this final mass must be of lower military quality; secondly, there is no longer any doubt that the German Army is losing heart. Prisoners commonly say that victory is not now expected, and there are reports of large numbers of desertions. Until the failure of July 15 and proof of American valor, the power of old illusions remained, although the virus was already weakening. These ten days have brought something like a revolution, and it may be that the moral effects of the allied successes will be more important than those direct consequences which we can already measure.

ALLIED AIRPLANES OVERWHELM ENEMY

By WALTER DURANTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, July 24.—Though the official communiqués are more laconic, the battle is raging undiminished. The initial rapidity of the Allies' progress has been slowed down by the German reserves, flung in lavishly to effect, if not "stabilization," at least decongestion of the Marne salient or surplus men and supplies accumulated for the German offensive.

According to the latest information, the enemy has engaged sixty-three or sixty-four divisions, including many that were in his strategic reserve a fortnight ago. The startling ease with which the French took 1,500 prisoners and a line of hills north of Montdidier yesterday, thus completing the success at Castel on July 2, shows the condition of the German line divisions unsupported by first-class units.

The German command cannot be blind to the dangers threatening its line at points outside the main battle area, yet it has no choice but to continue to resist at all costs in the salient attacked on three sides simultaneously. Despite the appearance of stabilization, the enemy is still being outmanoeuvred by the Allies, and the general strategic situation remains as favorable as ever.

Germans Slaughtered from Air.

An account of the magnificent service rendered by aviation in the battle was given to your correspondent today at the headquarters of one of the finest French air fleets.

"From an aviation viewpoint the battle was divided into two periods: First, from Monday to Friday, when we concentrated attention on the Marne crossing; second, from Friday onward, during which the principal efforts were directed against the enemy's communications in the rear," said an officer on the fleet staff. "As early as 6 o'clock Monday morning we received detailed information from two Spad battleplanes about the German bridging operations.

"Bridges constructed beforehand were brought in one piece to the bank, launched perpendicularly to the course of the river, and allowed to swing across with the current into positions touching the opposite bank, where they were immediately attached. The whole business took only a few minutes. One of the Spads flew right across directly above the bridges at a height of thirty-five feet, raking the enemy with machine guns, the pilot stated, at a range approximating his own wing spread.

"The clouds were then too low for accurate work by bombers, but a strong force of Spads at once began harassing the enemy. Bridges—six were reported in use by 10 A. M.—were cleared for fifteen minutes at a time by the effects of the airmen's fire, and the slaughter of men and horses was terrible.

"One after another the battleplanes would drive toward the objective, loose a whole round point blank and rise to refit a new cartridge drum. Before noon bombing planes, each carrying five-inch bombs weighing nearly fifty pounds apiece, were sharing in the work of devastation. Dropped from a height of 500 to 1,000 meters, the projectiles could hardly fail to find a target, either on the bridges or amid the dense masses of the enemy on the banks.

"As soon as a bomber unloaded his cargo he would plunge and sweep the foe with his machine gun, then return for a new load and repeat the performance. That went on without respite day and night until the enemy recrossed the river and must have cost thousands of lives, besides fatal delays when every moment was priceless.

Bombing Planes Protected.

"How the Germans dreaded the air attacks was shown by the fact that numerous anti-aircraft batteries and machine guns were installed in the hills overlooking the river before the battle, but very few of our machines were thus downed, although all had their wings riddled. The German battleplanes were pretty aggressive, but, as usual, hesitated to tackle bombing planes in flying formation. When the latter swooped to drop bombs, they were effectively protected by a strong force of Spads above which engaged in continual combats with great success.

"The boche bombing planes were nowhere reported working by day, but seemed to reserve themselves exclusively for night work.

Transportation Centres Raided.

"The counteroffensive changed the allied tactics. In strong groups bombers, whose way was cleared by battleplanes, attacked transportation centres, such as Fère, Fismes, Bas-Oches, Coulonges, and Braisne. The imagination might picture romantic aerial battle with hundreds of planes engaged in a death struggle across miles of sky, but in point of fact the German resistance to such mass attacks was confined to hovering on the outskirts of the fleet in an attempt to cut off stragglers.

"On unit alone dropped thirty tons of bombs in three days on the Fere station and started a conflagration on Friday that has not yet been extinguished. As the boche retreat was accentuated the Allies' work was lightened by the congestion of the hostile aerodromes caused by the abandonment of advanced fields. The boches were so crowded as to cause frequent accidents and great confusion, which was augmented by bombing them repeatedly.

"Convoys on the roads also suffered terribly. At Loupiegne one bombing plane alone destroyed twenty munition camions."

Spad Pilots Keep in Trim.

Your correspondent talked later with a group of spad pilots, including Lieutenant Boyau, former Captain of the French international football team, now a crack "drachen specialist," with an official score of sixteen balloons and eleven airplanes. All refuse to smoke and they drink nothing stronger than light wine with water. The strain of air fighting during the active period is so great that only perfect physical training can withstand it.

The pilots go out twice always, sometimes thrice daily, in spells of two hours, and a spad can fly in all weather save fog or blinding rain. Nervous exhaustion is chiefly dreaded. The first symptom of it is nightmares, of which machine guns jamming and two boches "diving on your tail" are the commonest. A couple of days' rest is the only remedy. Good condition enables an airman to survive where a less fit man would perish.

They told me of a youngster shot down with a bullet in the stomach last Friday in enemy territory south of the Marne. Stunned by the fall, he soon recovered consciousness and crawled from his smashed machine into a nearby thicket, where he hid until nightfall. In the darkness he made his way two kilometers into the American lines, narrowly missing being shot by a sentry suspicious of a boche ruse. His comrades have just received a cheery pencilled letter from him in a hospital.

Fine Teamwork by Airmen.

Throughout the air service a realization of the value of the work has created a splendid spirit. Cutthroat rivalry is nonexistent, and all energies are directed toward perfecting teamwork, which is the secret of air success.

Boyau was loath to discuss his own exploits. He said:

"Downing a 'drachen' is not very risky in itself, but demands judicious use of cloud cover or a well-timed dive from a great height. But when firing on a balloon, you must look out for battleplanes diving on your rear. Land guns are of little use against a tiny spot moving at a terrific pace.

"Balloon observers never attempt resistance. Of two burned yesterday, the first jumped before I had begun firing. His hurry proved fatal, as his parachute failed to open. The other waited until his balloon was afire and then made a safe landing.

"No, I don't attack them as the parachute falls—not that I have any delusions about sparing the boche, but because generally I am kept too busy by battleplanes."

Boyau talked more readily about a friend, who crashed after an unequal fight yesterday in the northern part of the Riz Wood, across the Marne. Though badly shaken up, he extricated himself from the wreck and killed with his revolver a stray boche of a party searching for him. The pilot took his enemy's helmet and coat and managed to elude observation. He gradually made his way to the river, gleaning valuable details of the enemy's movements. Waiting for darkness, he swam the river and rejoined the French lines uninjured.

PURSUING FOE, SAYS PERSHING

Reports Progress South of Ourcq in Communique for Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, July 24. — Continued pursuit of the retreating enemy south of the River Ourcq is reported in General Pershing's communiqué for yesterday, received today at the War Department. The capture of positions north of the Marne is also reported.

The statement follows:

"Headquarters American Expeditionary Forces, July 23, 1918.

"Section A—South of the Ourcq troops have continued to press the retreating enemy. Our units crossing the Marne have gained possession of Jaulgonne and the woods to the west.

"Section B—In Lorraine a hostile raiding party was repulsed by our troops during the night July 22 to 23.

"In the Thann sector on July 20 our troops carried out a successful raid on the enemy's lines, capturing several prisoners. On the same day one of our patrols in the Saint Die sector entered a German trench and killed several of the enemy."

Cites American Aviator.

PARIS, July 24.—Sergeant James A. Connelly of Philadelphia is cited in today's official journal as an air pilot of remarkable adroitness. Sergeant Connelly has downed two enemy airplanes.

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PILLAGING REACTS ON ENEMY'S ARMY

Back-Area Troops and Stragglers Gorge Themselves While Front Lines Starve.

BOEHN SEEKS TO STOP IT

Order to Seventh Army Shows Officers and Men Sack Even Their Own Army Stores.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, July 23, (Associated Press.)—The lie is given to the claim of the German Higher Command that the retirement on the Marne is part of a set program by an order of General von Boehn, commander of the 7th Army. The 7th Army has borne the full weight of the Foch counteroffensive in the west, and its divisions around Soissons suffered heavily at the hands of the Americans, while those east of Château-Thierry were thrown back across the Marne by the pressure of the French.

For this reason the order of General von Boehn, written a month prior to the beginning of the battle, is of unusual significance. He deplores the lack of discipline, which resulted in the pillaging of stores in the back areas during the advance in May, when all edible booty found in the wake of the retiring French speedily vanished, instead of being distributed among the hungry troops in due proportions. The order continues:

"It is necessary to depart from the beaten track, which has been followed in the utilization of material and provisions and stores from the occupied territory. Hopes of the utilization of captured food as rations and of the distribution of a fixed portion of the provisions to the fighting troops have proved to be fallacious, owing to the fact that the troops have taken these provisions themselves and eaten them, without treating them as part of the authorized scale of rations.

Fighting Units Left to Starve.

"In this way some units, which have chanced to have the opportunity to capture booty of this description, have lived in abundance, while others are suffering privations. Further, it has not even been the troops in the front line to whom this more abundant supply of food has fallen, but second-line troops, train echelons, and, especially, stragglers, who are roaming about behind the army.

"It has even happened that men have taken food without authority and by force from the stores in the military occupation and administration, and, I regret to say, some officers have not been ashamed to interfere with the guard in the execution of their duty and to insult the officials to whose charge the provisions were intrusted. It appears to be necessary for the officials to follow the first-line troops as closely as possible and to be accompanied by escorts of cavalry or police, so that important stores and depots may at least be administered by them with as little delay as possible.

"If our progress results in the occupation of a new area, this must be placed under a regular system of exploitation as soon as possible. Order must be maintained in the villages by sentries and patrols. The troops must be prevented and prohibited from making requisitions in the fields and taking the crops. The people at home are so short of all provisions necessary to life that enough can never be done to diminish the amount which they have to supply to the army in the field.

"Rapid and complete seizure and economic use of provisions may prove of capital importance for the continuation of the operations."

Food Trains Looted Also.

The pillaging in the back areas, of which von Boehn complains, appears to have become widespread. Recent orders issued by the commanders of the 18th and 2d Armies opposite the British have revealed excesses which seem almost incredible, considering that the German military machine has been notorious for its iron discipline. Trains have been held up and the guards killed and provisions carried away by gangs of desperate soldiers intent upon satisfying their hunger, even if they are shot for it.

As a rule the troops in the front line are well fed, and prisoners recently taken corroborate this, but in order to supply them with adequate provisions the rations of the divisions resting or training in the back areas are cut down to a minimum, and the amount doled out to each man today is not sufficient to satisfy his normal needs.

All the orders issued on the decadence of discipline have been couched in curiously mild language, being in effect more of an appeal than a threat, as though the higher command realized that the men were in a dangerous mood and disinclined to submit to severe punishment.

While too high hopes must not be based on these reports of insubordination, it remains a fact that the discipline of the German Army at least on the Western front, is in a bad way, and the present defeat on the Marne does not seem likely to improve it.

FOE "DROWNED IN SHOALS."

French Observer Describes Mad Flight Over the Marne.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 24. — Le Temps special correspondent at the front gives striking details of the terrible position of the Germans in the depths of the Aisne-Marne salient, owing to the congestion and practical impassability of the roads that must be used by them in their retreat northward.

"The enemy's losses," he says, "from the bombardment of our airplanes were simply frightful. Many divisions have lost 50 per cent. of their effectives. In the river and on the road from Château-Thierry to Epernay, and on the heights of Jaulgonne, Barzy, and Passy, where the American troops are operating, are nothing but German dead lying all over the road where they had been mown down in closely packed groups during their retreat.

"The sight of these masses gives the lie to the German claims that the retreat across the river northward was effected tranquilly. It was a mad, headlong flight. The Germans ran at the top of their speed, and as footbridges were lacking many of them, in order to escape the murderous fire of our cannon and machine guns, threw themselves into the river in the hope of escaping by swimming and were drowned in shoals."

FRENCH WIN IN ALBANIA.

Capture Two Villages and Region on Right Bank of the Devoli.

PARIS, July 24.—The War Office statement tonight on operations in Albania announces the capture of two villages and the occupation of the whole mountainous region dominating the right bank of the Devoli River above its junction with the Holta. The statement reads:

"In Albania our operations terminated in the occupation of the entire mountainous region dominating the right bank of the Devoli above the confluence of the Holta River. On the left we occupied the villages of Izgyuma and Kokoshovo. We repulsed several counterattacks.

"The number of prisoners taken by our troops on July 21-22 has reached 642, including six officers. On the other hand, our losses have been insignificant. Our operations, which have been completely successful in Albania for two months, were conducted with effectives very inferior to those of the enemy.

"Our attacks have succeeded by reason of perfect preparation and the bravery of our troops, who, in the course of engagements, carried out sometimes in snowstorms and sometimes under an unbearable sun in a very difficult country, have by their skill and resolution taken indisputable ascendency over their adversary."

Austrian preparations for an offensive in Albania have been shattered by the drive of the French and Italian troops during the last fortnight, according to the correspondent of The Petit Parisian on the Albanian front. Enemy munition depots, stores of food and war materials have been destroyed or captured.

The Franco-Italian lines have been straightened out at certain points over a front of twenty miles, and their light columns continue to advance along the banks of the Devoll River, the correspondent adds.

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German Blunders Gave Him the Opening That He Was Certain Would Come.

COOL IN GRAVEST CRISES

"Wait! Wait!" His Only Words to Impatient Ones Who Were Eager for Him to Attack.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 24.—Nothing since the war has put allied Europe in such fine spirits as General Foch's reappearance is his own proper rôle. He has been "lying doggo" all these months awaiting a good opening and the arrival of American reinforcements, but he has never drifted a minute.

To Foch, the student, philosopher, and master-strategist, the Kaiser's battle has been a wonderful opportunity. In the darkest hours he has never been depressed. There is never the slightest bustle around his headquarters. One of our American Generals called there one day when the action was at a critical stage. After offering salutations, he was about to leave, but the Generalissimo insisted on his staying the whole afternoon, during which they discussed general matters.

On General Foch's table the whole battle is laid out, and while his Generals are fighting one action he is preparing another. He can figure pretty closely what Ludendorff will do in given circumstances. The matching up of brains between these two opposing leaders has become a feature of the war, now that the forces are about equal and the Germans have ceased to monopolize the offensive. Foch has one clear advantage over his rival—he has no Kaiser nosing about. Correspondents who were formerly attached to the German Headquarters tell me the Kaiser made himself an awful nuisance, and Ludendorff and Hindenburg resorted to all sorts of subterfuges to mitigate the inconvenience and injury of his constant interference with military matters. Foch had his difficulties at the outset, but his grip has steadily tightened, and after May 27 he perfected the organization and assumed more control.

Though he is a strict disciplinarian, General Foch is an excellent diplomat and gets on well with all his associates. Only such a man could have ironed out all the difficulties inevitably attendant upon putting a Generalissimo in charge. From now on our unity should work more smoothly than Ludendorff's. Foch has gained the full confidence of all, and all the allied Governments will back him up to the limit. Fortunately he is not a man to abuse his power. He has as much tact as firmness. With all his remarkable vision his feet are always on the ground. He is as plain as an old shoe, entirely without military airs, and delightfully free from egotism. Thorough preparedness and quick action are the combination he believes in. To quote one of his expressions, "The victory always goes to those who merit it by superior force of intelligence and will." Such are the comments one hears everywhere in London. Not even Paris rejoices more heartily in the success of this real soldier, whose motto might be the words graven on the gate of an ancient city: "Be bold. Ever be more bold. Be not too bold."

GERMAN BLUNDERING GAVE FOCH HIS CHANCE

Mistook His Patient Logic for Weakness and Plunged Flower of Army Into a Trap.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 24.—"Since yesterday," writes Gustave Herve this morning, "the name of Foch has suddenly, throughout the entire world, become as great as that of Joffre." And the entire world, including all of Germany that really knows the facts, undoubtedly agrees with Herve.

Hour by hour as the great allied victory between the Aisne and the Marne develops, France realizes more the genius of the man who has brought it about, and how sound was the action of the Allies in deciding, in spite of their long hesitation, to place the fate of the whole of their armies and their own priceless future in the hands of this one great soldier.

For several dreary, heartbreaking months murmurs of "Why doesn't Foch attack?" were frequent here. With Foch alone, however, was the knowledge of all the real facts of the situation. Several of these facts might have caused a panic had they been allowed to become generally known, and only the future will reveal to the world in general how critical, almost desperate, was the allied position at more than one juncture.

General Foch knew that in spite of all appearances the only possible policy was to wait. To every impatient Minister, who, while abating none of his confidence in the Generalissimo, yet failed to see the facts truly as did the great soldier who was strong enough to refrain from all attempt at spectacular advertisement, Foch answered: "Attendez, attendez," (wait, wait.)

The Germans, with characteristic psychological blundering, mistook Foch's patient logic for inherent weakness. France, their muddle-headed and always overrated intelligence service told them, was down and out and had no longer men to fight for her nor Generals to lead them. German scorn of France, based on bought and poorly paid for "intelligence," was one of the great factors Foch relied on to lead them into the fatal blunder which, beginning last week, landed the flower of their armies into the desperately critical situation in which they find themselves this morning.

When Gouraud in the Champagne abandoned Moronvillers Heights before the Germans even reached them, the onrushing Germans believed the French really were helpless and their triumph at hand. When Berthelot's army simultaneously gave ground in front of Epernay the German commanders shook hands with each other and the Kaiser came out to see the triumph of his arms. Then, to the enemy's unutterable amazement, Foch's moment came. Gouraud had merely played the trick of a clever jiu jutsu student in the Champagne. From his real positions behind he had the German masses under terrible fire, and his gunners who, knowing every inch of the ground and every yard of the distance, heaped the abandoned French lines with German dead.

Berthelot also gave ground before Epernay, but when the enemy, already shouting "Victory!" hurled themselves against the French commander's Italian, French, and American forces, they found a wall of resistance that said "thus far and no further." The arrival of liberal reinforcements in the shape of several divisions of well-seasoned British troops relieved Berthelot of all immediate anxiety. Having now got the enemy fatally entangled in the depths of their own salient, far from the possibility of effective help from the north and with thousands of them involved in the dangerous adventure south of the Marne, while Gouraud in the Champagne was holding cheerfully like a wall of brass, Foch suddenly made his tremendous and long foreseen thrust into the exposed flank of the maddened bull between Soissons and Château-Thierry. German amazement at this inexplicable lightning stroke from a direction which they were firmly convinced no danger could come was only equalled by the disorder into which they were thrown by this triple destruction to all their tremendous and scientifically thought-out plans.

That was only the beginning of Foch's triumph over the men who claim to be the greatest military leaders in the world. How great that triumph will be before the present battle is over can only be gauged for a moment by the degree of his success in preventing the Germans from extricating their defeated and demoralized armies from the critical situation in which he placed them between the Marne and the Aisne.

Foch's great attack against the flank of the German salient is being compared in many quarters to the offensive by which Manoury in 1914 with his so-called taxicab army drove von Kluck back across the Marne. The two offensives only superficially bear comparison. Manoury's offensive, that sound critic, General Lacroix, points out, was the prelude to a strategic reestablishment conceived and carried out by Joffre, the result of which drove the German lines back to the north of the Aisne. In the present battle Foch's flank attack has developed into a principal operation. "Already," says General Lacroix, "it has forced the enemy, while putting up a most active resistance, to abandon little by little the terrain of his recent offensives in order to concentrate on a new line of resistance. * * * There are yet some severe struggles to come, but the initiative of operations has changed hands and that is the capital point. Foch willed it; he knew how to take advantage of the opportunity and he will never release his grip."

PARIS, July 24 (Associated Press.)—Each day's operation brings further proof of the completeness with which the genius of General Foch has turned the tables on the Germans. Instead of slowing down to a condition of what has been called stabilization, as the general public from experience expected, the Allies continue to push forward in the face of determined and skillful resistance by the Germans, who had had time to recover from the first shock of surprise.

The enemy, according to reports, now has thirty-five divisions in the battle zone, 400,000 men of which are in the region north of the Marne. In the opinion of military observers the violent German resistance is due to political considerations, for it is to the immediate interests of General Ludendorff from a military standpoint to straighten out his line without delay.

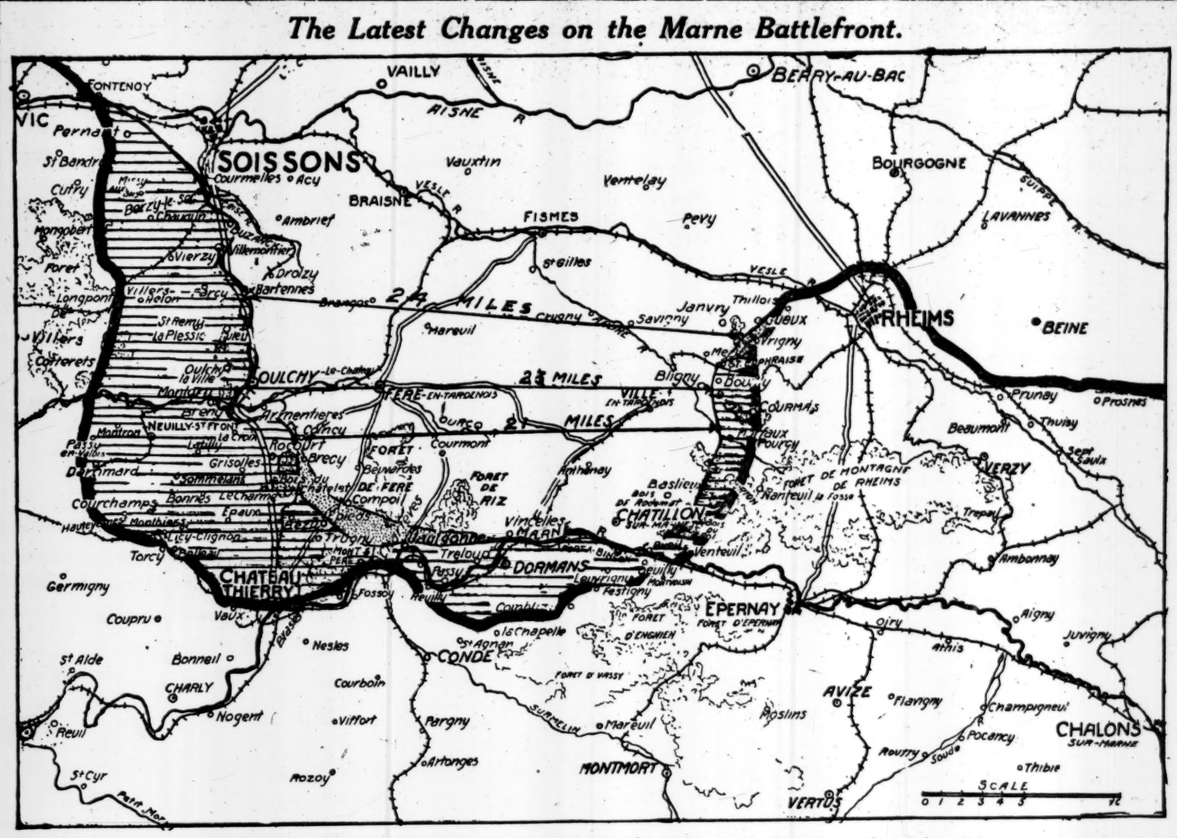
General Foch holds the initiative on all the battlefronts, and it is believed it will take the Germans at least two or three months to get up another full dress offensive. Meanwhile, American troops continue to land.

FORMER CZAR'S SON DEAD.

Succumbed to Exposure Soon After Father Was Executed, It Is Said.

AMSTERDAM, July 24.—Alexis Romanoff, the former heir apparent to the Russian throne, died from exposure a few days after his father, the former Emperor, was executed, says a dispatch from Moscow to the Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger.

The Latest Changes on the Marne Battlefront.



As has been the case for three days chief interest attaches to the progress made on the eastern and western sides of the salient, where the Allies are attempting to drive in the German flanks.

Further gains have been made by the French-American troops south of the Ourcq, especially in the region northeast of Château-Thierry. Here the allied forces have driven forward about two miles.

The British troops have again pushed the enemy back in the district west and southwest of Rheims.

The dotted area indicates the gains reported for the day.

'HELL OF A TIME TO STRIKE IN AMERICA'

View of Corporal X. of Glens Falls on the Duty of Workingmen at Home.

SAD IN SPITE OF HIS HONORS

Germans Shot Away the Village's Name Before He Learned Where He Had Won His Cross—And the French Papers Ignore Glens Falls.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 24.—The American soldier in France is not only getting proud of his own division, regiment, and company and calls them pet names, but he has also reached the point of having a personal affection for his own equipment. He thinks his gas mask a little better than any other fellow's. He feels about his rifle as a man feels about his favorite tobacco pipe or billiard cue. In other words, the American recruit has become thoroughly a soldier and his household gods for the time being are the things he lugs around on his back to save his own life or end that of an enemy.

I had an illustration of this today. A very high spirited American soldier, just from the front, carrying his rifle and forty-one pounds of equipment, trudged up three spiral flights of stairs in THE NEW YORK TIMES office to see the American papers. He stayed nearly all day, poring over THE TIMES files, thus devoting 25 per cent. of four days' leave to catching up on home news.

"France is a great country," he said, "but two things get on my nerves. I never can find out the name of the village in which I am fighting, and you would never know from the French newspapers that there was such a place as Glens Falls, N. Y. Now, Glens Falls is a regular place. I come from it."

He was searching The Times files as he talked. Suddenly there was a grunt of delight.

"Now, there's something about Glens Falls right here," he said. "I knew there would be. It says that the paper mill men are not going to strike. Well, they'd better not. This is a hell of a time to strike in America. They're getting a lot more now than I got in the paper mills. But you would think that the French papers would say something about Glens Falls once in a while.

"About that other thing that bothers me—not knowing the names of the places where we fight—some French villages are just one street and two long rows of houses. Sometimes the name of the village is painted on the last house. We were fighting through one of these streets the other day when I saw the name, but before I had time to spell it out a shell blew off that corner of the house and I never knew where I was.

"I felt kind of sore, because I had got this cross of war just outside that village the day before for taking a message through shellfire. Now, somebody will ask me where I got it and if I don't know they'll say I'm a faker."

He showed me the cross of war on his coat, with a silver star added to the ribbon. The cross was for making his way from one shell hole to another under heavy fire with an important communication. The silver star had been added because the soldier had risked his own life to bring in a wounded French Lieutenant. He also wore a ribbon showing service in Mexico.

"I want to get all dolled up in these crosses and things like a regular Frenchman before I go back home," he admitted. "Some fellows say they don't care, but all are crazy for 'em. I was hoping I'd get something all the time, crawling among those holes.

"Of course, the star was different, because you don't think of medals when you've got a wounded man across your back."

He turned from medals to equipment and thrust his rifle into my hands.

"That's the best rifle in the American Army," he said, "just lift it. Balance it. I've used sixteen all told in Mexico, the United States, and France, and that's the best of the lot. Being a Corporal and an expert marksman, I can generally get a gun to suit me.

"That one you've got in your hands there is almost human. I believe it would load, aim, and shoot all by itself if I was too busy. It never gets heavy because it has such a good balance, just like a garden hoe after you get used to it."

"When you're climbing out of your own trench, that rifle sort of helps you up, and when the bayonet is on and you're jumping down into a boche trench that particular rifle of mine sort of hands you down like helping a lady of a trolley car. It's a great gun.

"That's a beautiful gas mask, too. Best I've ever had, it fits comfortably, and when you get the knack you can spit out of it. I'd like to keep the same gun and mask all the way to Berlin. There's a village I'll know the name of."

Then the soldier resumed his search of the files for home town news.

LUXBURG NEARS HOME.

Arrives at Gothenburg and Leaves Immediately for Germany.

LONDON, July 24.—Count von Luxburg, former German Minister to Argentina, has arrived at Gothenburg on board the Swedish motor steamer Suecha, on which he sailed from Buenos Aires on June 9, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

The dispatch adds that Luxburg proceeded at once to Germany.

FINDS HER SON WOUNDED.

New York Red Cross Worker Meets Him in Paris Hospital.

PARIS, July 23.—A New York woman attached to the American Red Cross happened to be in Paris today and volunteered to help in taking care of the wounded coming in from the battlefield. She was working busily when startled by a loud cry of "Mother!"

Turning, she saw her own son, a young Lieutenant in the American army. He had been wounded in the leg by shrapnel in the fighting on Monday. The first news she had had that her son was engaged in the battle was when she heard his cry. She obtained permission to accompany her son to a hospital. After seeing that he was attended to, she went back to the station to cheer, as she said, the boys who had no hope of finding a mother to welcome them.

The mother is a social worker in New York and has been doing Red Cross relief work among the refugees in France. Her work usually keeps her in the south of France.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

It is beginning to look as if the German defense in the Marne salient had reached a point where it may be said to neutralize the allied offensive. Reports from this theatre are not altogether satisfying as to the extent to which they give detail. They are also conflicting as to vital matters. The latest indication is that the Germans have ceased their retrograde movement and are disposed to hold on to what they have left until they can retire under more favorable auspices.

This, after all, is not altogether illogical. It will be remembered that several days ago it was reported that German documents had been captured which indicated that the Crown Prince, commanding the Germans in the salient, had sent to Prince Rupprecht for help. If this help did not arrive a further retirement was a foregone conclusion. But if sufficient did arrive to make such a thing possible, the Germans might very well elect to hold on until the allied pressure should let up and then to retire without molestation.

If this were done, the losses in men and material would be negligible. All of the artillery could be moved back, the ammunition dumps sent over the railroads and highways, so that we would have very much the same sort of empty bag in our possession that was acquired when the Germans retreated from the Noyons salient in 1917.

A retreat is, under the most favorable circumstances, a difficult thing to accomplish. A retreat in the face of an active offensive enemy is almost impossible without suffering most heavily. There is no way of withdrawing troops while they are under attack without running the danger of a panic. In such a case the retreat would be turned into a rout.

In the present case, if the Germans began to draw in the sides of the salient they would automatically permit the French to advance and would endanger all of the forces which are at present holding the base. If, on the other hand, they should withdraw at the base, leaving to the troops holding the sides to beat off the Allies, vital lines of supply would be cut, necessary bases would be taken, and the holding forces would in all likelihood be forced to surrender in large numbers both from lack of food and from lack of ammunition. If the sides and the base should move to the rear in unison, a point would be reached where the salient had grown so small that everything in it would be destroyed by artillery fire.

In the present case there is nothing tactically weak in the German position so long as it remains in its present condition. Fère-en-Tardenois is, while under mid-range artillery fire, still some distance from the French lines and is no more out of action than are the roads leading from Amiens. The salient is so wide that only very heavy artillery can reache its centre, so that it cannot be said with full truth that the guns of the Allies can sweep the territory that is inclosed. The great disadvantage of any salient arises from this feature, the ability of the guns to inflict a reverse fire on either side. This feature is altogether absent from the present situation.

The great danger lies in the possibility of a further allied advance which will threaten or bring under close range some vital point upon which the Germans depend. Whether Foch can drive his forces into the German lines to a depth that this will be possible no one can say. As long as he keeps the pressure at the present high pitch it would seem that he thinks so, at any rate. But that is the key to the continuance of the offensive. It is almost certain that if it is made clear to the allied commander that the Germans are not going to retire, he will suspend the offensive. He is not checked yet. His attacks are still gaining ground, but the gains are small and are naturally expensive. In fact, in the fighting which is now raging it may reasonably be expected that his losses are at least equal to those which he is able to inflict on the Germans. But he must do more than this, of course, and will not continue on the offensive when it is realized that this state of affairs will probably continue.

It is noticeable that the German counterattacks are becoming more frequent and are in many cases putting the French to it to hold the ground which they have gained. This is an indication that the offensive and defensive are approaching an equality of strength. What lies behind it all of course we do not know nor do the official reports give us an inkling. Foch has, we may be certain, accurate information on which he can place full reliance and is acting in strict accordance therewith. But from any information that has come to us, it is beginning to appear that the end of the offensive is not far distant.

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BILL TO PUNISH GENERALS.

French Deputies Asked to Provide Heavy Penalties for Derelictions.

PARIS, July 24.—Drastic punishment will be visited upon officers of the rank of General for negligence and non-compliance with orders, under a new bill which was introduced in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday.

The bill, as published, provides that any General commanding a force in the presence of the enemy who, by negligence, non-compliance with regulations, or disobedience of orders, fails to accomplish a task assigned to him, or who loses or jeopardizes troops intrusted to him or those he is charged to support, or who loses a position he is ordered to defend, may be punished by dismissal from the army and imprisonment from two to five years, if the fault is inexcusable. A reduction in rank is also provided for by the bill.

Accused Generals have the right to appeal their cases to the Court of Cassation.

CANADIANS GREET PRINCE.

Arthur of Connaught Arrives on Way from Japanese Mission.

A CANADIAN PACIFIC PORT, July 24.—Prince Arthur of Connaught arrived here today from Japan and was met and entertained by provincial, army, and consular officials and representatives of patriotic societies. While in the Orient the Prince presented the baton of a British Field Marshal to the Japanese Emperor.

Lieut. Gov. Sir Frank S. Barnard led an official delegation which met the Prince and escorted him to the Parliament buildings, where an address of welcome was read by Attorney General J. W. Deb Farris, Acting Premier. In reply the Prince alluded to the great part Canada has played in the war.

Tomorrow the Prince will address a body of Canadian troops and later he will spend a few days fishing at a lake near this port.

Trade Preference Plan Formulated.

LONDON, July 24.—A committee of the Cabinet has formulated a scheme of trade preference within the empire which the Cabinet has approved, according to Walter Hume Long, Secretary of State for the Colonies, who spoke here today.

315

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$30, $25, $24 and $22.50 Fancy Suits,	$21.50
$30, $28 and $25 Fancy Suits,	23.50
$35, $33 and $30 Fancy Suits,	27.50
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$45, $43 and $40 Fancy Suits,	36.50
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Salad Dressing: 3 tablespoons Gulden's Mustard; 1 tablespoon sugar; 2 teaspoons cornstarch; ½ teaspoon salt; ½ teaspoon paprika; ⅔ cup water. Mix; cook; cool.

No need to buy a bottle of salad dressing when you have Gulden's Mustard.

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ALLIES CLOSING IN ON 500,000 TROOPS

Enemy Has Only One Railroad for Escape from Salient, Gen. March Says.

HAS THROWN IN 15 DIVISIONS

Foch Believed to be Rushing Up Heavy Artillery to Smash Congested Areas.

GERMANS FACE UTTER ROUT

Chief of Staff Says Six New Divisions Will Be Organized in America in July.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Massed German reserves are holding open the jaws of the trap General Foch has sprung in the Aisne-Marne region in a desperate effort to stabilize their lines without the crushing of the forces withdrawing from the Château-Thierry and Marne salients. Official reports to the War Department, however, show that the enemy has but a single railway line remaining in his hands over which to get his heavy material out of the pocket into which he has been forced by allied and American advances.

The situation was graphically explained today by General March, Chief of Staff, in a midweek conference with newspaper correspondents. For the last two days, General March said, the employment of probably fifteen divisions of Fresh German reserves on the Soissons jaw of the trap has practically steadied the line there. On the eastern jaw front, however, the enemy has been crushed back more than a mile and a half on a ten-mile front, further imperilling his whole position in the salient from which he is endeavoring to extricate his troops.

"The railroad running from Soissons to Château-Thierry is now either in our hands or under our fire," General March said, indicating the fronts on his war maps. "The only way in which the enemy can get out now, or get supplies over a railroad, is by the remaining line from Nanteuil, on the Ourcq, to Bazoches, on the River Vesle.

"It was necessary for him, if he did not intend to be caught absolutely in a pocket, to keep troops from advancing and cutting off this road, which would put him entirely at the mercy of the allied forces."

Heavy Guns to be Used.

General March did not indicate what development the continued battle all along the front of the greatly reduced German salient might be expected to produce. Among other officers, however, the opinion prevailed that General Foch was rushing forward masses of heavy artillery, which, with airplanes, would pound the interior of the German positions from three sides.

As these officers see the situation, the very strength of the German lines now established will make his losses great from the concentrated fire of the allied artillery and aircraft. The enemy forces occupy a wedge the centre of which is less than fifteen miles distant from the hard pressing lines of the Allies at any point. All his communication lines are within gun range, once the "heavies" get up behind the allied lines.

There is another consideration. Lacking railway lines on which to manoeuvre, the enemy probably is making desperate efforts to get his biggest guns away safely. The attacking lines are backed by circling railways, on which long-range weapons on railway mounts can be shuttled back and forth at will. It is recalled that the German attack on Château-Thierry little more than a week ago was accompanied by the fire of big naval guns, shells from which fell ten and fifteen miles behind the lines.

The bitterness of the battle around Château-Thierry and along that part of the north bank of the Marne where the enemy retains a footing probably is largely due to his determination to stave off Franco-American attacks from the south, at least until the big weapons have been dragged back to safety. The American advance reported today through Châtelet Forest and to the northeast of Epieds is beginning seriously to menace enemy positions further eastward on the Marne which are covering his withdrawal within the salient.

It has been estimated that the Germans now have as many as half a million men in the limited salient they still hold. About forty divisions are understood to have been identified there. The irregularly shaped pocket is about thirty miles broad at its base, between Soissons and Rheims, while its greatest depth is around twenty miles. Obviously, it is said, the enemy is badly cramped for space in which to handle his huge army.

Veritable Rout Possible.

Should the final rail connection northward come under direct gun fire, it is regarded as possible by many officers that a veritable rout would result, as the massed forces of the enemy could not all be got away.

Appraised at its lowest probable value, officers say, the counterstroke already has drawn in the enemy's most vital necessity, his reserves. His whole plan of campaign has been overturned in less than a week and it is regarded as more than probable that the initiative seized by General Foch will remain in his hands permanently, to be amplified into blows at other parts of the line.

The text of General March's statement today follows:

"On Saturday I called your attention to the importance of the railroad system in the salient which was under discussion as influencing the position of the Germans south of the Marne, and while I was talking the Germans were actually withdrawing from that salient across the Marne. Our official accounts indicate that he retreated from this position protected by smoke clouds, and continued his passage at night across the stream as soon as the line of railroad which furnished him with supplies, food, &c., was apparently destined to fall into our hands.

"Along the salient here, between the Marne and Rheims, on the east flank of the salient, the enemy has been pushed back over a ten-mile front for an average distance of one and one-half to two miles. This has been done by British, French, and Italian troops, through a very wooded country and over high ground, reaching up something like, perhaps, 500 feet above the streams.

"Along the Marne itself the Americans and French have closed the river at a number of points and now hold villages to the north of the Marne.

"The response of the Germans to the counteroffensive of Foch was to throw in at Soissons and south of it a large number of reserve divisions which he had not used in his advance across the Marne. Our belief is that he threw in there fifteen divisions, but the advance of the Allies at that point has been practically steady for the last two days, as far as our official information goes.

Only One Railroad Left.

"Looking at the larger scale map, the railroad running from Soissons to Château-Thierry is now either in our hands or under our fire. The only way in which the enemy can get out now, or get supplies over railroad, is shown by the remaining line running from Nanteuil on the Ourcq to Bazoches on the River Vesle. He may have constructed in addition to that in and along the valleys, small temporary field railroads, military roads, which would be of an advantage in handling supplies, but his main line of retreat must be along that main railroad. That is the only way he can get out large material.

"It will be observed that it was necessary for him, if he did not intend to be caught absolutely in a pocket, to keep troops from advancing and cutting off this road, which would put him entirely at the mercy of the allied forces.

"It is very interesting to note in connection with this entire movement the similarity between the Austrian advance across the Piave. The enemy having once gotten committed to it, the floods came and rendered further bringing up of supplies difficult and his retreat still more difficult, and in the instance of the counteroffensive the storm, of which you have read, concealed the movement of our tanks and made the enemy practically unaware of what was going on. It seems that the Lord has gotten tired of the alleged partnership of Me und Gott.

"The total area in the Marne salient lost by the enemy during the past week is about equal to the area gained by him in the drive in Flanders last April.

"The small attack by the French, alluded to in their communiqué as a local affair north of Montdidier, is not of essential importance with reference to the entire game, but it keeps the Germans guessing just the same.

"During this entire counteroffensive the American divisions which I have told you about before have been constantly engaged and were still engaged at our last official accounts.

Six New Divisions.

"With reference to the American program, I have directed to be organized in the United States six new divisions in the month of July. These six divisions will be organized at Camps Devens, Meade, Sheridan, Custer, Funston, and Lewis, and will be numerically designated from 9 to 14. In the organization of these divisions we intend to use as a nucleus in each one of them two regular regiments of infantry which have been taken from the regular regiments still left in the United States guarding utilities, quietly replacing them during the last month or two by home guards.

"These regiments are now moving into the designated camps as the National Army moves out, and the divisions will be an increase to the American forces. The remaining elements of these divisions will be formed by National Army drafted men.

"One of the correspondents has asked if I can tell what the 28th Division is doing. I will state that the present location of that division is unknown, but of course in an offensive like that, where everybody is fighting, the commanding General uses the American troops with the French whenever he needs to."

AMERICA TURNING THE TIDE, SAYS SMUTS

Gaps Left by Russia Filled with "Sterner Stuff" from the United States.

LONDON, July 24, (Via Ottawa.)—Lieut. Gen. Jan Christian Smuts of South Africa, in a speech here today, referring to the general military situation, said that it was most interesting and most hopeful.

"We must not cherish extravagant anticipations," he said, "but there is sufficient ground after the happenings of the last two months for cheerfulness and gratitude.

"We hope and trust that this time the tide has finally and conclusively turned. The gaps in the allied armies, due to the defection in Russia have been made up with much sterner stuff from the United States. They are pouring across the Atlantic at the rate of more than a quarter of a million a month, and it will not be long before the American Army in France will be as large as the Anglo-French armies combined.

"When it is remembered that Germany at the height of her power before the Americans came in could not strike a paralyzing blow, what will be her position when America's new and incomparable army is fully on the scene? We can be confident of the end, be it far or near. It is as sure as the rising of the sun tomorrow."

LONDON, July 24.—An official announcement today gives the views of an Australian correspondent with the Australian forces in France, who says:

"The German newspapers have been concentrating on decrying General Foch and depreciating the American forces.

"The campaign against General Foch, intended to shake the confidence of the Allies in their common commander, was hopeless at the start and has been utterly stultified by the second battle of the Marne.

"The newspaper barrage of depreciation of the quality of the Americans is intended for people inside of Germany, since we in France see and know. If the German comforts himself with the idea that they are not equal in value to any of his troops, so much the better, because his surprise will be very great. Their military authorities taught them the same fallacy respecting the troops of the British Dominions.

"We here on the spot know that the quality of those troops is infinitely higher than that of any of the German troops the Australians ever met in France.

"Australian officers and men, who know this war in every form, say that without exception the American troops are the finest one could possibly wish to meet."

New Record Troop Movement.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—A record for rapid troop movement was established at a training camp on July 7 when nineteen trains with 220 coaches carried 10,320 soldiers from the camp between 3 o'clock and 9 o'clock P. M., over two railroads. The former record for camp evacuation by rail, the Railroad Administration reported today, was seven trains leaving in one day carrying 4,000 men.

Serbs Inflict Heavy Loss on Foe.

PARIS, July 24.—The War Office statement issued tonight on operations in the East says that "on the west bank of the Cerna a Serbian assault detachment penetrated the enemy trenches, inflicting heavy losses."

For Permanent Memorial to Us.

PARIS, July 24.—The Mayor of Bordeaux has proposed to the Municipal Council a plan for a permanent memorial of America's aid in the war. He suggests that a replica of Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty be erected in the estuary of the Gironde River.

MAURICE EXPECTS NEW TRENCH WAR

Germans Preparing to Settle Down in Strong Positions, He Believes.

TURNING POINT IN CAMPAIGN

Next Problem Is Whether General Foch Can Prevent Another Offensive by the Foe.

By Major General Sir FREDERICK B. MAURICE.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 24.—It now looks as if the battlefront was beginning to settle down. The Germans have been fighting desperately hard on their flanks from Soissons, through Hartennes to Oulchy, and between Rheims and the Marne, to cover the withdrawal of their embarrassed centre.

There has not been any material change on the Soissons front for some time; and on the front south of Rheims where the enemy must have had large reserves assembled for his offensive only, the British contingent, which had apparently come in fresh on the northwestern spurs of the Mountain of Rheims, has been making slow progress.

Interest now mainly turns on where the new lines of trench warfare will be drawn. On the southern battlefront, where General De Goutte's American Army is still advancing, the enemy seems to be attempting to draw his lines along the high ground to the east of Oulchy, by Nanteuil, through the Forêt de Fère to the east of Jaulgonne on the Marne.

If he fails to stand there his next most probable line would be from Hartennes, through Fère-en-Tardenois, along the upper Ourcq, toward Châtillon. Here he would be within such distance of the railways, which run from Rouy to the north of Soissons, along the Aisne to Vailly, and thence toward Rheims, as to make it possible for him to supply his troops without much difficulty by lorries, and he would have, to some extent, overcome the troubles from which he has suffered ever since the loss of the Mountain of Paris prevented him from using the railway junction south of Soissons. At present it appears improbable that a Franco-American counterattack can force the enemy much beyond this line.

Paris Freed from Menace.

It is now evident from the news that the Crown Prince was in the act of reorganizing his forces on the front between Soissons and Château-Thierry at the moment when Foch attacked him, that he was, as had been anticipated, intending to follow up his advance across the Marne by an attack upon Paris from the northeast, and it is very likely from what we know of the enemy's preparation that he had in mind to combine this with another attack on the Amiens-Montdidier front which would have enabled him to continue his favorite offensive method of simultaneous blows on two flanks of a great salient.

So Foch's counterstroke has not only wrecked the German offensive, which was actually in progress, but must very materially upset their future plans, and he has now started out to complete this upset by his attack at Montdidier, which even if, as appears at present, it is only a local affair, should, combined with our own recent progress near Villers Bretonneux, disturb the enemy's preparations for an offensive very effectively and so complete the removal of the danger which has hung over Paris for the last six weeks.

Still more important in its effect upon the situation as a whole are the efforts which the Crown Prince has been forced to make to get himself out of the mess in which he was involved. We know from bitter experience how costly are counterattacks which have to be improvised in the midst of battle to save a desperate situation, and we may be quite certain that within the last few days the losses of the Germans have been higher and the exhaustion of their reserves greater even than in the first days of their abortive offensive.

Still, with all this, it is premature to conclude that we have yet succeeded completely in wresting the initiative from the enemy on the whole front. The German General Staff and the military party in Germany have committed themselves so completely to the policy of obtaining a military decision on the Western front that they are quite certain, if they are given a chance, to make desperate efforts to save their faces. Whether Foch is strong enough yet to enable him to prevent the enemy from getting such a chance remains to be seen.

Germans Face Strong Obstacles.

In any event the situation has been so enormously improved by what has happened during the last few days that it can now be only to our advantage if the enemy is forced to listen to the councils of despair and attempts to improve his position by another offensive. For even if he were to make considerable gains of ground it is no longer possible for him to end this year's campaign by leaving us in a position of such embarrassment as would have opened the road for an effective peace offensive. Further, if he does try to attack again he will, at best, end the year with his armies in the West completely exhausted, while the American troops will still be pouring steadily into France.

Therefore, from every point of view we may, without extravagance and without expecting impossibilities from it, regard Foch's counterattack as the turning point in the campaign of 1918. We should all extend our heartiest congratulations to the sorely-tried capital of France upon her release from the menace which, for the past six weeks, has been hanging over her. It is difficult for us here in England to appreciate how great has been the trial which Paris has been enduring with such gallantry, but if we cast back to the days at the beginning of this year when London was being bombed at each moon and remember that in addition to the incessant air raids Paris has been subjected to an intermittent and irritating bombardment and had before her the prospect of seeing this intermittent bombardment become a permanent and more deadly feature of her daily life, we can begin to understand what Foch's counterattack has meant both to her and to France generally. It is of deep interest to us to note that the ground over which the American Army of General de Goutte is carrying out its first great offensive is the same as that on which our first offensive in 1914 was conducted after we had turned northward from the retreat from Mons. It was Lord French's passage of the Marne just west of Château-Thierry early on Sept. 9, 1914, which forced von Kluck to begin his retreat, the crisis of the first battle of the Marne, the retreat which we followed up through Etrepily, Grismoles, Oulchy, and Hartennes, names which after an interval of four years are reappearing in the communiqués.

General Pershing Reports 108 Casualties; Total for Army and Marines Passes 13,000

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The total casualties in the American Expeditionary Force abroad passed the 13,000 mark today, when 108 army casualties were announced by the War Department. This brought the total for the army alone to 11,106. No marine casualties were announced, but 1,907 had been previously given out. The total for army and marines is now 13,013.

The army casualties today included 20 killed in action, 14 died from wounds, 17 died of disease, 2 killed by airplane accident, 5 died from accident or other causes, 48 severely wounded, 1 missing, and 1 prisoner.

Six commissioned army officers were included. Lieutenants William P. FitzGerald, Frederick K. Hirth, and William Charles Orr, Jr., were killed in action, Lieutenant Casher M. Kielland of Buffalo was killed in an airplane accident, Lieutenant Edgar A. Fisher died from accident or other cause, and Lieutenant Clarence M. Young is a prisoner.

SUMMARY OF ARMY CASUALTIES TO DATE.

Deaths.	Previously Reported.	Reported July 24.	Total.
Killed in action	1,043	20	1,063
Lost at sea	291	0	291
Died of wounds	695	14	709
Died of accident and other causes	551	7	553
Died of disease	1,411	17	1,428
Total deaths	4,491	58	4,549
Wounded	5,896	48	5,944
Missing, including prisoners	611	2	613
Grand total	10,998	108	11,106

ARMY CASUALTIES ANNOUNCED JULY 24.

Army casualties announced today, including names of next of kin and emergency addresses, were:

KILLED IN ACTION—20.

Lieutenants.

FITZGERALD, WILLIAM P.; Mrs. Mary FitzGerald, 3 Walcott St., Worcester, Mass.

HIRTH, FREDERICK K.; Mrs. J. S. Hirth, 140 21st St., Toledo, Ohio.

ORR, WILLIAM CHARLES, Jr.; William C. Orr, 2,207 South 15th St., Philadelphia.

HUNSAKER, G. E.; George W. Hunsaker, Dawson Springs, Ky.

Privates.

BELL, LEO; Mrs. Margaret Bell, 507 Union St., Chicago.

BLACKWELL, RAYMOND; Rush Blackwell, 335 Blue Field Av., Blue Field, W. Va.

CRAMES, CHARLES; Mrs. Tillie Crames, 851 Kelly St., New York.

GLEMSOR, CHARLES; Edward Johnson, 3,900 North Clark St., Chicago.

HEAP, HAROLD R.; Mrs. Elnore Heap, 507 Union St., Joliet, Ill.

KENNEDY, JOSEPH F.; Thomas Kennedy, 1,014 4th St., Catasaqua, Penn.

MEYER, JOSEPH; Mrs. Lena Meyer, 108 South Jackson St., Belleville, Ill.

MORIARITY, TIM; Tim Moriarity, 418 East Marcian St., St. Louis, Mo.

PAPOVASILUPULOS, JAMES; James Karounos, 1,824 West Harrison St., Chicago.

PFAHL, GEORGE R.; August Pfahl, 674 Evergreen Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ROWLAND, STARLING EMMETT; Lenels M. Rowland, Water St., Warren, Penn.

SCHMIDT, HERMAN A.; Mrs. Nellie A. Schmidt, 1,516 Kansas Av., East St. Louis, Mo.

SMITH, MARSHALL; Dennis Smith, Morgan, N. C.

SOMERVILLE, CLAYTON C.; Mrs. Martha Jennings, Raleigh, N. D.

TEUNONES, CARL J.; Paul Uza, 508 Magon Av., East Chicago, Ind.

WATT, ERNEST F.; George S. Watt, 114 North Carver St., Warren, Penn.

DIED OF WOUNDS—14.

Sergeant.

FINLEY, EARL S.; J. A. Finley, 22 South Harrisburg St., Steelton, Penn.

Privates.

ALBERT, BERNARD; Mrs. Pauline Sands, 910 Jennings St., New York.

BLASIUS, JOHN, JR.; Mrs. Anna Blasius, 1,937 North Keystone Av., Chicago.

FOSWELL, HAROLD; Mrs. Viola Powell, 4,545 Hazel Av., Chicago.

BUDZYNSK, WILLIAM; Mrs. Stanley Galewski, South Bend, Ind.

DALE, HELGE; Finntbott Bros., Grandview, Wash.

DEGREE, W.; Miss Alice Degree, Stewart, Minn.

GRAHAM, ERVING H.; Mrs. Nettie Graham, Greensboro, Ala.

GUNSBERG, CHARLIE; Mrs. Agnes Gunsberg, 128 Harris St., Staunton, Ill.

HELIKSON, F. W.; Mrs. Josephine Helikson, Franklin, Minehouton Co., Mich.

KING, FRANK MAXWELL; Bessie Green, Buffalo D. G. Store, Depew, N. Y.

LYNG, ALFRED E.; William Klartee, 1,440 Larrabee St., Chicago.

OBERTO, DOMINICK; Mrs. Margaret Oberto, 216 Minnesota St., Spring Valley, Ill.

REIL, JOSEPH; Sebastian Reil, Wathena, Kan.

DIED OF DISEASE—17.

Sergeant.

REEDER, JOHN R.; Art C. Reeder, Tipton Ia.

Mechanic.

VEARY, JOHN R.; Mrs. Mary Gerrivaoso, Merced, Cal.

Bugler.

PRANDIE, FRANK E.; Mrs. Charlotte Prandie, 1,612 N. Marston St., Philadelphia.

Privates.

BRAGG, H. W.; William Bragg, Cedar Gap, Mo.

BENTON, EDDIE; Mrs. Victoria P. Didley, Bridgeboro, Ga.

CONLON, W. M.; Mrs. Delia Conlon, 214 E. 7th St., Anaconda, Mont.

COX, ALTUSA; Mrs. Lucy Cox, White Sulphur Springs, Mont.

DELAND, NORRIS J.; Mrs. Violet Deland, 12 N. 39th St., Philadelphia.

HILL, HENRY A.; Mrs. Mary Hill, General Delivery, Cowgill, Mo.

JOHNSON, HARRISON; Clara A. Brian, New Orleans, La.

ELK, HARRY E.; Mrs. Lucie N. Hart, Fort Yates, N. D.

McEVOY, JOHN JAMES; Joseph A. McEvoy, Gen. Del., Station C, Detroit.

MARREN, DOMINICK J.; Thomas A. Marren, 327 E. 33d St., New York.

REILLY, EUGENE J., Jr.; E. J. Reilly, 58 Lussex Av., East Orange.

RODVANSKI, THOMAS; Frank Jauseke, 1,720 W. 22d St., Chicago.

SPENCER, HERBERT GUY; A. C. Spencer, Ashland, Ore.

WILLIAMS, Paul E.; Mrs. Cora Williams, 2,235 Sunset Av., Bakersfield, Cal.

DIED OF AIRPLANE ACCIDENT—2.

Lieutenant.

KIELLAND, CASPER M.; Sir S. Munch Kielland, Lehigh Terminal Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

Sergeant.

MOSHER, JAMES C.; Charles F. Mosher, 711 7th Av., San Luis Obispo, Cal.

DIED FROM ACCIDENT AND OTHER CAUSES—5.

Lieutenant.

FISHER, EDGAR A.; Chesmur A. Fisher, Oriska, N. D.

Sergeant.

HARLACKER, RALPH E.; Mrs. Archie Guy Henninger, 208 N. 6th St., Allentown, Penn.

Privates.

KETTERING, LESTER E.; Mrs. Sylvia Kettering, 102 21st St., N. W., Washington.

MOON, CHARLES S.; Mrs. Cynthia Moon, 943 7th St., South Bend, Ind.

POYNER, L. D.; Mrs. Mary Poyner, R. F. D. Box 120, Norfolk, Va.

SEVERELY WOUNDED—48.

Sergeant.

GLADYS, PETER; William Gladys, Gen. Del., Moundsville, W. Va.

Corporals.

BERRY, BAILEY J.; J. A. Berry, Colbran, Ala.

FISHER, THOMAS J., JR.; Mrs. Catherine Fisher, 504 Lincoln Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NICHOLSON, JOHN J. G.; Mrs. John Nicholson, 458 Wilmot Av., Bridgeport, Conn.

RANDOLPH, CHESTER; William Randolph, Bay St. Louis, Miss.

WALKER, L. E.; E. J. Walker, R. F. D. 7, Skowhegan, Me.

Mechanics.

MITCHELL, PHILLIP D.; Frank Mitchell, 216 East Madison St., Alexander, Ind.

STOCKHOFF, GEORGE; Charles Busch, 3,122 North Sawyer Av., Chicago.

Cook.

MOLLER, JOHN; Mrs. Isabella Moller, Grand St., Maspeth, N. Y.

Bugler.

WEBSTER, EARL A.; George J. Webster, Manchester, N. H.

Privates.

ARIS, WILLIAM M.; Mrs. Emily Aris, 784 East 4th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CULLIGAN, GEORGE; Mrs. Mary A. Culligan, Algoma, Wis.

DEASON, ENOCH V.; Mrs. Minnie Deason, McCrory, Ark.

DEATON, FRANK; D. A. Deaton, Clarendon, Ark.

EINUM, FRED; John Einum, Menomonie, Wis.

GOTEMBIEWSKI, LUDWIK; Miss Pauline Gotembiewski, 1,514 West North Av., Chicago.

GREEN, JOHN C.; James S. Brown, Shelbyville, Mo.

HASKELL, WILLIAM R.; Riley Haskell, R. F. D. 2, Albion, N. Y.

HAYES, QUILLIAM V.; Mrs. Cull Hayes, 111 D St., Lindale, Ga.

HEATH, JOSEPH L.; Robert M. Heath, Stanmore, Alberta, Canada.

HOLGATE, A. E.; Mrs. W. W. Holgate, Corvallis, Ore.

KELLY, MILTON; Robert Briley, Carlisle, Ky.

KENT, MICHAEL; Miss Mary McCarroll, 210 West 148th St., New York.

LALLY, JOHN FRANCIS; Charles Gier, 14 Palisade Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

LIGATO, JOSEPH; Mrs. T. Ligato, 824 South Main St., Seymour, Conn.

MACKLIN, ROBERT; William Macklin, Benton, Ill.

MILLER, HERBERT L.; Mrs. George Tompkins, Hillsboro, Ore.

PARKER, FRANK R.; Mrs. M. V. Parker, 722 Court St., Woodland, Cal.

PLOEGERT, AUGUST; Mrs. Sophia Ploegert, 425 Pine St., Janesville, Wis.

POOR, PETE; John Henry Poor, R. F. D. 5, Mount Ainburg, Ark.

PRINE, CHARLES P.; Mrs. O. E. Morgan, 1,624 Northeast St., Lansing, Mich.

RATH, ED C.; Mrs. Berly Rath, 72 Doris St., Buffalo, N. Y.

RAU, R.; Mrs. Margaret Jacobs, 2,500 8th Av., New York.

ROBERTS, HINES W.; E. D. Roberts, Leakesville, Miss.

ROSAR, FRANK; Mrs. S. Rosar, 514 11th St., Milwaukee, Wis.

SHUSTER, STEPHEN; Matt Shuster, Beaverdale, Penn.

SUBACZ, PETER; Anthony Subacz, 1,219 Elm St., Lawrence, Mass.

TALLIRE, EDWARD; Mrs. William Tallire, Wabeno, Wis.

TOTH, JULIUS; Andrew Toth, 9,803 Yeakle Av., Cleveland, Ohio.

VANDERLIP, ARTHUR L.; Mrs. Adeline Vanderlip, 135 East Elm St., Hornell, N. Y.

VAN LINN, PETER JOHN; Jacob Van Linn, South Kaukauna, Wis.

WAGNER, ELMER; Mrs. Bertha Wagner, 258 Waldon Av., Buffalo, N. Y.

WAGNER, CONRAD; Mrs. Mary Wagner, McLaughlin Road, Bridgeville, Penn.

WAINWRIGHT RAY; Alonzo G. Wainwright, R. F. D. 1, Rossie, N. Y.

WARREN, THEODORE W.; Mrs. Catherine Warren, 107 Academy Hill Road, Brighton, Mass.

WEBBER, WILLIAM; Mrs. Lena Webber, 331 North Franklin St., Janesville, Wis.

WELLS, CHARLES D.; Mrs. Mary J. Wells, Lebanon, Okla.

WILSON, PAUL I.; James Wilson, Kimbolton, Ohio.

MISSING IN ACTION—1.

Private.

WRIGHT, JOHN W.; Eldin Wright, Whitehall, N. Y.

PRISONER—1.

Lieutenant.

YOUNG, CLARENCE M.; Theodore G. Young, Valley Junction, Iowa.

PRISONERS, (PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING—3.

Corporal.

WILLIAMS, GEORGE M.; Ewing Williams, 340 South Green St., Henderson, Ky.

Privates.

JONES, JOHN W.; Mrs. Mary Jones, 1,014 Church St., Oxford, Ala.

POPE, EDWARD N.; Frank E. Pope, Hardwick, Vt.

END NOW IN SIGHT, FRANCE BELIEVES

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

deavoring to establish at any rate a temporary line of defense on the half circle which runs from Soissons along the outskirts of Oulchy-le-Château and south of Fère-en-Tardenois toward the wooded westward slopes of the Montagne-de-Reims.

Topographically this line offers certain defensive advantages. It is marked by a series of plateaux, in the front of which are series of forest-covered spurs, and would certainly prove a serious obstacle to a continued allied advance.

The principal question is whether disorganization of the retreating enemy has not gone too far to permit a fresh stand being made so early in the zone of retreat. In any case it is regarded as probable that Ludendorff will at least attempt a defense on this line, in which case Fère-en-Tardenois will certainly become the centre of a new French offensive battle.

The fact that the Germans are known to have begun to destroy their ammunition and supply depôts at this important centre of communications, however, indicates that they recognize the hopelessness of being able to make more than a temporary stand there. Everything depends, however, on the degree of disorganization the Germans have undergone.

Conditions in the steadily narrowing salient between Soissons and Rheims are described as infernal. Railways are nonexistent, and what few roads remain there are almost impassable.

Going northward are masses of exhausted and decimated troops being taken out of line, long convoys of wounded undergoing evacuation, heavy guns going to safety positions in the rear. Crossing these amid the utmost confusion are reserve divisions slowly coming in with all their supplies, ammunition, and food to perform vital work, relieve exhausted troops, and hold back the attacking Allies until the retreating armies can find safety behind a new defensive position which is being prepared for them at the rear.

Practically every yard of the whole region is under the fire of the Allies' heavy guns, converging from all three sides and kept constantly informed by airplanes exactly where enemy masses are.

Worst of all the retreating troops and especially the reserves coming up to relieve them are ceaselessly harried with bombs and machine gun fire from airmen flying just overhead.

The Crown Prince's armies are experiencing to the uttermost exactly what is meant by what the heir to the Prussian crown once described as fresh and joyous war.

This morning's news indicates Ludendorff is massing further reserves for defense of Soissons, which, coupled with the fact that yesterday the Germans indulged in no infantry actions either in the Champagne or on the Montdidier front, tends to show they have decided to remain on the defensive. The reason for this is believed to be that Ludendorff's available reserves are now practically exhausted.

As the result of our progress north of the Marne the important railroad to Paris and Châlons through Château-Thierry and Epernay is now largely out of range of German guns.

DEPICTS AMERICANS AS 'CANNON FODDER'

Wolff Bureau Has Tale of "Hundreds of Thousands" Dead in Drive.

CORRECTS FIGURES LATER

Falsehoods Remind Washington of Enemy's Old Attempts to Spread Dissension.

AMSTERDAM, Juy 24.—Telegraphing from the Aisne-Marne battlefront under date of Tuesday evening, the correspondent of the Wolff Bureau, the semi-official German news agency, says:

"Continuing their attack between the Aisne and the Marne, the French for the first time employed American cannon fodder in comparatively large numbers as an addition to their Senegalese auxiliaries.

"Dense masses of blacks and Americans were hurled against the German lines. They paid for it in some hundred thousands of killed negroes and Americans. In some places they advanced to attack sixteen waves deep. One wave after the other broke down in the German artillery and machine gun fire.

"Next day they renewed their assault seven times with gradually lessening force.

"On the third day the American infantry began to halt at the first rush, throwing themselves down as soon as the German artillery commenced. When the firing continued they retired rapidly so that at times their attack became a hurried flight.

Salvoes of Rifle Fire.

"On many occasions the German infantry stood up in the trenches, and while standing there received the Americans with salvoes of rifle fire.

"In the attack on July 21 American battalions of the 2d Division, advancing through the ravine of Visioneux, were caught in the fire of German machine guns which covered the ravine from the sugar works at Noyant. They immediately turned about and fled.

"American casualties on July 19 and July 20, especially officers, were exceptionally severe. Prisoners say some regiments were annihilated."

The Wolff Bureau this afternoon telegraphed a correction to the above report relative to the losses in the battle. Instead of "hundreds of thousands of killed negroes and Americans," the bureau says that the correspondent reports some "tens of thousands killed."

Americans lost heavily in the fighting at Epieds on July 22, according to the Wolff Bureau correspondent at the front. He says that after a desperate struggle, during which the village changed hands frequently, the Germans were victors. Eight American officers and 130 men were taken prisoner by the Germans, he adds, and twelve American machine guns were also taken.

Germans at Their Old Tricks.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The Wolff Bureau dispatch coming by way of Amsterdam today purporting to picture tremendous sacrifices among the American troops in the great offensive and containing carefully phrased references to the Americans being pushed forward with black troops, is characterized by officials here as the same sort of an attempt to create a depression in the United States as German official and semi-official channels have repeatedly turned upon the French and the British.

Any reference to the American troops as cannon fodder is obviously ridiculous. It is well known that they have been brigaded with British and French troops as well as operating by divisions among themselves. Any statement that any particular class of troops has been picked for sacrifice is said by officials to be almost unworthy of notice.

Every one here concedes that the American forces have probably suffered heavy casualties. How heavy has not yet begun to appear in the official lists. Last Saturday General March, Chief of Staff, gave warning that the operation would cost something, but added that the Government had as yet no knowledge of what it would be.

From time to time the German official statements have attempted to create depression and dissension in Great Britain's colonies by declaring that the Canadian and Australian troops were being sacrificed on the first lines. Then the German propaganda turned to the French with insidious statements that the French territorials, including the Senegalese and the Moroccans, were being butchered. A little later the same methods were used in an attempt to inflame the negro population of the United States with statements that American negroes were placed in the line of fire to shield white troops.

Today's statement is regarded as being wholly in the same class. When the American casualty list begins to come in officials are confident it will not be inconsistent with the results or with the sacrifices of the French.

MORE UPTON MEN ON CASUALTY LIST

Death of Charles Crames Discloses That 305th Infantry Has Been in Action.

More Upton men were in the casualty list issued yesterday, and it was also disclosed that the 305th Infantry, hitherto unreported, had participated in a fight on July 9.

Private Charles Crames, 23 years old, of 851 Kelly Street, killed in action, was a member of Company G, 305th Infantry, and the notification to his parents said he was killed on July 9. He was a salesman before being drafted last December. In a letter written recently he told of being on the march up to the front lines, and spoke of the high spirits of his comrades.

"Don't worry," was the advice of Private George R. Pfahl, killed in action, in a letter received some time ago by his parents at 674 Evergreen Avenue, Brooklyn. Pfahl was a member of Company D, 307th Infantry, joining that command last September. He was graduated at Public School 123 and for a time attended Brooklyn Evening High School. He was employed as a manager for the silversmithing firm of E. G. Webster & Son, 622 Atlantic Avenue.

Eugene J. Reilly, Jr., died of pneumonia when in the Quartermaster's Corps, Section 1. Before the war he had enlisted in Battery A of East Orange, and saw service on the border. He was transferred in May, 1917, to the Quartermaster's branch, and sailed two months later for France. He was 24 years old and formerly was in the plumbing business with his father. His home was at 58 Sussex Avenue, East Orange.

Corporal Thomas J. Fischer, Jr., of 504 Lincoln Avenue, Brooklyn, who was drafted last Fall, had been employed by Quinn Brothers, brokers, at 25 Wall Street. He was a member of the 307th Infantry. He was born in Brooklyn twenty-two years ago and was graduated at Public School 75. He is listed as severely wounded.

William M. Aris was severely wounded on June 24, according to word received by his parents yesterday at 784 East Fourth Street, Brooklyn. Aris is 25 years old and was drafted in March. Before entering the army he was an insurance man. A letter dated June 19 stated that he was going up to the trenches that night for the first time.

Mrs. Isabella Moller of Maspeth, L. I., received word yesterday that her son, John W. Moller, had been wounded in action on June 24. Moller is 23 years old and went into the 307th Infantry at Camp Upton last October. He was formerly a clerk for George F. Taylor, Manhattan broker.

John F. Lally was severely wounded in action on July 4, a telegram yesterday to Charles Geier, 14 Palisade Avenue, Yonkers, stated. He was formerly employed in St. Joseph's Cemetery, Dunwoodie. He reported last Fall at Camp Upton and was sent over in a detachment of casuals. Two brothers entered the British service at the beginning of war.

GREEK PRINCE MAY WED A WEALTHY AMERICAN

Former King Constantine Hopes by Brother's Marriage to Get Money to Win Back Throne.

PARIS, July 24.—Prince Christopher, brother of former King Constantine of Greece, is reported to be about to marry a wealthy American woman who is now in Switzerland, according to a Geneva dispatch to the Temps.

The dispatch says that the former King, who is now financially embarrassed, counts upon this marriage to obtain means for financing a campaign for the restoration of his throne. The Temps correspondent says that Constantine is, therefore, working earnestly to bring the marriage about and that his brother-in-law, the German Emperor, supports the plan.

There have been several reports concerning Prince Christopher's attentions to Mrs. William B. Leeds, whose husband was one of the early "tin plate" kings.

CHICAGO AVIATOR IS KILLED.

Malcolm Cotton-Brown Falls in Flight Near Gloucester, England.

LONDON, July 24.—Malcolm Cotton-Brown of Chicago, an American aviation officer, has been killed flying near Gloucester. He was at a great height when something went wrong with the engine, causing the machine to crash to the ground.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, July 24, (Associated Press.)—Lieutenant Warren T. Hobbs of Worcester, Mass., a member of the Lafayette Flying Squadron, is officially reported as missing since July 17, following an air fight.

Call 624 for Limited Service.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Provost Marshal General Crowder today issued a call for 624 registrants qualified for limited service, for work in the Aircraft Production Bureau, 600 to entrain Aug. 1 for Kelley Field, San Antonio, Texas, and 24 to entrain Aug. 2 for Washington for service at bureau headquarters.

Benjamin Franklin says:
"He that waits upon fortune is never sure of a dinner."

War and Thrift

The Great War has impressed on all of us the advantages of economy and *thrift.*

A bank account stimulates the saving habit, regulates expenditures and helps to put your private finances on a business-like basis.

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GERMANY IN RUSSIA PERIL TO THE WORLD

Dr. Morton Prince Says Advent of Allied Troops There Is a Military Necessity.

CALLS JAPAN TRUE FRIEND

Slogan "Berlin to Vladivostok" as Great a Menace as That of Hamburg to Bagdad.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 24.—There is as much danger to the future peace of the world after the war implied by the words "from Berlin to Vladivostok" as by the words "Hamburg to Bagdad."

That is the way Dr. Morton Prince of America sums up the reasons why the Allies should now help Russia. He is an expert on all phases of the matter, having studied it in Japan, and now is in France in touch with the best opinion of the Russians themselves. Being a phychologist, he attaches much importance to ideas conveyed by words. For that reason he objects to the word "intervention."

"That means meddling in a disagreeable sense," he said to me today. "We are called upon not to meddle but to do two vital things. They are to help Russia and to blockade Germany on the East. Both military necessity and altruism justify sending allied troops to Russia.

"What objection there is in America to doing this is based on two grounds, the fear of offending the Russians themselves and suspicion of Japan. There are those who fear that Japan, once in Siberia, will never come out, and that she advocates intervention for selfish ulterior motives.

"There is no real ground for such suspicion now. I have spent much time in Japan, and know she would neither wish nor venture to do anything in Russia that would alienate the United States. Japan's desire and hope for the future is to be an industrial nation. In 1916, when I was there, officials and business men said to me:

"'War with the United States would ruin all our future plans. We might win at first as Germany did, but we would lose all in the end. Most of our trade is with the United States. Most of our raw materials come from there. We cannot fight America.'

"That was in 1916, before America had big armies and her present facilities for modern warfare. Japan surely has more reason now not to offend America than she had then, so I am sure she would act in Siberia in strict accordance with the wishes of America and the other Allies. The Japanese Government is absolutely loyal to the Allies.

Japan's Promise to Russia.

"There is every reason why Japan should undertake the main task. Baron Kato, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, has told me that at the outbreak of the war Germany expected Japan would stab Russia in the back. On the contrary, Kato himself gave Russia assurances that she could remove every Russian soldier from Siberia and Japan would protect her interests. The time has unexpectedly come when Japan should be permitted to keep that promise.

"Japan has one sufficient national or selfish reason which justifies her contemplated action and which need arouse no suspicion in the United States or elsewhere. Having driven Germany out of Klao-Chau, Japan does not want her back on the Pacific Coast. But if Germany controls Russia, she will soon have Vladivostok as a German port.

"If the Allies don't soon come to the rescue, Germany will penetrate deeper and deeper into Russia, will extend her domination eastward and acquire an industrial, commercial, and political hegemony, which will more than make up for what she will have lost by eventual defeat in the west. Whatever the outcome on the western frontier, the war will end with victory for Germany if she holds Russia.

"Germany looks ahead. She thinks in terms of twenty years and more. It is not alone the prospect of securing food supplies during this war which she has in Russia, but she sees the prospect of establishing a vassal government at Petrograd. This would mean commercial arrangements and political control by which Germany would have unrivaled and unhampered access to the raw material of Russia and monopoly in a market of 150,000,000 people for Germany's manufactures.

"A military commercial empire—Berlin to Vladivostok. That is the potentiality of the present situation and the prospect which Russia, helpless in anarchy, holds out to Germany. Potentialities are what give a nation the stubbornness, the will to endurance, and therefore the resisting power to hold out in war when otherwise beaten. Take away potentialities from Germany in Russia, and soon there would be a crumbling away of ideals of 'Das Deutschtum,' and disintegration of the will to continue the struggle in the West. But so long as Germany can hope for compensation in the East—an Eastern Empire—she will have the will to fight on the defensive indefinitely on the western front.

"The Russian people must be helped as a military measure to shorten this war, and there must be a blockade of Germany from the East. It should be done now.

No Real Government in Russia.

"All information coming out of Russia—and I have interrogated many of the best-informed people—shows there is not only not a de facto Government, but not even a Government in principle. Ninety per cent. of the people recognize neither the Bolsheviki and their pretended Government nor the so-called peace whereby Russia and the Allies were betrayed.

"The words of President Wilson on July 4, when he formulated the aims of the Allies, exactly express the real feeling of the Russian people themselves concerning the Brest-Litovsk treaty of peace. He stipulated as a second aim 'the settlement of every question, whether of territory, of sovereignty, of economic arrangements, or of political relationship upon the basis of free acceptance of that settlement by the people immediately concerned and not upon a basis of material interest or the advantage of any other nation or people which may desire a different settlement for the sake of its own exterior influence or mastery.'

"All are agreed that if a force of allied troops were sent into Siberia it would provide a supporting nucleus around which could rally the people of Russia. Thus assured of support which would guarantee them protection, their courage would be revived, and soon the moral and material resources of the country would become mobilized against German invasion and penetration. That Russia can be shut off as a potential commercial empire from Germany is made evident by the ease with which a few thousand Czechoslovaks have risen and taken control of Vladivostok and the Trans-Siberian Railroad."

BOHEMIANS STARVING, DEPUTIES DECLARE

Food Question Debated in Reichsrath—German Attack on Czernin's Speech.

ZURICH, July 23.—The Austrian Cabinet headed by Dr. von Seidler, which has just resigned, was sharply criticised regarding the food situation in Austria-Hungary in the course of the sitting of the Austrian lower house on Friday.

Deputy Pik said that Western Bohemia for months had received no flour or bread, and that Pilsen had had no food for the last fortnight. Starvation in the latter place, the Deputy said, had led to most lamentable consequences, and the town had been placed permanently under martial law.

Deputy Seliger said that while the bread ration in Vienna had been reduced one-half, there were districts in German Bohemia where the rations were only one-fourth or one-sixth of that amount, and at places where bread was distributed it was only handed out in slices.

Food Minister Paul concluded a gloomy survey of the situation with the remark that he viewed neither the present nor the future situation with optimism. He was only trying, he said, to avoid a dangerous pessimism.

MILUKOFF IS LOYAL.

Germans Circulate Stories of Cadet Desertions of Allied Cause.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 23.—I have received from a Russian gentleman who is not a Cadet and has often severely criticised the Cadet policy a letter in which he complains of the rumors circulated here concerning the alleged desertion of the Allies by the Cadets, more particularly by Milukoff.

"I hasten," writes this gentleman, "to inform you that I have received news of an entirely contrary character. I have seen a man who left Moscow less than a month ago, and, though he belongs to a political group that is bitterly hostile to the Cadets, declares the report of the Cadets having gone over to the pro-German camp is in the highest degree improbable."

My correspondent adds that Vinaver, in particular, always has been a firm friend of the Allies, that he has done good service to the Allies in the past and will do so in the future, and that it is entirely unjust to suggest that he has become pro-German. The Cadets have from the first been the implacable enemies of the Bolsheviki, who consequently have done their best directly and indirectly by every means in their power to misinterpret their attitude. The Bolsheviki who surrendered Russia to German domination have made persistent efforts to disguise the real nature of their crime by insinuating or predicting through their agents in the allied countries either that the Cadets had gone over or would go over to the Germans, and the Germans after the failure of Mirbach's attempt to induce the Cadets in Moscow to form a Government under German protection have done their utmost to weaken the Allies' confidence in Russian support by spreading in all sorts of subtle ways amazing reports of the actions of the Cadet leaders, Milukoff, Nabokoff, and Winawer, in Kiev.

That Milukoff, who for years past has done more than any other man in Russia to analyze and expose in his books and in innumerable articles and speeches the ramifications of the German world policy, and who was the first in Russia to recognize and acclaim the principles enunciated by President Wilson, should at such a moment, even under the intolerable stress of the present situation in Russia, come to make his obeisance to the Germans is impossible.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS TO CURB VORWAERTS

Organ's Editorials at Variance with Utterances of Party Leaders in Reichstag.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, July 24.—Vorwärts, the organ of the German Social Democratic Party, is to be curbed, not by the military authorities, but by the party itself. Of late there has been a very noticeable difference between the speeches of the Socialist members in the Reichstag and the editorial utterances of the Vorwärts.

While Scheidemann was dovelike it roared in anger. While the Socialist Reichstagers adopted the usual formula of the Pan Germans that the Entente and America forced Germany to hack its way through with the sword, it has been constantly demanding some sort of a new peace offensive. The editor, Stampfer, is to be hindered in the future from going beyond the party line.

At a recent meeting of the Reichstag the Socialist majority faction members were almost unanimous in expressing the belief that the policy of the paper was fatal and dangerous to the party interests, and that of late it had become merely something like Stampfer's private mouthpiece. The Executive Committee promised to take the matter in hand to effect an "improvement."

GERMANY PUTS OUT NEW PEACE FEELER

Presents Suggestions for a Conference to Madrid Government, Vorwaerts Reports.

WANTS EASTERN SPOILS

No Annexations in West—Washington Sees Renewal of the Round-Table Scheme.

AMSTERDAM, July 24.—Germany has made suggestions for a peace conference to the Spanish Government, says the Socialist newspaper, Vorwärts of Berlin.

The suggestions are:

First—Germany wants no annexations or indemnities in the West.

Second—The peace treaties with Russia and Rumania may not be questioned.

Third—The principle of self-determination of peoples has not been discussed, but may be settled at the peace conference, where the fate of Belgium also is to be settled.

Fourth—The Balkan question is to be settled around the conference table.

Fifth—The freedom of the seas, the dismantling of Gibraltar and the Suez Canal and the right for Germany to use coaling stations.

Sixth—The colonial question is to be settled on the basis of the status quo.

The Vorwärts considers this a very reasonable peace program.

The term "status quo," applied in the foregoing to the German colonial question, has been rather loosely used in the past in connection with the solution of various peace problems. In general, it has been employed as an abbreviation of the term "status quo ante bellum."

Germany's position heretofore, as indicated by her leading statesmen, has been one of insistence upon the return of her colonies, and there has been nothing in the recent utterances of German leaders tending to show that this attitude had changed. It was even indicated that the "pawn" held by Germany in the shape of Belgium was intended to be used to secure the giving back of her former colonial possessions.

No Offer Made to Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Acting Secretary of State Polk said tonight that no suggestion for a peace conference had been received from the German Government, either through Spanish diplomatic channels or otherwise. Official and diplomatic Washington was inclined to accept with a very large grain of salt the statement attributed to Vorwärts that Germany had made an announcement of peace terms to the Madrid Government.

If the Berlin Government has suggested that the Spanish Government transmit such a suggestion to the various Entente powers and America, the Madrid Foreign Office would have no alternative other than to do so, under The Hague Convention, which provided that such action by a netural could be taken without prejudice to that neutral.

The terms outlined by Vorwärts, whether inspired by Wilhelmstrasse or not, did not appeal to diplomats or officials. At no time has President Wilson been willing to make a peace that would sacrifice the sovereign interests and future welfare of the Russians, and he is on record as having assured the Russian people of the determination of the American Government, in association with the Entente powers, to recover for the Russians their lost sovereignty and rights. Least of all, it is believed, would President Wilson be willing to talk peace with Germany on any such basis at the very time when the Government is completing its arrangements with Japan and the other allied belligerents for extending aid to Russia.

Wholly aside from this, it is not the belief of officials or diplomats here that the German Government is at this time ready to enter honestly into peace negotiations on any fair and equitable basis, or that it is any more sincere now than it has been in the past in its various peace propagandist moves. That the Central Powers have been engaged in a peace drive has been apparent for some time, but the consensus of opinion worth while here is that Germany at this time is only ready to negotiat on the basis of a "Mare in Germany" peace.

Officials Scoff at Terms.

The Vorwärts version of the alleged terms on which Germany is represented as willing to discuss peace is regarded as involving the most extreme terms yet advanced from any German source. It was pointed out by officials that they go considerably further than the Reichstag resolution of July, 1917, and are essentially Pan Germanic in character.

It was not surprising, in view of recent information from Germany, that the German Socialist organ should have indorsed as reasonable the imperialistic aims involved in the alleged "peace terms," as diplomatic cablegrams recently received have indicated that German Socialist leaders had fallen under the spell of Pan Germanic militarists and were not the "internationalists" which they had formerly professed to be.

The newest "German terms," it was asserted in all quarters, did not even constitute a basis for considering the discussion or peace, much less discussing peace or any such foundation. The declaration that Germany wants no annexations or indemnities in the west omits any reference to Alsace-Lorraine and Italia Irredenta. The proposal that the Russian and Rumanian peace treaties be not questioned, if put forward seriously, it was asserted, would be regarded as an insult to both the intelligence and the ideals of the Allies.

The third stipulation of the Vorwärts terms is that the principle of self-determination of peoples may be settled at the peace conference, where the fate of Belgium is also to be settled. This suggestion was declared to have no real meaning for the Allies, as the powers associated together for the destruction of German militarism do not consider the independence and sovereignty of Belgium as being subject to negotiation.

The Entente Powers are on record as favoring the self-determination of States, and their attitude on the status of Belgium is that Belgium must be restored and indemnified, and that every restriction upon her independence, political, economic, and military, must be unconditionally removed. The position of the United States and of the Entente Powers is that Belgium must, of right, be free, and that her future cannot be based on any whim of German statesmen.

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Club Cocktails

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Announce for Thursday, Friday and Saturday, an Absolute

Clearance of Summer Apparel

For Women and Misses at Important Savings on Regular Prices

Clearance of Women's Coats

in which will be offered

¶ **Women's Smart Taffeta Coats,** and a number of highly-individual Silk Poplin Coats. Formerly $22.50 to $25 at..... **$13.75**

¶ **Women's Sleeveless Jersey Coats.** Formerly $12.50 to $16.50 at..... **$9.75**

¶ **Women's Summer Coats** of Satin, Silk Poplin, or Taffeta, beautifully trimmed with Marabou or self fabric. Formerly $29.50 to $39.50 at..... **$18.50**

¶ **Women's Smart Dusters,** in Striped Palm Beach Cloth, Linen or Khaki Gabardine. Formerly $5.95 to $9.75 at..... **$3.95**

¶ **Women's Rubberized Raincoats** of fine Cantonette. Formerly $5 to $5.95 at..... **$2.95**

Clearance of Misses' Apparel

¶ Coats, Suits and Dresses of the highest order, in the most fashionable materials for present wear, at much below regular prices. Included are:

Suits that were $39.50..... Now $21.50
Suits that were $50.00..... Now $33.00

Sleeveless Coats, were $10.95. Now $4.85
Coats that were $39.50..... Now $25.00

Frocks that were $8.95.... Now $5.95
Frocks that were $12.95.... Now $8.95
Frocks that were $18.50.... Now $12.95
Frocks that were $22.50 to $29.50, $15.00
Frocks that were $35.00 to $39.50, $18.50

Girls' Summer Dresses Reduced

¶ In cool, summery Voiles, Lawn, or Dimity, in White or Pastel shades. Broken sizes and color assortments.

Formerly $3, $3.95 and $5.95
Reduced to $1.85, $2.95, $3.75

Clearance of La Vida and Lyra Corsets at $4.95

¶ **Regularly $7 and $8.** Styles included for every type of figure, with or without rubber tops.

Corsets of Well-Known Makes Reduced to $1.45 and $2.95

¶ **Regularly $2.50, $4.50 and $5.50.** All made of the most desirable lightweight materials for Summer wear. Both medium and low bust models included.

Clearance of Brassieres and Bandeaux at 50c

¶ **Regularly $1.** With either front or back fastening, made of light, cool summery materials.

Also—Smart Net Brassieres at 75c

Clearance of Hand Made Shetland Sweaters at $3.95

¶ **Regularly $8.** For women. Beautifully hand knit imported Shetland Worsted Sweaters, displaying smart patch pockets and sailor collar.

Clearance of Women's and Misses' "Goodyear" Keds at $1.95

¶ **Regularly $2.50.** White Duck high shoes with White rubber soles and low heels. Leather inner soles insure satisfactory service. All sizes. *Main Floor.*

Save and Serve

Our boys are now making the supreme sacrifice in France in order to maintain your freedom and liberty. Do your share while at home by investing in War Savings Stamps.

Clearance of Women's Summer Suits

Formerly $15 to $50

Now $9.50, $14.50, $17.50, $22.50

¶ Smart Tailleur, Dressy and Sports models, beautifully developed in the season's most fashionable materials—Serge, Gabardine, Tricotine, Silk Taffeta, Silk Jersey, Wool Jersey, Linen, Cotton Gabardine and Gunniburl. All the wanted colors included.

Clearance of Three Hundred Women's Bathing Suits At $2.95 and $3.95

¶ **Formerly $3.95 to $5.95.** Smart one-piece models, or with tights attached. Developed in fine quality Silk Poplin, Lustrous Surf Satin, Mohair, or Wool Jersey, trimmed in contrasting color. Sizes 34 to 46.

Clearance of Summer House Frocks at $3

¶ **Regularly $4 and $5.** Three unusually smart models, made of Striped Lawn in various colors. Your size in the assortment, but not in each style.

Clearance of Summer Negligees at $3

¶ **Regularly $4.50.** Two loose-fitting styles, and one in waist-line effect. Skilfully produced in White Swiss, Flowered or Striped Voile.

Clearance of Women's Washable Summer Skirts at $2.75, $3.95 and $5

¶ **Formerly $3.95 to $7.50.** Finished with more than usual care, in Gabardine, Surf Satin, and Novelty Weaves. Waistbands from 25 to 36.

¶ *Also*—**Silk Poplin, Wash Satin and Silk Broadcloth Skirts Reduced to $9.75. Formerly $12.50 to $15.** Exquisite shirred top models with new pockets and belts.

Clearance of Women's Frocks

at important price concessions

At $5.95—Regularly $7.50 to $10. Stunning Chambray or Voile Frocks with dainty Voile collars and cuffs. To be had in Pink, Blue, Tan or Green. Sizes 34 to 42.

At $7.95—Regularly $10, $12 and $15—Smart Tissue Gingham or check, plaid and plain color Voile Frocks of unusual charm. Also all white Voile Dresses; and a few in the very fashionable Foulard patterns.

Clearance of Women's Pumps and Oxfords

Regularly $5 to $10

At $3.95, $4.95, $5.95, $6.95

In very graceful styles, with Louis XV. or 1 to 1¾ inch military heel. Skilfully developed in White Kidskin, Calf or Fine Canvas; Colored Kidskin in Grey, Beige, Beaver and Brown; Patent Leather of a superior quality; Gun Metal, Matt Kid, or Black Kidskin; Ko Ko Russia Calfskin, and Nut Brown Calfskin. Also Black Satin and Black Ooze Calf.

Clearance of Smart Blouses

at radically reduced prices

Cotton Waists..... Were $1..... Now 65c
Cotton Waists..... Were $2..... Now $1.29
Georgette Crepe Waists
Were $5 & $5.95..... Now $3.95
Dainty Smocks.. Were $2..... Now $1.00
Dainty Smocks.. Were $3.95..... Now $2.50

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions a/s Prices, Quality—Service.

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Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Take Yourself Out of Pawn

Quit Paying Interest On Merchandise Bought Through a Charge Account.

The Better Way

is to charge yourself in the beginning, by setting aside enough money at 4% to cover your estimated shopping expenditures, and train yourself to that very profitable habit of thrift.

Our D. A. System

provides the means for applying this idea in a practical form.
Deposit any amount with us at 4%.
Against this, charge your purchases.
We give you a number and register your signature. Any part or all of your deposit may be withdrawn at any time with interest up to the day of withdrawal.

We Owe You

Once a month we send you a statement in the form of an itemized and receipted bill for the purchases you made, together with the statement of your balance. You do not get a polite request to pay-up.

Besides Which—

You are paying the rock bottom prices for what you buy—cash prices—with privileges and discounts to none.
Contrast this with the prices asked by charge houses.
Charge houses cannot sell merchandise at our prices—it would be suicidal. For us to charge what they ask *would be* usury.

The Cart Before the Horse

If you pay your bills monthly you don't need credit. If you don't need credit, why pay for it in the added prices of the merchandise you buy on credit?

CREDIT HOUSES SHIFT TO THE CUSTOMER IN THE PRICES ASKED FOR THE GOODS THE EXPENSE OF CHARGING PURCHASES.

Ask for Particulars.

R. H. Macy & Co. Depositors' Account Dept., Private Bankers, under the supervision of the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York.

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 34th St.

Wonder if Bill reads the new German author Shakespeare—"Lay on, Macduff, and damn'd be him that first cries, 'Hold, enough!'"
Thrift Stamps And War Saving Stamps May Be Bought in Any Department Store in the City and in Hundreds of Other Places.

Store Hours Until Further Notice

Store Opens 9 A. M., Closes 5:30 P. M., Except Saturdays, When the Store Opens 9 A. M., Closes 12 Noon.

DEMOCRATS PICK SMITH FOR GOVERNOR

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

Democracy needs. He is a man free both of Tammany and Hearst influences."

By this time the conference had become thoroughly aroused and resentful. The mention of Mr. Osborn's name was greeted with hisses from many parts of the hall.

The angry braves about Charles F. Murphy arose in a body and many were shaking their fists at the speaker. Murphy himself kept his seat serenely and did not seem disturbed at all. If anything, the smile on his face broadened as the commotion continued. Judge Seabury stood gazing at the Tammany Chief and the smile on Murphy's face was reflected on his own. He held his arms crossed over his chest and seemed ready to weather a tempest. Finally Chairman Kellogg managed to restore order and Judge Seabury proceeded to make clear to the conference that he had no personal feeling against Mr. Smith.

"I believe he is a man of fine character, strong intellect, and unquestioned loyalty," said Judge Seabury. "You might have done much worse. He is far superior to the present Governor, both when it comes to character and capability."

There was applause, but it seemed merely to make Judge Seabury impatient. He raised his hand aloft to demand silence. "You were hissing a while ago and you will have your chance to hiss again, if you let me go on," he cried. "Mr. Smith is the best representative of the worst element in the Democratic Party in this State."

What had gone before was as nothing compared to the storm that this terse sentence provoked. There were hisses, howls, groans, catcalls, and shouts.

Chairman Kellogg, grasping firmly with both hands the handle of a bung starter that had been substituted for the mallet when the conference became riotous, pounded the table in front of him with all his might, but to no avail, until the fury of the demonstration had spent itself.

Through it all Judge Seabury stood in front of the rostrum, facing the conference, silent, smiling, serene, and even amused. His calm was infectious. Judge Seabury's serene mood and Judge Kellogg's noisy bung starter, doing teamwork, at last contrived to restore a semblance of order, and Chairman Kellogg managed to edge in a gentle reminder that there were women present.

Recalls Seabury's Candidacy.

"This is a Democratic conference," he added. The conference responded with a roar of laughter.

"Judge Seabury is a delegate, he has the floor, and you must let him talk and listen to him," admonished the Chairman.

Judge Seabury resumed his talk.

"Let me thank you for this cordial reception," he said.

"Get out, get out!" shouted some.

"Put him out!" yelled others.

"No, let him get it out of his system!" roared a more considerate delegate.

"Gentlemen, gentlemen," admonished Chairman Kellogg with all the lung power he could muster.

"Remember that this is a convention and that you must be in order."

"You got a nomination from the Democratic Party once, didn't you?" yelled a delegate in the rear of the hall.

This brought applause.

Judge Seabury shook his fist and shouted:

"As long as you brought that up, I shall give your candidate a more loyal support than a certain element in your party gave me."

The conference did not register any objection when this promise was made. Judge Seabury went on gravely:

"I look forward to a time when we shall have real Democratic leadership in this State. A time when Tammany Hall will be permitted to dominate the party councils in New York County, if the Democrats there see fit to let them, but not to reach out for control north of the Bronx. It is because William Church Osborn represents this view and this fine spirit of up-State independence that I cast my vote for him."

George R. Van Namee, Secretary of the conference, announced that Suffolk had cast one vote for Osborn and five votes for "Al" Smith, when Thomas P. Brennan, another delegate from Suffolk, arose and called attention to the fact that two delegations had been sent from that county, and that both had been seated, so that there were twelve delegates from Suffolk with but one-half a vote each.

"I resent Judge Seabury's attack on the party, and wish to call attention to the fact that all he can cast for Mr. Osborn is one-half vote," said Brennan.

"One full vote has already been recorded as having been cast for Mr. Osborn by Judge Seabury," ruled Chairman Kellogg.

"All right," shouted Judge Seabury, who still stood facing the convention, "you have the power and you can reduce me to one-half vote or throw me out of the convention altogether if you like. I won't mind it."

Ex-Senator John Godfrey Saxe, who sat with the Tammany delegation, then got up and moved that only one-half vote be allotted to Judge Seabury. This was put to a vote, and carried with a roar of approval as Judge Seabury made his way down the aisle to his seat.

Then Samuel Marx, Tammany leader of the Seventeenth Assembly District, arose angrily.

Would Throw Him in the Gutter.

"I took this man through my district under orders from our honored leader, Charles F. Murphy," Marx shouted. "He told me that the meetings were the best he had had anywhere and that Tammany Hall was giving him loyal support. We turned a Republican district into a Democratic district for this man, who now has the gall to say that we are the lowest element in the Democratic Party. If I had my way about it, I'd pick him up bodily, carry him out, and throw him into the gutter, where he belongs."

"Go as far as you like, bo!" shouted a delegate. Marx, however, sank into his chair and mopped the perspiration from his forehead.

Meanwhile the anger of the convention was wearing itself out in a low growl that lessened in volume and finally died down altogether so that the business of the meeting could proceed.

The final session of the conference opened at 11:30, an hour and a half behind schedule time. The attendance was slim. The galleries were almost empty, and many delegates were absent when the opening gavel fell. The Rev. Dr. Peter Albert MacDonald of the First Presbyterian Church in this city prayed for the conference, and then Chairman Kellogg announced that the balloting on candidates would begin at once.

Albany County heads the list. Not Patrick E. McCabe, the Democratic leader of Albany, but William V. Cooke, a member of the Albany delegation, came to the platform. Twelve years ago at the memorable convention in Buffalo, Mr. Cooke was one of those seconding the nomination of William R. Hearst. Last night he served an ultimatum on Leader McCabe that he would not "stand for" Hearst. This was before Tammany men had succeeded in winning McCabe over.

Mr. Cooke placed Alfred E. Smith in nomination. Patriotism, he said, was not a political issue, but an individual duty.

"We insist that patriotism must not be used for purposes of political camouflage or to cover up enormous expenses in the State of New York." He said: "As a people we are willing to spend our last dollar for war over there, but we are not willing that a cent of the taxpayers' money shall be spent for partisan warfare over here."

Mr. Cooke said that it was important a man should be picked for Governor who would be in full accord with President Wilson.

"I present to you a man whose superior ability was recognized during the Constitutional Convention by that great director of Republican destinies, Elihu Root, a leader of men who has retained the respect of his opponents and been honored with the affectionate confidence of those of his own clan, Alfred E. Smith."

There was applause lasting three minutes. Women delegates cheered shrilly and were very emotional in the demonstration of enthusiasm and approval.

William H. Kelly, Democratic leader of Onondaga and Chairman of the Syracuse conference and subsequently of its creature, the Committee of Fifteen, got the floor after Albany had been heard from. He presented the report of that committee, the product of its long labors, the seven names that had lived through five ballots at the recent conference of the Committee of Forty-two. In a sense it was the requiem over the candidacy of James W. Gerard, William Church Osborn, Charles B. Alexander, and others whose names appeared on the list.

Allegany withdrew its first choice without saying what its first choice had been and voted for Smith. The Bronx was called and County Clerk Joseph J. Callahan, who succeeded Mr. Smith as Democratic leader of the Assembly, ascended the rostrum and made a speech in which he expressed a conviction that Al Smith was the Democratic man of the hour.

Ex-Mayor John Irving of Binghamton, Mayor Walker's home, cast the six votes of Broome for Al Smith, officially snuffing out the Walker boom for Governor. Cattaraugus did not vote and Cayuga was reached. Charles F. Ratigan, who at a recent conference in Syracuse characterized W. R. Hearst as a "political typhoid carrier," took the floor and the delegates expected something vitriolic.

"I trust you will believe me when I say that though an up-State Democrat, I am not afraid of a candidate picked from New York City," he said. "The east side in New York has sent as many young men to the front in proportion to its population as have other and better advertised localities in this State. Al Smith will never have to spend a dollar to advertise his loyalty to his country."

Luna's Name Withdrawn.

By courtesy Frank Cooper of Schenectady got his opportunity to withdraw Congressman Luna's name at this point.

"Ninety-nine per cent. of the delegates are for him as their second choice," said Mr. Cooper. "Two years ago, or perhaps four from now, he will be the first choice of 101 per cent. of another Democratic convention."

Mrs. Edward H. Wyatt of Homer was the first woman delegate to participate in the balloting. She spoke for Cortland County, and cast its three votes for Smith. Ex-Senator John F. Murtagh performed the same function for Chemung. W. Caryl Ely cast the twenty-four votes of Erie for the Aldermanic President with warm words of praise. Ex-Congressman Fitzgerald ascended the rostrum when Kings was called.

Mr. Fitzgerald is the champion long-distance orator of the Kings County Democracy, but this was not what the delegates were thinking of when he came to the front. What they had in mind was that John H. McCooey, by right of being the Kings County boss, should have spoken for the delegation. Through the silent hours of the night some of the best pleaders in the Democratic State organization had been exhorting McCooey to throw Hearst over, and assured him that Mayor Hylan would not mind. Yet, when the conference came to order this morning, McCooey remained unconverted, and it did not at all seem certain even that he was open to conviction.

McCooey, since Judge Seabury hurled his monkey wrench into the Hearst machinery, had maintained that the conference should adjourn without making designations. He was still in that frame of mind when he came to Convention Hall. When asked whether he would abide by the action taken, McCooey said:

"I do not care to say anything today. I might make a statement which I would feel sorry for to-morrow."

Most of the delegates were fully aware of the peculiar frame of mind of the Brooklyn leader, and there was curiosity as to what the Brooklyn delegates would do. Mr. Fitzgerald did not unduly prolong the suspense.

He said that Al Smith had the "respect of the men and the admiration of the women."

"He is a man of recognized ability and one whose loyalty is above suspicion," said Mr. Fitzgerald, and then he cast the sixty-nine votes of Kings for Mr. Smith.

Tammany Blushes with Pride.

Congressman Thomas F. Smith arose from his chair, beside that of Tammany Leader Murphy, when New York County was reached on the roll call.

"Inasmuch as Kings and the up-State counties have forced this designation on us, we accept it with pride, with satisfaction, and with confidence," said Congressman Smith, amid happy laughter.

"In lieu of a speech we submit his record."

Mayor James D. Smith of Utica cast nine Oneida votes for Smith.

Mrs. Alfred H. Hildreth, former President of the New York Federation of Women's Clubs, cast the nine votes of Onondaga.

"The designation of Mr. Smith is particularly pleasing and appealing to the Democratic women," said Mrs. Hildreth. "As Speaker of the Assembly, he was instrumental in getting legislation to suppress the evils of child labor and other wholesome laws for the protection of women and children."

Seabury Makes It Unanimous.

Putnam, William Church Osborn's home county, went on record as present and not voting. Rensselaer voted for Smith. Then Seabury came into the limelight as representing Suffolk. Miss Sara McPike of Yonkers, speaking for Westchester, said Al Smith had nothing to fear from voting women, and cast fifteen votes for him.

Cattaragus and Genesee were the only counties not recorded on the roll call. The result was announced as 440½ for Smith, ½ for Osborn; 3 present and not voting. In all there were 450 votes in the conference. Judge Seabury then took the floor and moved that the vote be reported as unanimous for Smith, and assured him of his personal, wholehearted support.

The remainder of the ticket was put through in short order, and the resolution binding delegates to abide by the action of the conference adopted.

Charles F. Murphy was asked for a statement after the conference had quit work, but said with a smile that there was nothing for him to say.

Al Smith seemed as pleased as a boy with a new top.

"No man owes more to this country than I do," he said. "No man has been more benefited by the free institutions of this State than I have. I know the State of New York and I know what its people want. I keenly appreciate the great honor of being designated by the Democratic conference as its choice for the office of Governor. I appreciate more the great responsibility which that action places upon me.

"I promise all the people of the State that if I become Governor I will, with all the vigor I possess, devote every minute of my time to the duties of my office, and to the task of bringing this State into progressive step with the Government in the nation, to the end that we may contribute our full share to a vigorous prosecution of the war, the issue, foremost as it should be, in the minds of all our citizens."

OSBORN STAYS IN RACE ON ANTI-HEARST ISSUE

Declares He Believes Publisher Will Enter Primaries or May Run on Independent Ticket.

Announcing that he would contest in the Democratic primaries the nomination for Governor with Alfred E. Smith, the choice of the Saratoga Conference, William Church Osborn opened headquarters yesterday in the Manhattan Hotel and gave out a list of names of Democrats who, he said, would act as his general campaign committee. A campaign manager has yet to be selected, but Mr. Osborn intends to start his campaign at once and make a vigorous fight.

Mr. Osborn will make his fight on the issue that the State needs a business man for Governor and that his long experience in various official capacities has given him an intimate knowledge of the State's affairs. The mobilization of the State's resources for war purposes, the speeding up of agricultural production, with cheaper methods of distribution of the State's food supply, as well as the development of the water resources of the State are among the things Mr. Osborn will urge in his platform. He expects to appeal particularly to the farmer vote.

In announcing some weeks ago that he would be a candidate, Mr. Osborn said his main desire was to keep the nomination from going to William R. Hearst. He considered Hearst a menace to the future of the Democratic Party in the State and said he would do everything in his power to defeat him. The fact that Hearst was eliminated at Saratoga as the choice of the Democratic organization does not lessen the Hearst menace in the least, according to Mr. Osborn. He expects that Hearst will be a candidate in the primaries and that he may even run for election on an independent ticket.

"I am not going to leave anything to chance, so far as Hearst is concerned," said Mr. Osborn. "There is going to be one anti-Hearst candidate in the field right up to Sept. 3. If anything should happen to 'Al' Smith there will be another candidate right there to take his place."

"Do you think Hearst will be a candidate?" Mr. Osborn was asked.

"My impression is that the events of the last few days have given Mr. Hearst much material for serious thought," he said. "The trouble with Hearst was that he got his political information from his agents throughout the State. If he had heard the hurrahs for Smith at Saratoga and the shouts for the Seabury resolution he would have had an entirely different idea of the situation. But he will have a whole lot to think about from now on. Hearst is in the position of the Germans in the Marne salient. They have him on the run and he will have difficulty in extricating himself without losing his hide. But, as I said, I am taking no chances until after the primaries."

Mr. Osborn said he has already selected a Treasurer for his committee in Argyll R. Parsons. Mr. Parsons is a real estate dealer and a member of the Young Men's Democratic Club. The Campaign Committee is made up of the following:

John G. Agar,
Henry de F. Baldwin,
Howard R. Bayne,
Dr. J. P. Brennan,
Mrs. James Byrne,
Lewis S. Chanler,
Miss Maria Chapin,
W. E. Curtis,
M. P. Davidson,
Dr. A. de Yoanna,
Cleveland H. Dodge,
Daniel L. Donovan,
Miss M. L. Draper,
Joseph Dykes,
Charles J. Edwards,
Henry Fletcher;
Miss V. D. H. Furman,
A. Augustus Healy,
Thomas D. Hewitt,
Thomas F. Hickey,
F. W. Hinrichs,
Ralph K. Jacobs,
William T. Jerome,
John T. Kelly,
Alexander Konta,
H. S. Marshall,
James A. Macdonald,
John T. McGovern,
E. J. McGuire,
R. G. Monroe,
Mrs. R. T. Oliver,
Argyll R. Parsons,
Miss V. Potter,
Joseph M. Price,
Lawson Purdy,
Thomas F. Reilly,
A. F. Seligsberg,
L. E. Sexton,
O. S. Seymour,
L. J. Somerville,
Miss A. Sterling,
Francis L. Stetson,
Dr. W. J. Stewart,
Dr. G. W. Thompson,
J. R. Truesdale,
T. C. Whitlock,
Mrs. E. L. Winthrop,
William Woodward.

John Tyrone Kelly, as Publicity Director, will have charge of the Osborn headquarters here. Up-State headquarters will also be established at Albany within a few days. Mr. Osborn would make no comment upon the selection of Mr. Smith by the Democrats at Saratoga.

"I am going into the primaries and look to the voters for my support," said Mr. Osborn. "I sent word to Saratoga that I did not wish to have my name considered there. I was not altogether pleased with the way the Committee of Forty-two acted after the Syracuse conference. At that conference I was high man in the voting on candidates, and something happened. As I didn't look to the delegates at Saratoga for support I have nothing to say about their action in voting for Mr. Smith."

Mr. Osborn would not admit that his fight against Smith was to be an anti-Tammany fight. It is likely, that although he will appeal to independent Democrats and all members of the organization opposed to the rule of Charles F. Murphy, Mr. Osborn will not attack the organization as bitterly as he might have done had some one else than Smith been selected. Asked where he thought he would get enough votes to defeat Smith in the primaries with the Tammany organization against him, Mr. Osborn said he did not want to discuss that phase of the situation at this time.

"I am not entirely unknown in the State," said the candidate. "In fact, if I do say it myself, I have a large and well-established friendship throughout the State," particularly up-State, and I am not unknown in New York City. When I was a candidate on the Democratic ticket for delegate-at-large to the Constitutional Convention I ran ahead of my ticket in every borough. Although my name was the lowest on the list, I was high man in the vote, but, of course, that may not mean anything.

"Aside from the politics of the situation, my feelings in regard to the election this year are these: The thing to be done, I believe, is to mobilize all the resources of the State for war purposes. The canals must be competently managed, agricultural production must be increased, and cheaper methods found for the distribution of food supplies. The water powers of the State must also be fully developed. These are all business questions. Each of them has a direct bearing on the conduct of the war. My life has been passed in large affairs. I am familiar with the machinery for running the affairs of the State, for I have been on the Lunacy Commission and have been the Governor's adviser. Other positions I have held have given me an inside view on how New York State is run as a State. I have qualifications by experience which fit me to do the work I think ought to be done, apart from the political conditions. Moreover, I would like to be Governor.

"I propose to offer my services to the State in the primary and let the voters make their choice. What is more, I honestly expect to get the nomination."

Mr. Osborn said he would make many speeches but would confine his activities to letter writing, issuing statements, and to the efforts of his friends in his behalf.

ANTI-WHITMAN MEN FALL BACK ON LEWIS

Efforts to Induce Another Republican to Oppose the Governor Are Abandoned.

All hope of inducing another candidate to take the field against Governor Whitman for the Republican nomination for Governor, now that Colonel Roosevelt is definitely out of the race, was abandoned yesterday by the anti-Whitman forces, which include the Republican Old Guard. An appeal, it was learned, will be made to all the forces opposed to the Governor to line up behind Attorney General Merton E. Lewis, who has announced that he will stay in the primary contest until the end.

The Old Guard leaders received their hardest blow when Colonel Roosevelt positively refused to be a candidate against Governor Whitman, and although they cast about to find some one on whom all the anti-Whitmanites could unite, including the Lewis forces, the idea was given up when several prominent men who had been sounded on the question of running positively declined to let their names be considered. As a final blow at Whitman before returning to the Lewis camp in a body the anti-Whitman leaders made public last night the names of the signers to the round robin petition drawn up at Saratoga last week, which was to have been presented to the Colonel at Oyster Bay.

James R. Sheffield, as head of a committee, was to have taken the petition to Oyster Bay on Tuesday. On Monday night, however, Colonel Roosevelt made his announcement that he would not be a candidate and the visit was abandoned. Last night Mr. Sheffield made public the list of signers. They are:

J. W. Wadsworth, Jr.
William M. Calder,
Ellihu Root,
Charles E. Hughes,
Henry W. Taft,
G. W. Wickersham,
William Barnes,
Francis Hendricks,
William L. Ward,
Francis S. Bangs,
Nicholas M. Butler,
Harvey D. Hinman,
Edgar T. Brackett,
Job E. Hedges,
Elon R. Brown,
Thaddeus C. Sweet,
Luther W. Mott,
J. R. Sheffield,
Horace White,
Charles D. Hilles,
George Cromwell,
William L. Lewis,
J. A. Livingston,
D. H. Mackey,
George A. Slater,
Lewis M. Swasey,
A. W. Burlingame,
H. A. Wilkinsen,
Mrs. R. L. Baces,
John A. Slaicher,
Charles F. Murphy,
Perley Morse,
Otto Kelsey,
W. B. Thompson,
John A. Marritt,
Henry M. Sage,
Charles H. Young,
Walter Law, Jr.,
Leslie Sutherland,
Charles B. Ward,
F. E. Alexander,
Martine Cantine,
H. S. Eckett,
Rollin B. Sanford,
Alfred J. Gilchrist,
J. Addison Young,
Robert C. Morris,
Neil H. Strome,
G. F. Wheelock,
Samuel Fraser,
Frank Bradley,
George Buriing,
L. N. Littauer,
Cyrus Durey,
J. L. Hess,
Philip Elting,
Israel T. Peyo,
Roger P. Clark,
W. C. Richards,
Frederick A. Walls,
W. E. Thorpe,
Burt Z. Kassen,
William Schnitzpan,
B. A. Whitford,
William J. Wallin,
H. H. Woodburn.

Mr. Sheffield said that many more signatures could have been obtained if there had been sufficient time, but he thought the list gave an indication of the many elements opposed to the Governor's renomination.

At the Whitman campaign headquarters at the Manhattan Hotel the news of the selection of Alfred E. Smith by the Democrats at Saratoga as the party's standard bearer was not received with professions of elation. The Whitman managers had hoped that William R. Hearst would be chosen, as they considered he would be the easiest candidate for Whitman to beat. W. W. Cooke, manager of the Whitman campaign, would make no comment upon the action of the Democrats.

At a joint meeting of the men and women captains of the Republican organization of the Fifteenth Assembly District held last evening at its headquarters, 1,041 Madison Avenue, the following candidates were unanimously indorsed: Charles S. Whitman for Governor, Frederick C. Tanner for Congressman, Schuyler M. Meyer for Senator, Joseph Steinberg for Assemblyman, and William Chilvers for State Committeeman.

William Chilvers is the leader and executive member of the district and Mrs. John M. Iselin is the Chairman of the Women's Division. The district holds the record for having the largest Republican enrollment of women voters in New York.

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Safest Investment in the World.
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Capital, Surplus & Pr. $9,000,000
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Will Close Out—TO-DAY

Women's French Voile Dresses
Plain color voile dresses, in pastel shades or navy, also white; hand drawn, some embroidered and trimmed with real filet lace. Heretofore $16.50 to $29.50 — 10.00

Women's Striped Silk Dresses
Dresses of men's wear silk shirting, with light colored stripes on white ground; white Georgette crepe collar and pleated jabot; tucked skirt, long self sash. Heretofore $19.75 — 12.00

Women's Organdie Dresses
In pastel shades, also white; embroidered, self fluted, lace trimmed or tucked, some combined with taffeta silk. Heretofore $29.50 to $39.50 — 15.00

WOMEN'S GOWN SHOP—Third Floor

Will Close Out—TO-DAY

Women's Shetland Wool Sweater
Sleeveless coat model or slip-over model with sleeves, in white, coral, pearl, tan, navy, turquoise, purple, rose, Copen or Nile; Tuxedo collar, patch pockets, and slip-through belt. Heretofore $6.95 — 4.50

WOMEN'S SWEATER SHOP—Fourth Floor

Will Close Out—TO-DAY

Small Children's Dresses
Sizes 2 to 6 years
White voile, dotted Swiss or colored chambray dresses; some hand smocked. Heretofore $3.50 to $4.75 — 1.75

INFANTS' APPAREL SHOP—Fifth Floor

Stern Brothers
West 42nd Street Between 5th and 6th Avenues West 43rd Street

An Important Sale To-day
MEN'S CUSTOM SUITS
$40.00 and 45.00 Values
at $31.50

COMPRISING a choice selection of custom suitings, with values extending as high as $45.00. . . Every one pure wool, and of a quality which it is practically impossible to duplicate to-day. . . . Over a hundred styles to choose from—and in many of them there is only sufficient yardage for one suit; or for a suit with an extra pair of trousers. For the duration of this event the price of a suit tailored to your individual measurement is $31.50. No additional charge for extra sizes.

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among all foods as a wonderfully economical and nourishing ration.
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The time is now opportune for the woman whose needs are not entirely supplied to take advantage of the values offered in these fresh new styles which have been made up from reserve materials.
Prices range at about half and less.

Dresses — Sheer Summer Styles, Day Dresses—Evening Gowns. Regularly $50—$75—$125 at $25—$35—$55
Suits — For Town, Country & Sports. Regularly $85 to $175 at $45—$55—$65
Wraps — For Afternoon or Evening. Regularly $125 to $175 at $50—$75
Hats — For Street, Sports and Dress. Regularly to $35 at $5—$10

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Offer most remarkable values in a
Sale of Men's Shirts at $1.65

¶ Shirts of this splendid type are a rarity at this price, and in fact are so difficult to obtain in the present market that it will be absolutely impossible to duplicate them. They are developed in cloths of a most exclusive kind, the richness of the patterns and the variations in color schemes affording variety and character most unusual in ready-tailored shirts.

Intermixed in the collection will be found broken assortments of shirts that have been selling at much higher prices.

The New "Rainbow Division" Silk Cravats at 65c
Make their Initial Bow To-day

¶ The very latest and smartest of Summer neckwear introduced. Large, open-end scarves of lustrous Satin, in new and exquisite color effects. Nothing richer loomed. Shown in all colors of the rainbow.

Men's Jap. Crepe Bath Robes Special at $2.95

¶ Made of fine imported Japanese Crepe, in shawl collar model, with Pearl buttons. Blue, Lavender and Tan stripings, with contrasting collar and cuffs.

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To prevent waste of newsprint the War Industries Board has called upon newspapers not to accept return of unsold copies. Newsdealers must therefore regulate their orders by actual sales, and the co-operation fo readers is asked so that risk of loss may be minimized.

To insure receipt of The New York Times, daily and Sunday, give standing order to newsdealer for delivery at home or office, or instruct him to have a copy for you on his stand.

The New York Times

Four Born Every Minute

Some that coo, some that yowl, some with silky hair, others bald—four babies are born every minute of every day in the United States. Which means that 308 infants are arriving to-day in the million families that read THE DELINEATOR.

Each one of these minute citizens immediately becomes a consumer; and of other articles than milk—talcum powder, crib, rattle, baby-carriage, clothing.

Three hundred and eight *new* consumers in DELINEATOR families to-day, to-morrow and every day of the year!

Every year 112,500 new mothers who rely on THE DELINEATOR for advice! Each issue of the magazine gives them detailed expert advice on the care and upbringing of children. In addition thousands of women (in 1917, 33,498) write to the editors for special help about their youngsters. Practical aids in the form of weight charts, feeding schedules, etc., prepared by THE DELINEATOR, are supplied without charge, and each letter receives a personal reply.

As the 308 babies arriving to-day grow older, their wants increase. For many years all these wants are supplied by their mothers, to whom THE DELINEATOR is "next friend."

If you make any article used by Young America, the place to make it known is THE DELINEATOR. And, remember, the women at the head of our million families are the "purchasing agents" for *all* household supplies. Are you giving them information about *your* product?

Advertising space in THE DELINEATOR is sold by accredited advertising agents.

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Mothers seldom leave this Shop without expressing their satisfaction at the manner in which their children's feet are fitted by Mr. Paul Monk. And they are positively assured not only of exact fit but also, in

DR. POSNER'S FAMOUS SHOES FOR JUVENILES

of the footwear above all others best suited to the requirements of the tiny, tender, growing foot.

Every size, width, style and shape for infants and growing boys and girls.

Prices $1.95 to $6.45

* * *

Smartly Sensible Footwear for Young Ladies
$5 to $8

Save and serve—Buy W. S. S.

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34 x 3½	"	16.73
31 x 4	"	19.57
32 x 4	"	20.25
33 x 4	"	20.97
34 x 4	"	22.45
35 x 4	"	22.93
32 x 4½	"	29.58
34 x 4½	"	24.45
35 x 4½	"	25.40
36 x 4½	"	27.93
37 x 4½	"	28.65
35 x 5	"	31.80
37 x 5	"	34.65

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We offer only new, standard make tires, with mileage guaranteed in writing. See these tires yourself, or mail check or M. O. You run no risk, for you may return any unused tires within 30 days and we will refund your money at once.

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MERCER SPEEDSTER.
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LANCIA SPECIAL ROADSTER.
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TRYING TO GET A LOOK AT THE GERMANS

Two French outposts are pictured in the current Mid-Week Pictorial stealthily creeping through a ravine to observe enemy positions. The caution with which they have to move is splendidly shown. 24 large pages, etched in rotogravure. Published by The New York Times Co. Issued every Thursday. At all news stands, 10c. a copy; $5.00 a year.—Adv.

NEW YORK DARKENED ON GARFIELD ORDER

New Series of Lightless Nights to Conserve Coal Put Into Effect Here.

NO VIOLATIONS REPORTED

Fuel Situation Is Now Considered Less Threatening—13,243,000 Tons of Bituminous a Week.

Electric advertising signs were dark in New York City last night, beginning the new series of lightless nights ordered by Fuel Administrator Garfield for the saving of coal.

Coming shortly after the ten far darker nights, which were ordered by Police Commissioner Enright last May and June, when there was fear that the submarine then raiding off the coast might send a bomb airplane over the city, the comparative darkness of last night produced little effect on the experienced New York eye. The illumination of roof gardens, out-of-door restaurants, theatres, and streets was unrestricted after sunset, so that the city was considerably brighter than it had been while experiments were being made for the purpose of deceiving air raiders. At that period no roof lights were permitted and shades were drawn by police orders in office buildings and apartment houses.

The order was obeyed generally in Manhattan. Coney Island and other resorts were in comparative gloom, and no violations of the order were reported last night.

In accordance with the order issued by the Fuel Administration last Thursday, tonight will also be a lightless night, and during the succeeding weeks, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday will be lightless.

The order for four lightless nights a week applies to this State, New England, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia, other sections of the country only being compelled to go without excess illumination two nights a week.

According to statistics prepared in Washington, each lightless night saves more than 1,000 tons of coal. The Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce has advised the Fuel Administration that about 500,000 tons of coal are consumed by the country in a year in advertising by electric signs.

The Coal Trade Journal and The Coal Age, in their editions of today, assert that the coal situation appears at present less threatening, although it is still doubtful whether anthracite is being produced and transported fast enough to prevent hardships from lack of coal for heating this Winter. All soft coal production records are being smashed, but great difficulty is being experienced in meeting the gigantic demands of war factories, according to The Coal Age, which says:

"Every soft coal region is reporting greater output than ever before. For the week ended July 13 the total of bituminous coal shipped from the mines amounted to 13,243,000 net tons, which is more than a million tons above the average weekly requirements set by the Fuel Administration as necessary to meet essential demands. The average weekly production of soft coal from April 1 to date, however, is estimated at 11,568,000 net tons. Therefore, to make up the total deficit of 9,615,000 net tons which now exists it will be necessary to have approximately ten more weeks of production equivalent to that of the week ended July 13, or an output of 12,4?2,000 net tons during each of the thirty-seven weeks remaining in the coal year, which ends March 31, 1919. During the week under review shipments of anthracite amounted to 42,331 cars, which shows a slight improvement over the forwardings of recent weeks.

"In spite of the large tonnage of bituminous, the supply continues too light to permit of the creation of adequate reserve stocks against the time when bad weather will interfere with the expeditious movement of cars. The requirements of manufacturing plants have been vastly increased by the magnitude of the work they are doing for the Government, and the importance of obtaining shipments substantially in excess of current needs cannot be too strongly emphasized. The efforts of the Fuel Administration, operators, and miners to increase production must, therefore, be supplemented by the elimination of every wasteful or unnecessary use of coal.

"The railroads are making increasing demands for fuel, and nothing is heard of car shortage in any direction. In fact, transportation has caught up with output in a way that is really astonishing. The labor difficulties, however, multiply rather than diminish. There are restrictions now on the movement of labor from one section to another, and already there are interesting results in the coal industry, particularly in the Pocahontas and New River districts."

COLLECTS PARIS LABELS.

Police "Milliner" Buys Counterfeits Meant to Deceive American Women.

Policewoman Mary A. Sullivan, attached to the staff of Fifth Deputy Commissioner Ellen A. O'Grady, completed a two weeks' "police shopping tour" yesterday, in which she practically cornered the market supply of Paris labels used by some dressmakers and milliners in New York hats and garments to deceive customers and excuse high prices.

One alleged distributer of these labels, who the police say is Edward Rhine, 60 years old, of 42 West Thirty-ninth Street, was arrested and held in $300 bail for Special Sessions by Magistrate Corrigan in Jefferson Market Court. Mary A. Sullivan made the complaint against him. Many other arrests are expected to result from the evidence she has obtained.

Complaints were made to Commissioner O'Grady by New York agents of foreign costumers and milliners, who said their principals in France were defrauded by the counterfeiting of both labels and trademarks. Then Mary Sullivan started on her shopping trip, personating a country dressmaker, and carrying a bag marked with the name of an interior town in Pennsylvania. To a suspect she would telephone from a hotel or the Pennsylvania station making an appointment, which sometimes began with these words:

"I am just in from the country. I want to buy some things, and I must have some labels as most of my customers seem to want only imported goods." But there were some dealers who couldn't be caught. These are the men who are said to make labels only for certain customers and they won't do business with any stranger.

It is a violation of the penal law to make or sell a counterfeit label.

Ferryboats Lose German Names.

The names of the ferryboats Bremen and Hamburg have been changed to Maplewood and Chatham with the consent of the Commissioner of Navigation in Washington, it was announced in Hoboken yesterday by Captain John M. Emery, Superintendent of the Marine Department of the Lackawanna Railroad.

ANGRY AT LITHUANIA'S SELECTION OF A KING.

Pan Germans Give Warning That Such Independence Is Not to be Tolerated.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, July 23.—The report that the throne-seeking Duke of Urach has accepted the offer of the crown of Lithuania stirs the wrath of the Pan Germans. It is thought in Berlin circles that the report may turn out to be true, despite the usual official denial, and true Prussians are obviously pained that the Lithuanian National Council, which is generally regarded as a packed body of loyal German Barons, ignoring the Kaiser, should prefer a South-German Prince and independence to the prospect of becoming a part of Prussia.

Comments on the matter are interesting as showing to what extent land-grabbing is linked up with that well-worn phrase "frontier security." The Vossische Zeitung does not mince matters.

"Germany," it declares, "did not occupy Lithuania and the frontier provinces in order to free the people living there, but to create a zone of protection against the fatherland's enemies. The fate of the frontier nationalities must be wholly one with the future interests of Germany."

The Tagliche Rundschau says:

"Lithuania must not be given her independence, but must be annexed, preferably to Prussia."

So much, then, for those nonannexationist frontier alterations which the German Chancellor is accustomed to wave aside as minor matters.

The Duke of Urach would certainly dearly like to obtain a place in the indecently hurried race of German princelings for new thrones. He is a Wurtemberg General, head of the nonruling line of his house, and connected with the Bavarian dynasty. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the Albanian throne.

His reported choice of a name, should he become King of Lithuania—Mindove II.—is a fine but unconscious piece of irony. Mindove I. ruled Lithuania in the thirteenth century. He became a Christian in order to obtain the help of the German nobles in connection with his designs on the throne. When his ambition had been realized he lapsed again into heathenism, turned on the Germans, slew many of them and burned the town of Pernau. The Prussians, naturally, would hardly appreciate the choice of a name which would link up Lithuania's ruler with such a tradition.

TEACHERS' WAGE SCALE IS APPROVED BY BOARD

Increases in Public School System Take Effect on Sept. 1, Pending New Budget.

The Board of Education yesterday adopted the report of the special committee recommending increases in the pay of public school teachers. This schedule increases the pay of teachers now receiving $800 and $900 to $1,000. It also gives the teachers receiving less than $1,500 a yearly bonus of $60. The period during which this increase is to be paid is from Sept. 1 to Dec. 31, 1918, and the board has $300,000 to use. A committee is preparing a new schedule for 1919, which will be included in the budget if the board approves it.

Superintendent Ettinger reported upon the number of teachers in war service. He said that the Board of Superintendents had applications from many teachers to be released for that work, and he recommended that decision be left to the Board of Superintendents. Some wished to do canteen work, nursing, and relief work. He said there were 277 teachers in the army and navy and 103 in canteen work. The percentage was small for 20,000 teachers, he said, because the Superintendents were anxious to keep the teachers in the schools unless they were called by the army or navy.

AUSTRALIAN EDITORS HERE.

Dined at the Harvard Club by an American Patriotic Commitee.

A dinner in honor of the Australian editors and publishers who are passing through New York on their way to the war zone was given by the National Committee of Patriotic Societies at the Harvard Club last night.

Edward Harding presided, with Frank B. Noyes, President of The Associated Press; F. Roy Martin, general manager; Geoffrey Butler, C. B. E., of the British Ministry of Information; C. Clive Bayley, the British Consul General, and representatives of France, Belgium, and Italy, and editors of American newspapers supporting him. The Australian guests were Sir William Sowden of The Adelaide Register, Major W. A. Whitehead of The Stawell Times, J. O. Fairfax of The Sydney Morning Herald, H. Campbell-Jones of The Sydney Sun, Alfred Carson of The Western Mail, T. W. Heney of The Sydney Morning Herald, J. J. Knight of The Brisbane Courier, J. L. Mackintosh of The Australian, S. H. Prior of The Sydney Bulletin, W. H. Simmons of The Hobart Mercury, and Geoffrey Syme of The Melbourne Age.

After dinner a cordial welcome was extended to the visitors in speeches by Chairman Harding and Mr. Noyes, and by Mr. Butler and Frank Dilnot, Chairman of the Association of Foreign Correspondents here, and acknowledgement was made by several of the visitors.

Strong sentiments of friendship for the United States, and admiration for the deedz of American troops in the field were voiced by the visitors, and the hope was expressed that co-operation in the war zone would bring about closer and more cordial relations between the Australian Commonwealth and this country.

PERKINS TELLS OF MARKETS

Appears Before N. Y. and N. J. Port Development Commission.

George W. Perkins, head of the State Market Commission, yesterday appeared before the New York and New Jersey Port and Harbor Development Commission, at the latter's office at 115 Broadway, and gave informally his views regarding the place of public markets in the general port and harbor scheme being worked out by the commission. William R. Willcox, the Chairman, presided at the session, which was of an executive character.

Additional discussion of the plan of the United States Shipping Board to fill in the Jersey flats also engaged the attention of the commission yesterday. While it is known that the port commission opposes the plan, no definite decision as to the form of opposition has been reached.

B. Altman & Co.

MADISON AVENUE - FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street

A Sale of
Men's Summer Clothing
offers Special Values in
Men's Shantung Silk Suits
at $21.50
and in

Men's Shantung Silk Dusters (same quality as the Suits) at $18.50
Men's Gray Mohair Dusters . . . . . at 6.75
Men's Outing Trousers, of white pencil-stripe serge, at 4.95

(Men's Clothing Department, Sixth Floor)

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Announce for Thursday, Friday and Saturday, a special
Sale of Wrist Watches
in three styles, as illustrated

$12.50

At $12.50—New square model or tonneau shape solid nickel wrist watch with 10-jeweled movement and "Radium" dial. *Illustrated.*

$10.50

$15

At $10.50—Solid Nickel wrist watch with seven jeweled Swiss movement, "Radium" dial which makes numerals easily distinguishable at night, and unbreakable crystal. *Illustrated.*

At $15—Seven-jeweled lever movement Sterling Silver wrist watches, in the very latest cushion model with "Radium" dial. Wonderful timekeeper. *Illustrated.*

Pledge to Buy W. S. S. Regularly

Greeley 1234 **Best & Co.** *London Paris*

Fifth Ave. at 35th St.
Established 1879

PRE-INVENTORY CLEARANCE SALES
at Great Reductions

New Midsummer Dresses for Misses
We have had made specially from fresh new choice materials this collection of fancy voiles or checked organdies. Many of them made exactly like models priced at more than twice this amount about a month ago. *Regular 12.75 to 18.00 grades.* **Sale Price 6.95**

Taffeta Dresses for Misses
Made in late model with deep round neck with a new tunic skirt. *Regular 25.00 grade.* **Extreme value 15.00**

Separate Silk Skirts
Charming styles of silk tricotine, the material heavier than Jersey, figured Khaki Kool, shimmering Baronette Satin or soft Foulard. *Misses' Sizes. Heretofore 22.50 to 29.50.* **Sale Price 15.00**

Gingham Dresses in Junior Sizes
These are in styles becoming to *petit* figures, attractive checked ginghams. *Sizes 13, 15, 17 years. Originally 12.75 to 15.00.* **Sale Price 6.95**

Girls' Summer Bloomer Dresses
Including one model of striped gingham made with bloomers, others without bloomers in colored gingham or voile. *Sizes 5 to 12 years. Originally 5.95 to 8.75.* **Sale Price 3.95**

Girls' Vacation Coats
Of Cotton Armi Khaki made in double breasted plain tailored military style. *Sizes 4 to 10 years. Originally 7.50 to 9.75.* **Sale Price 3.95**

Special Reduction upon these

Women's Midsummer Frocks of Dotted Pussy Willow Foulard
An exquisitely cool and comfortable dress, white with pink dots, embracing the new style points that make it practical for late fall wear. A graceful diagonal tunic—surplice sash finished with deep knotted fringe—roll collar and cuffs of white organdie. *Originally 49.50.* **Now 32.50**

Other Silk Dresses
in Another Reduction
A group of taffetas, foulard and figured chiffon dresses in navy and black. *Originally 25.00 to 39.50.* **Now 18.00**

New White Coats for Infants
Cool, Washable
Sizes 1 to 3 years.
Choose from wide or narrow wale corduroy,—either single or double breasted, suitable for little girls or boys.
Or fine cord pique, with cape collars, finished with sprays of hand embroidery or with fine scalloping.
All are unlined and just the right midsummer weight. **Special 2.95**

Special, *Interesting, New!*
HOSIERY

Children's Vacation Stockings
White fine ribbed cotton stockings. Strongly made—very good play stockings. *Sizes 7 to 10.* **Special, 28c Pr.**

Boys' Wool Golf Stockings
Splendid stockings in Oxford and Heather with fancy soft toned colored roll tops. *Sizes 7½ to 10½ 3.00*

Special showing of Children's Socks from England. Large new importation. Good English colors Beginning at .50 pr.

Snip-Snip
Clipity Clip
Go the Barber's Shears
It's all over in a minute and Sister Sue and Bobby Blue look up and smile at themselves in all the mirrors while Mother sits on the side-lines and—we almost said, *Cheers*—for she knows everything is so *clean* and so *sanitary* and so cool in hot weather and so *just right!*
And isn't it a great satisfaction to have the kiddie's locks correctly, expertly and comfortably sheared!

You Never Pay More at Best's

Queen Quality BOOT SHOP

Our Most Important
EXPANSION SALE
Continues This Week

Notable Offerings of the Season's Most Beautiful Footgear, Re-Marked to Effect Quick and Decisive Clearance

For some time we have been foreseeing the necessity of coping with the increased and ever-growing demand for distinctive Queen Quality Shoes and the notable Queen Quality Service. A demand so very insistent of late that it has crystallized into extensive expansion plans, involving

The Actual Doubling of our Present Establishment by the Addition of the Store Next Door.

$6.95 — *Stunning Oxford in White Nubuck, for Summer Sports and Outing wear. Very smartly stitched and with the new sensible low heel.*

$7.45 — *Distinctive high Shoe in White Nubuck, Gun Metal and Tan Calf. This is an alluring model to go with Summer's smartest costumes.*

$5.95 — *Very charming pump in White Nubuck, Tan Calf and Gun Metal. Welt soles and newest military heel. Note the very quaint stitching.*

Every smart style, leather and color for every Summer occasion—as well as unusually attractive advance models for the Autumn.

"A Sale Involving the Truest Kind of Wartime Economy"

QUEEN QUALITY BOOT SHOP
32 West 34th Street

WANTED FLOUR AGENCY

Large, respectable agency and commission firm in Kristiania, Norway, wants connections with first class firms. Possesses the best connections. Bank references can be furnished. Apply to "Flour 10622," care Ohme's Bureau, Kristiania, Norway.

The New York Times Index Tells What, When and Where.

It contains a chronological summary of the news, including the date, page and column, recorded in The New York Times during the past five and one-half years. Issued quarterly. Bound in paper, $6.00 per annum; bound in cloth, $8.00 per annum. New York Times Index, Times Square, New York.

TO LINK POST OFFICE WITH WIRE SYSTEMS

Burleson Plans to Use Property of Department Where It Will Aid Efficiency of Companies.

MANY LINES TO BE MERGED

Long-Distance Combinations Will Prevent Congestion in Certain Areas —Rental Problem Discussed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Conferences were held today by Postmaster General Burleson, who was appointed yesterday as director of the telegraph and telephone systems by President Wilson, and the men he has selected as his chief advisers, and while the point was emphasized that nothing would be done to change existing conditions without careful consideration, there was a strong intimation that certain measures which Mr. Burleson has had in mind for some time would become effective soon after the Government assumes control, at midnight on July 31.

Among these, it was said, were the merging of long-distance telephone and telegraph wires, so as to prevent congestion in certain areas; the use by the telegraph of branch offices of the Post Office in large cities, at least for receiving stations, and a closer co-operation in many ways of the telegraph, telephone, and the Post Office facilities. Developments along these lines, it was said, would result only where it was shown that better or cheaper service to the public would be obtained.

Financial problems were taken up at today's conference, it was said, and the assurance was given that the rights of stockholders in the companies affected by Government control would be carefully protected. As far as could be learned it is not contemplated to reduce the dividends which have been paid and for the present, at least, the different companies will be permitted to pay the regular dividends and meet maturing indebtedness at the prevailing rate of interest.

The President's proclamation taking over the telephone and telegraph companies did not specify on just what basis rentals would be paid by the Government. In the case of the railroads the average of the three years prior to America's entry into the war was taken as the basis, and this course may be followed in the present instance. It is probable, however, that the basis of payment will be determined only after a thorough investigation has been made by the Postmaster General.

The only definite assurance which could be obtained today was contained in statements to the effect that the Government would endeavor to deal with the companies in the matter of rentals on a basis which would protect the interests of those who had invested their money in the corporations. Officials familiar with the situation believe that an agreement acceptable to practically all of the companies can be arrived at, which will permit of a large profit under Government control.

To just what extent the equipment of the Post Office Department will be used to bring about reforms which Mr. Burleson is said to believe should be made in the telegraph service is another question. That Post Office employes will be used in the other service to any large extent is not considered probable, at least not in the early stages of Government control. But there is apparently every reason to believe that the physical properties of the department will be brought into use wherever it is believed that economy or increased efficiency will result.

There was much speculation today as to whether additional legislation will be requested when the Government has worked out its plan of operation, but it is probable that this point will not be decided until Mr. Burleson has consulted with the present managers of the telegraph and telephone companies and discussed the basis of co-operation between the Government and private corporations.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 24.—President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, predicts success in the Government control of the telegraph lines.

"Government ownership of telegraph lines has been on the program of the American Federation for the last twenty years," Mr. Gompers declared. "We have urged, pleaded, and argued. I feel certain that the service will be much better and that the rights and standards of the employes will receive just consideration. It will be well for the Government to watch out lest the managements of the companies undertake to practice a system of sabotage and try to make it appear that Government control is a failure."

NEW AIR MAIL OFFICIAL PLANS LARGER SERVICE

Lines of the Railway Mail to be Followed—Civilians Only to be Employed.

Captain B. B. Lipsner, the new supervisor of the air mail route from Washington to New York visited the Belmont Park station yesterday and conferred with H. L. Hartung, superintendent of the station regarding the service.

Captain Lipsner resigned his commission in the army to become supervisor of the air mail route and to develop the service on lines similar to those of the railway mail service. This means operating it with civilians, hence Captain Lipsner's resignation from the army. Just when the change to a civilian staff, including aviators, will be made is not known, but it will come as soon as feasible, and the air mail, being no longer an experiment but a recognized postal service, will be operated in all weathers and patrons may feel sure that air mail will be delivered according to schedule.

Captain Lipsner and Superintendent Hartung spent the evening in conference with President Alan R. Hawley of the Aero Club and other aeronautic experts.

Captain Lipsner is a specialist in automobile engineering, aeronautical, and mechanical maintenance, and author of several works on these subjects. He has made an extensive study of fuel and lubrication and his experience in connection with conditions attending use of airplanes for mail service inspires him with confidence that the service can be greatly extended.

New Head of Elmira College.

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 24.—The Rev. Dr. Frederick Lent of New Haven, Conn., has been elected the fifth President of Elmira College, the oldest exclusively women's college in the world. Dr. Lent is an instructor in Yale University and the present pastor of the First Baptist Church of New Haven. He is a native of Nova Scotia. He succeeds the Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw, who recently resigned.

Army Officer a Suicide.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 24.—Lieutenant Douglas Wray of Chicago, stationed at the Replacement Camp at Camp Pike, died at the base hospital this morning from a self-inflicted rifle shot wound. A note left by the Lieutenant was withheld from publication by the acting commandant "for the good of the service."

PARIS WELCOMES ZIONISTS.

Andre Tardieu Joins in Greeting to American Mission.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 24.—The American Zionist Medical Mission, which has arrived in Paris on its way to Palestine, was formally received this afternoon at the Synagogue on the Rue de la Victorie by the Paris Zionist Committee and President Baron Edmond de Rothschild.

The mission consists of forty-four doctors, nurses, dentists, and secretaries, under Drs. Seligsberg and Hubbard. The medical staff, under the direction of Dr. D. K. Satanstein, includes Drs. Droskin, Hiekowitz, Keller, and Krimsky, who form a Consulting Medical Committee.

Among those present at the reception were Chief Rabbi Haguenau and Professor Sylvain Levy of the College of France, who has just returned from a mission to Palestine. The principal speaker was André Tardieu. Drs. Hubbard and Seligsberg replied in the name of the mission.

When it reaches Palestine the mission will connect with the American Red Cross medical mission under Dr. Finley, which has already arrived in Jerusalem.

INDICTED IN BOND THEFT.

Men to Whom Stolen Securities Were Offered Held for Trial.

The Grand Jury in Judge Wadhams's part of General Sessions returned indictments yesterday against William Strauss of 1,110 Simpson Street, the Bronx, and George Rosenthal, 514 West 176th Street, on charges of receiving stolen goods in connection with the theft of $10,000 in Liberty bonds from Strong, Sturgis & Co., 30 Broad Street. On May 16 a man personating a Western Union messenger got the bonds and 200 shares of stocks for delivery to the firm's customers. On the following day the stocks were returned by mail to Strong, Sturgis & Co., and subsequently it was found the bonds had been sold through a broker and the proceeds paid to an unidentified man.

Rosenthal, manager of the United Cigar Store at Broadway and Wall Street, and Strauss, manager of a similar store at John and Nassau Streets, were offered part of the bonds to sell, it was said, but refused and directed the holder to a broker. Both said they had received no money in this transaction. They were held in $3,000 bail each for trial.

PRAISES OUR AID IN FOOD.

American Economizing for the Allies Extolled by Manchester Guardian.

LONDON, July 24.—In commenting upon the review of the food situation given by Herbert C. Hoover, American Food Administrator, the Manchester Guardian calls attention to the prime factor in the fortunate result—"the astonishing response of the American people to the appeal that they should economize to help feed us."

"The American Government rejected the notion of attempting a rationing system for its enormous and varied country," the newspaper continues, "and the tremendous reduction in American consumption, which has secured supplies for the Allies, has been achieved by the organized exhortation of 20,000,000 householders in the United States. Next to raising their armies, this is the most memorable of all proofs of intense earnestness of the American people."

Orders Stepmother to Testify.

Surrogate Fowler yesterday directed Mrs. Fannie C. Theobald of the Hotel Majestic to testify on July 30 in a proceeding brought by her stepson, Harold B Theobald, for the recovery of property left by his mother, Mrs. Hannah R. Theobald. The petitioner is the son of William H. Theobald, who was administrator of the estate of Mrs. Hannah Theobald, and upon the death of the petitioner's father on Jan. 31, 1917, his stepmother was named exector of her husband's estate. She denies that she holds any property owned by her husband's first wife.

NOYES GIVES $2,500,000.

Chicago University Gets Fund to Benefit Soldiers and Sailors.

CHICAGO, July 24.—La Verne W. Noyes, a philanthropist, today gave $2,500,000 to the University of Chicago to be used in the education of soldiers and sailors and their descendants after the war.

In addition to free tuition for war heroes and their children, the fund provides for the perpetuation of instruction in American history and the public duties of citizenship.

A man's summer suit of silk is like the little girl with the little curl—when it is bad it is horrid.

For the beauty is not all in the silk; it is not in the silk at all, if fit and right making are not there.

All you need know about a silk suit is that it bears this label—

Arctic Breeze Clothes

The A. B. C. of Summer Comfort.
Palm Beach Silk Mohair

What does that label stand for?

Beauty and style, with good tailoring back of them to make them last.

If your favorite clothier cannot supply you with Arctic Breeze Clothes, ask us for the name and address of a retailer who can, and we will also send you a thermometer free.

ANSORGE BROS. & CO.
Makers of Arctic Breeze Clothes
New York

KING GEORGE VISITS THE MYSTERY SHIP

Goes Aboard Airplane Carrier Which Figured in Raid on Zeppelin Hangars.

CAPT. DIXON'S DARING FEAT

Flew Near to Ground at Tondern to Bomb Sheds—Royal Message to the Grand Fleet.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 24.—On the second day of the King's visit to the Grand Fleet he paid a visit to a mystery ship. This vessel is a great puzzle to the foe, and reference to her peculiarities is officially restricted to a statement that "she is an airplane carrier."

This ship was concerned in the recent successful air attack on Tondern, which it appears the carrier was made for, and successfully reached a suitable point off the German coast. In the very small hours of the morning a number of airplanes wer edispatched with the object of destroying Zeppelin hangars at Tondern.

Captain Dixon, the young officer already officially mentioned as having been decorated by the King with the D. S. O. for his exploit, arrived at his destination in the gray dawn and went so low in his search for hangars that at one time he was within fifty feet of the ground. He flew along the whole length of the main street, and was seen by the occupant of a farm cart, who waved to him without apparent suspicion that the visitor was a hostile raider.

The adventure was a complete surprise up to this point and not a single gun was fired. Dixon saw what he believed to be a hangar and released one bomb only from a height of 300 feet. It was a munition dump which he struck, but he immediately made out the Zeppelin sheds, swooped low down, and rattled off his remaining missiles almost instantly.

There was a fierce conflagration. The flames, rising nearly 1,000 feet, indicated the nature of the target reached, and as his object was achieved the pilot made for his supply ship, leaving other airmen concerned in the attack to carry out their program.

A heavy barrage was now put up by the enemy, but Dixon reached home with his machine undamaged after having been on the wing about three hours. The barrage gave direction to other of the attacking machines, and later Captain Smart, who piloted one of them, saw by the light of a burning hangar that there was a second Zeppelin shed which had escaped direct injury from the first attack.

With better guidance than his comrade, but with enemy shells flying thick around him and compelling him to keep at much greater height, he attacked in turn and had the satisfaction of accounting for the second shed. He, too, returned unscathed, and got his reward by figuring in Monday's royal investure afloat, when the King bestowed upon him a bar for attachment to his previously won D. S. O.

LONDON, July 24.—After reviewing the Grand Fleet and the American warships in British waters recently, King George gave to the Commander-in-Chief of the British naval forces a message to the fleet, in which he said:

"I am happy to have found myself once more with the Grand Fleet, and this pleasure has been increased by the opportunity I had of seeing the splendid ships of the United States in line with our own and of meeting Admiral Rodman together with the officers and men under him. We value their comradeship and are proud of their achievements.

"Since my last visit you have by ceaseless watch and word, assisted by the indefatigable fleet of auxiliaries and the dauntless mercantile marine, continued more efficiently than ever to shield our shores, protect commerce, and the transports of the allied nations; and to maintain our supremacy at sea."

Replying to the King's message, Vice Admiral Beatty said:

"We are glad your Majesty has been able personally to observe our complete accord with the United States squadron and the firm friendship which binds their officers and men to your own."

FARM PRODUCTS FOR ARMY.

Huge Quantities Required for Our Soldiers Here and Abroad.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Feeding soldiers in the cantonments and abroad is taking a large proportion of the country's farm products. August requirements of the army, the Department of Agriculture estimated today, will call for 25,157,00 pounds of potatoes and 1,731,000 pounds of onions.

Government requirements are expected to call for one-third of the output of canned tomatoes, 25 per cent. of the total output of canned peas, corn, and string beans, about 60 per cent. of the salmon pack, one-half of the output of canned cherries, and one-half that of dried peaches.

HELD FOR EXTORTION.

Charge d'Harcourt Offered Clue to Missing Child for $25.

A man calling himself Childe de Rohan d'Harcourt, and describing himself as an artist, was locked up in the Mercer Street Sation last night on the charge of extorting $25 from Mrs. Julia Bowie of Trenton, N. J.

Mrs. Bowie called at the Mercer Street Station several days ago and said that d'Harcourt had offered to give her information about her 14-year-old daughter Thelma, who had run away from home, if she would give him $25. The police gave her $25 in marked bills, which she handed over to d'Harcourt yesterday in a Fifth Avenue bus in which Detective Murray of the Mercer Street Station was also a passenger. Detective Murray arrested d'Harcourt and later found the girl at Bellevue Hospital.

30 DAYS FOR SEDITION.

Engle Said Americans Could Reach Berlin Only as Prisoners.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 24.—Simon Engle, 28 years old, a native of Holland, was sentenced to the county jail for thirty days today for seditious talk. It was shown that he had said that the only way the Americans would reach Berlin would be as prisoners of war.

Engle was employed in the Borden Condensed Milk plant here. No lawyer would defend him, and he was his own lawyer in Recorder H. M. Starr's Court. His case will probably be brought to the attention of the Federal authorities.

HIS FATHER AMONG FOES.

Youth Who Died In Our Army Also Had Brother on Other Side.

GREENFIELD, Mass., July 24.—News of the death in action of Private Julius Sand of this town, received today by his brother Michael, brings to light the fact that another brother, who was a soldier in the German Army, is now a prisoner of the French and that the father is serving in the Austrian Army.

Private Sand was formerly in the poultry business here. He went from here with the second draft contingent, apparently enthusiastic to serve the United States.

CUBA CURBS PROFITEERING.

Director of Subsistence Will Stipulate Prices for Dress.

HAVANA, July 24. — Major Armando Andre, Cuba's Director of Subsistence, has issued a decree placing articles of dress, including shoes, under the same restrictions as food. Importers are obliged to report to him the cost of their goods, upon which he will stipulate the selling price to the public.

It is directed that each article shall bear in a place where the customer can see it readily the cost price and the margin of profit allowed.

Want Greenhut Company Dissolved.

Supreme Court Justice McAvoy granted yesterday the application by the Greenhut Company for an order dissolving the corporation. The petition of the majority of the Board of Directors stated that after all the debts have been paid a large cash surplus will remain for distribution among the hoders of the first preferred stock.

Civil War Claim Is Settled.

BOSTON, Mass., July 24. — Massachusetts received $886,389.68 today from the United States Government in settlement of a claim for premium on gold coin used by the Commonwealth in paying bills for furnishing State troops during the civil war, for which bonds were issued.

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ARMY FLIERS DODGE HOUSES IN BROOKLYN

Balked by Gowanus Canal and Hedge of Smokestacks, They Come Down in Vacant Lot.

TWO HURT; PLANE SMASHED

Scores of Ball Players Scattered—Aviators Forced to Alight by Engine Trouble.

After losing their way in hazy weather while scouting along the coast near the waters inwhich the San Diego was sunk last Friday, Lieutenants D. Hinman and Lorenz Caskey, who were in an army biplane, regained their bearings and had started back for the flying field at Mineola yesterday morning at 9:30 when their engine began to give trouble while they were 1,500 feet in the air over the heart of Brooklyn.

When the engine began to "miss" Lieutenant Hinman, the pilot, realized that it was necessary to land at once if they were to avoid a fall. He and Lieutenant Caskey, who was the observer, began to descend, circling as they did so, and looking for an open space where they might alight with the least danger of harm.

From the sky they picked out what appeared to be a large open space near Fifth Avenue and Fifth Street, Brooklyn. They were speeding down toward this area when they suddenly discovered that a strip of water cut through the space in front of the spot for which they were headed, so that if they made the landing there their airplane was certain to race along the ground and into the water, which was Gowanus Canal.

They quickly shifted their angle in the hope of avoiding the canal and landing on that part of the vacant ground which lay on the far side of it. They had continued only a few seconds after changing their course when a series of giant pillars seemed to jump up out of the ground right ahead of them. These were the great smokestacks of power houses and factories along the canal, which from an altitude had appeared to be small brick structures merged into a flat landscape.

For fear of crashing into one of the chimneys, the pilot executed another sudden manoeuvre, changing his direction and rising. He sought a new course, sufficiently clear of buildings to enable him to skim along the earth for some distance so that he could land safely, and this time started to cross Fifth Avenue into the field. From a birdseye view, it appeared that he had selected a flat, featureless section on which to approach the bare spot on which he was going to land, but when he was within about fifty feet of the earth the brick wall of the Fifth Avenue Theatre suddenly leaped into his vision dead ahead of him.

He made a sudden turn and dodged past the wall, but the machine got out of his control and crashed to earth about seventy-five feet further on in a vacant plot between Fourth and Fifth Avenues and between Third and Sixth Streets, in which scores of boys were playing ball on different diamonds.

The ballplayers, who had seen the erratic, snipelike flight of the machine, had time to scatter before the airplane hit the ground. When they hurried about the wreckage they found both of the aviators hurt. Lieutenant Caskey was taken to the Methodist-Episcopal Hospital, suffering from a fractured jaw and other injuries. Lieutenant Hinman had some bad bruises and lacerations but was able to go to the aviation field.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"Sinbad," which ended its run at the Winter Garden a few weeks ago, will resume on Aug. 12 at the Lyric instead of the Forty-fourth Street Theatre, as originally announced. The Griffith film, "Hearts of the World," will remain at the Forty-fourth Street until October.

"One of Us," a drama by Jack Lait and Jo Swerling, will be produced at the Booth Theatre on Sept. 2 by Oliver Morosco.

Carolyn Thomson, recently seen in "Maytime," has been engaged for "Miss I Don't Know," a musical piece by Rida Johnson Young and Augustus Barratt.

Orme Caldara will be in the cast of "Information, Please!" with which Jane Cowl will open the Selwyn Theatre in September.

Rehearsals of William Collier's new play, "Nothing But Lies," will begin on Aug. 5. Its premiere will be held in Washington late in August.

Charles Judels has been engaged for "Head Over Heels," Henry W. Savage's new musical production.

WAR MAY END TEUTON KINGS

Dr. Ferrero Had No Thought of Italy in His Prediction.

In a lecture delivered at the Columbia School of Journalism last Monday, Dr. Felice Ferrero, head of the Italian Information Bureau in this country, was reported as having suggested the possibility of an Italian republic after the war. The words attributed to him were: "The great aim of Italy is to preserve her integrity among the nations, but when the war is over and victory has been achieved, then there must come a change in the form of government, very possibly the abolition of Kings." Dr. Ferrero said yesterday that he was not quoted correctly in this passage.

"Democracy is a political condition," he added, "which has no direct connection with any particular form of government, and besides, with King Victor in the trenches, living the life of an ordinary soldier for three years, separated from his family except for the ordinary annual leave of two weeks granted to the common soldier, any proposal to 'abolish Kings' in Italy at this time would be extremely ill-timed."

Dr. Ferrero declared that the changes he referred to were territorial changes and changes in the spirit of government among those countries which at present were autocratic, namely, Germany and her allies.

CALLS TEACHER PRO-TEUTON

Principal Accused of Opening School with "Die Wacht am Rhein."

TRENTON, N. J., July 24.—Mayor Frederick W. Donnelly, in a communication he sent to the Trenton Board of Education today, made the charge that Principal William A. Wetzel of the Trenton High School, made it a practice to call for the singing of "Die Wacht am Rhein" in lieu of the hymn usually sung at the morning exercises. Mayor Donnelly said he would produce the evidence of former pupils of the high school to substantiate this charge.

Three specific instances indicating Dr. Wetzel's pro-Germanism are cited in the letter.

The trouble began when Professor J. Milnor Dorey, a member of the high school faculty, wrote an article entitled "A German Schoolmaster." Principal Wetzel accepted the article as applying to himself, and, in the controversy which followed, charges were made against Professor Dorey and he is to be tried before the Board of Education.

Mexican Bandits Caught and Shot.

EAGLE PASS, Texas, July 24.—Mexican troops pursuing the bandits holding for ransom, Nat Malone and Sam Barksdale, taken from the Pedra De Blanca Ranch Monday, have captured and executed Felipe Muzquiz and six other members of the bandit gang, according to General Peraldi, commanding the Mexican federal troops at Piedras Negras.

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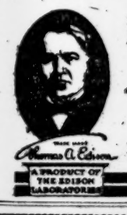

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U. S. AND JAPAN TO HELP CZECHS IN SIBERIA

Recent reports announce that United States, Japanese, and Czechoslovak forces will combine in Siberia. The Czechoslovaks already have forces fighting on the side of the Allies in France. Another force training at Stamford, Conn., is pictured and described in the current Mid-Week Pictorial. At all news stands, 10c. a copy; $5.00 a year. —Advt.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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UNCOMPROMISING LOYALTY.

The loyal Democrats of the State can with sincerity and great satisfaction give their approval to the work of the Party Convention at Saratoga. Politicians may blunder, parties sometimes go wrong, but no great party in any State, no party big enough to be representative of public opinion, could go wrong this year upon the issue of full and unswerving support of the Government in the prosecution of the war. There had been a tide of senseless gossip about what the convention at Saratoga might do; there had been fear even that it might recommend for consideration in the primaries a candidate who would send the Democracy to defeat under an adverse plurality of perhaps a million votes. There was never the least chance that the Democrats of New York would choose that road to perdition. And from the moment that Judge SEABURY arose to offer a resolution that will be long memorable in the annals of New York politics, a resolution that the convention adopted without dissent, all doubt vanished, all the silly delusions of the timid and credulous were dispelled.

Judge SEABURY rose to new heights of distinction and won a larger place in the esteem of his countrymen when he offered that resolution declaring that the Democrats of New York "repudiate every truckler with "our country's enemies who strives "or has striven to extenuate or ex- "cuse such crimes against humanity "as the rape of Belgium, the sinking "of the Lusitania, or the German pol- "icy of assassination by subma- "rines; who seeks or has sought to "sow dissension among our allies or "now seeks to capitalize by election "to public office the latent treason "whose total annihilation is the most "pressing need of the hour." That inspiring denunciation would have quieted the most impudent pretender to political preferment; had it not sufficed, the Judge is reported to have said that he would be ready the following day with "specifications." There was no need of them, the incident was ended, and ended to the credit of the Democracy of New York and to the vast satisfaction of every decent and self-respecting American.

Kings County even, where the Democratic leadership had exhibited a sort of troglodyte intelligence and morality in its attitude toward the party nomination, said by the voice of its spokesman in the convention, Mr. FITZGERALD, that "we must have a "man whose loyalty is beyond sus- "picion."

Mr. ALFRED E. SMITH, who is recommended to the voters in the primaries as the official candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination, is President of the New York Board of Aldermen. He is a Tammany organization man, but, as Judge SEABURY said, he is the best of his tribe. In personal character he is above reproach. Far greater men than Mr. SMITH have held the office to which he now becomes an aspirant, but also men inferior to him in capacity, and some, unfortunately, inferior in probity, have held that office. It will be honestly administered, should he be elected, and he would have this advantage over his Republican opponent, that during the next two years he will be exclusively Governor of New York, not an aspirant for higher honors.

He stands upon a platform of which neither he nor any other good Democrat need be ashamed. An intolerable mass of perilous stuff must have been thrust before the Committee on Resolutions, socialistic vaporings, propaganda of the class struggle, affirmations of principles that would have rejoiced the hearts of LENINE and TROTZKY. The committee rejected them. Even the plank referring to municipal ownership and operation of public utilities was reduced to the harmless affirmation that cities ought to have the right to enter upon those hazardous ventures if they so desired. The platform takes the unconquerably sound position that the people by their votes should instruct their representatives in the Legislature whether the Federal prohibition amendment is to be ratified or rejected. Governor WHITMAN has not dared to approve a referendum on this subject, and, in pursuance of his evasive and spineless policy, the Republicans at Saratoga said nothing about prohibition. Upon that issue the Democrats have a distinct and important advantage. For, certainly, no reasonable man can criticise a reference to the people of the decision upon a question of that nature, and the straightforwardness of the Democrats in taking the ground they did will win them praise where the shrinking timidity of the Republicans will be treated with the contempt it deserves.

In spirit and in the formal expression of entire loyalty to the Administration in support of its war measures, the two great parties in New York are one. In that respect, both conventions met public expectation. There never was any doubt about it, for throughout the country there is but one opinion, one sentiment, that the war must be prosecuted with utmost vigor, until its indispensable aims have been achieved in the overthrow of Germany, in a victory that shall forever destroy the irresponsible military power of that Empire. There is not a State in the Union where a candidate with the least taint of disloyalty or of hidden or open sympathy with the country's enemies could hope to triumph at the polls. There was never any danger at all that such a candidate would be offered to the people of this State. Money can hire willing henchmen, it can pay for their activities, newspapers controlled and managed for such an interest can force an insolent and offensive ambition upon the public attention. But even though the welkin ring with the outcries of the propagandist retainers, there comes a time when an end is made of it all, as an end was made of this noisy demonstration when Judge SEABURY, at the Saratoga Convention, set his foot upon the ugly thing, and the convention in a breath swept it into oblivion.

SAD LAPSE OF MR. BRYAN.

Mr. BRYAN'S modesty will be pained when he reads in the July number of his Commoner the statement of The Devil's Lake Journal that

he is leading the greatest of all fights for the home—for humanity itself—the crusade against liquor, and to him, more than any other man, is due the forces which are marching through every State in the Union to wipe the curse from the map of the United States.

If grammar totters a little in this paean, the heartiness of the sentiment is beyond criticism; and no prohibitionist, with the regrettable exception of the Superintendent of the New York Anti-Saloon League, would tear out a single one of the dry laurels that rustle about Mr. BRYAN'S brow. Mr. BRYAN is an old soldier of prohibition, and deserves well of all its friends. But what must be their amazement and horror, what the consternation of all the good, to find on the front page of this same number of The Commoner this toast, reeking with the fermented and distilled wickedness of immemorial centuries: "Here's to Senator FORD! "

How can the champion of prohibition indulge in the profane and pagan custom of drinking healths? How can he follow the habit and the form of revelers and wassailers? In whatever liquid, water or grape juice or gasoline, Mr. BRYAN intends to pledge the Wolverine statesman, his use of this vinous and alcoholic formula smacks of the curse that is to be wiped out. It shows that, even after so many years, he is not absolutely dry, that license is still permitted in his language. "Here's to Senator FORD! " The Imp of the Rum Bottle has got into Mr. BRYAN'S inkstand.

STRATEGIST HOOVER REPORTS.

Mr. HERBERT C. HOOVER'S announcement at a dinner given in his honor by the Lord Mayor of London that "the period of our anxieties in the "matter of food is in all essentials "now past" was as important as the bulletin of a timely battle won by America and her allies in the field. As a "slogan" the cry that "food will win the war" was not strictly logical, for our allies are now assured by the American Food Administrator that there will be meat and wheat and corn enough for all, and yet victory is still in the balance. But it is certain that Germany and her confederates could not be beaten and compelled to sue for peace unless Mr. HOOVER'S strategy to provide sufficient food at the common table of the Western Allies proved successful. The right version therefore was: The war cannot be won without food. It is now giving the enemy very serious concern.

On July 3, 1917, Mr. HOOVER quoted with approval the declaration of a European statesman that the war would be won by the last 500,000 bushels of wheat, and added: "It is "within our power to give this last "500,000 bushels, but only if we organ- "ize to save and organize to supply "all." There can no longer be a question of victory depending upon the last 500,000 bushels of wheat. It might depend upon the last 500,000 rounds of ammunition—high power explosives and gas shells.

By Aug. 11, 1917, Mr. HOOVER was counting heads of cattle and tons of sugar as well as bushels of wheat. "Whereas," said he, "we exported be- "fore the war but 80,000,000 bushels "of wheat per annum, this year by "one means or another we must find "for them [our allies] 225,000,000 "bushels, and this in face of a short "crop." As our allies (because of "the "stress of war on the millions of men "on the fighting line and the enhanced "physical labor of populations ordi- "narily subsisting on lighter diets") had been obliged to kill 33,000,000 head of their stock animals, we not only must, said Mr. HOOVER, "increase "their supplies of meat and dairy "products, but prepare, as war goes "on, to meet an even greater demand "for these necessary commodities." It followed that waste must be eliminated by educating our own people, that substitute foods must be used, economies practiced; and that there must be universal self-denial. Our Food Strategist then entered upon a tremendous campaign, enlisting millions of families in his army and invoking the law as he found it and amended it to restrain and punish slackers and profiteers.

In announcing his success Mr. HOOVER explains it. The American hog figures conspicuously, the American steer being found in the background. "To increase our beef production," he said at the Mansion House dinner, "would require from three to five years." Beef, then, must continue to be scarce and high. But the hog had come nobly to the rescue. "I have in my possession," said he, "the needs "of our European allies for meats. "We can furnish the whole volume "in pork alone." In the next twelve months America will be able to export 18,000,000 tons of pork, and Canada will add 3,000,000 tons. Furthermore, "there will be no need during "the next twelve months for any re- "striction on the volume of bread- "stuffs to be shipped to the European "allies." No wheat figures are given in the London dispatch, but the Administrator promised that the 220,000,000 people in Europe and North America would have ample and better bread. The enemy's conditions must go from bad to worse, for, "although "a body of some 100,000 persons, com- "prising the dominating spirits in Ger- "many, have been able to put against "the rest of the world the military "forces of 160,000,000 people, they "have not been able to produce their "needed food."

The food "slogan" having been eliminated by Mr. HOOVER and his allies, the people of the United States, there remain the other factors that at various times we have been told would win the war: Ships, airplanes, machine guns, heavy artillery, gas shells, and men. We are building the ships, airplanes in some quantity, machine guns in some degree, (steadily increasing,) heavy artillery hardly at all, there being fair promise, but not much performance, and a beginning has been made in gas shells. We have 1,200,000 men in France and on the sea, but not enough planned for yet. To obtain needed reinforcements the draft ages must be extended by Congress. That is unavoidable, and delay might be fatal.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

In an editorial on "The Prime Minister's Position" The London Times assumes that there will be a general election late in the Fall. It laments "the unrepresentative and apathetic "character of the present House of "Commons" and declares that the Government needs to be strengthened and consolidated. Whether it speaks by guess or utters one of those "inspired" previsions or announcements by authority that made the old Thunderer illustrious, its speculations are of interest. It is difficult, however, to understand its complaint of the whittling down of Mr. GEORGE'S program of social reform. Numerous and wide-reaching reforms have been put through this Parliament, almost listlessly, with little of the consideration or bitter opposition they would have stirred in peace. The winning of the war justly overshadows all other questions. Is any reform that would not strongly promote that issue worth considering at present?

Is not our London contemporary perturbed unnecessarily by "signs of feverish activity" on the part of the little coterie of pacifist journals and politicians and busybodies wherewith England, like her allies, is cursed? And those lower middle class leaders who are so eager to confuse and misguide the British Labor Party, they, too, have their analogues in other countries. They are noisy, but not important, save in their own eyes.

To resort to a general election has been felt to be a distraction of the thought and energy that should be given solely to the war. What the new electorate, so immensely increased by the enlargement of the franchise and by woman suffrage, will do at the first general election nobody can predict safely. The new House might be split up into groups as is the old one. But there is no doubt that the new electors and the new House would strongly support Mr. LLOYD GEORGE, whom the majority of English opinion in the House and out of it regards as the man best fitted to carry on England's part in the war. That justifies the keen interest which Americans feel in what would otherwise be a purely British political question. It is natural that this House, so far removed from its original mandate, should be wearied and should weary! Yet, as a whole, it has shown a commendable and consistent patriotism, a superiority to small partisan considerations. If it should be thought necessary to consult the people again, we may be sure that the ruling temper of the new House would be the characteristic dogged English determination to "see the thing through," to beat the Germans.

If a general election would strengthen Mr. LLOYD GEORGE'S position, if it needs strengthening, then it may be said without officiousness that the Allies are for a general election. If his position needs no strengthening, then the Allies see no necessity of an election. As for pacifists, defeatists, "the final eradication of enemy in- "fluence from our social and eco- "nomic life," their evocation by The London Times looks very much like what is called in our simple political tongue "playing politics."

REDUCING THE CONSUMPTION OF NEWS PRINT PAPER.

As a measure chiefly for the conservation of coal and transportation, the Federal Trade Commission and the War Industries Board continue to urge upon the newspapers the necessity of reducing the amount of news print paper used in their business. By economies already put in practice it is expected that paper consumption will be lowered by perhaps 5 per cent. A further saving is needed, as the amount of coal supplied to paper mills must be reduced.

Several plans for this further saving have been proposed, some have been discussed with representatives of the Government. It seems to us that whatever effort is adopted must be based upon the principle that the newspapers, not the Government, shall be the judges of the contents and character of the paper. Newspapers have the right and it is their duty to print news, they have the constitutional right to express opinions. Those are rights which cannot with prudence be abridged even in wartime; it would be less to the public advantage in wartime, we think, than in time of peace. The public would be ill-content with any measures that deprived it of full information about the progress of the war and of intelligent discussion of the measures and issues of war.

The managers of the newspapers rather than the Government can best determine what use should be made of the paper available, because they know much better than the Government how they can diminish the quantity of paper they use without injury to the interests of the public they serve. Newspapers vary in quality and in aims. A decree that certain features or certain departments should be abolished or abridged as unessential would be unfair and unequal in its working, injurious to many newspapers, while leaving others practically untouched. On the other hand, an order that the quantity of news print consumed by all newspapers must be uniformly diminished by a further 5 to 10 per cent.—we imagine that would be sufficient to accomplish the purpose desired by the War Industries Board—would leave each newspaper free to determine how the order could be met with least injury to property and public interest. In our judgment, this principle should be regarded as fundamental. All newspapers would loyally comply with the requirement and each would know how it could be best met.

NEW YORK'S FUEL ADMINISTRATOR.

After a delay hard to excuse, a Fuel Administrator for New York State has been appointed. It would have been difficult to find a more suitable appointee than Mr. D. W. COOKE. Long the head of the traffic department of the Erie, a great coal-carrying railroad, he is an expert in the transportation of coal. He is capable, experienced, efficient. The post in which his appointment found him, Chairman of the Traffic Executives of the Allied Nations, gives the measure of his qualifications.

Neither Dr. GARFIELD nor anybody else can persuade New York that the protracted vacancy in the office of Fuel Administrator for this State has not been injurious to its prospects of keeping warm next Winter. But it is no use bothering about bygones. If the West and New England have been better coaled, the greater reason for supplying the great and neglected needs of New York. New York expects of Mr. COOKE the utmost energy, and its hopes, not yet too triumphant o'er its fears, look to him for an abundant quota of coal. The fulfillment of those hopes does not rest, however, even largely on him. The mines must be worked to the limit of the labor available. Increased production, continually increasing production, and not such petty nibbling savings as the "lightless nights" just reintroduced here to the mixed amusement and irritation of everybody—that is what the Federal Fuel Administration must peg away at continuously and effectively.

The Bureau of Labor of that Administration has just taken charge of labor conditions in the coal region. Officials of the United Mine Workers have conferred with Dr. GARFIELD and drawn up a very satisfactory statement of principles for the purpose of avoiding strikes and other labor troubles, and of enlarging the output of coal. After the conference, the Bureau of Labor of the Fuel Administration came into being. The next step, it is said, will be to give the coal mines, and presumably the munition plants, shipyards, and railroads, priority in the distribution of labor. This step is to be taken on Aug. 1, when this scheme of the War Labor Administration will be set to work. There are bureaus enough and officials enough, heaven knows. The one thing needful, so far as coal is concerned, is to produce, to yank it out of the bowels of the earth and get it here, and get it here quickly, not to fuss and wait and wail and admonish and urge picayune economies. Mr. COOKE is all right. His end of the job will be well done.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Deserters Behind the Lines.

Among the many plants of the General Electric Company, one of the larger is in Lynn, Mass., and there several thousands of employés have been at work, for the most part on Government contracts. They have been making, that is, various forms of electrical apparatus on the immediate possession of which, in constant and adequate supply, the success and the safety of our soldiers abroad in no small measure depend.

Last week a majority of these men and women, for reasons which they did not deem it worth while to disclose to the company officials, went on strike and the works had to shut down. Saturday night the strikers, having nothing else to do, organized what they called a "victory parade." Its object as proclaimed was to celebrate the news that General FOCH had turned the German drivers into the German driven—an object, of course, creditable to every good American citizen and one which every American workingman or workingwoman has the best of rights to proclaim his own or hers. That is, all workers have it who are giving to General FOCH and the several armies he is using to such noble purpose and with such brilliant results the help that is their due—who are as forgetful of private and personal interests as are the men who are risking and often losing their lives in carrying out the General's plans to save the world from the horrors of German domination.

But that these particular workers, or any like them, should venture to share and express rejoicings in the results achieved on the salient that had, but no longer has, Château-Thierry for apex, shows a curious callousness to public judgment—a strange inappreciation of the position in which they place themselves by striking at this time. No doubt the strikers are vehement in denunciation of the miserable profiteers who have been sending defective raincoats over to General PERSHING'S men. Presumably some of them have had much or something to say about an imagined relation between our entrance into the war and the gains of munition makers and moneylenders. But wherein do they themselves differ from the most sordid and greedy of profiteers?

Their participation in a "victory parade" is—well, call it a sorry joke, and let it go at that.

That Day Belongs to England.

Aug. 4 of this year is a day indeed worthy of celebration. Nobody would dream of denying that who has even a little appreciation of what it meant for the world when on Aug. 4, now almost four full years ago, Great Britain heard the call of duty and of interest, combined as they always are for those who understand what interest really is, and answered the summons with a noble promptness.

She knew the cost of what she did, not as well as now, of course, but well enough for the knowledge to have explained and even to have excused something of hesitation, and she plunged instantly into the conflict that otherwise would have been so short and so dreadful in its termination. If, by doing it, she did not exactly save the world—it is not saved yet, but confidently can hope to be, thanks to Great Britain—she gave the world the chance it needed to prepare for battle at its leisure and in vastly better conditions than Great Britain chose to insist on for herself.

Fully appreciating all this, and frankly acknowledging the debt we owe to the nation that went to war on Aug. 4, it is possible without incurring suspicion of ingratitude to differ with those among us who are proposing or demanding that the United States join with Great Britain and her other allies in making that ever-memorable date one of conjoined rejoicing—a sort of international anniversary. The intention is admirable, but the day, unlike the July 14 of the French or our July 4, is not one that lends itself easily and properly to such celebration. That day is England's. The glory is hers. On it she made her Great Decision, and it is her high privilege to congratulate herself that the decision was right and noble. But it is peculiarly and wholly hers—a family affair, as it were. After the war, a day for the international celebration of a victory the civilized world has united to win should be selected, and with joyful piety observed. It ought to be done and doubtless will be. It should and will be, however, another day than any now appropriated for the marking of smaller happenings than what will have been the greatest happening in human history.

That day, possibly, in the years to come, Germany herself can join in celebrating. If she cannot, she will be no longer in existence.

American Merit Recognized.

"As good as the French at their best!" So one of the special correspondents of THE TIMES quotes a French General as saying of the American troops as he has seen them in action. It is a magnificent compliment and it meets what should have been the highest of our expectations—the only boast we ever should have made.

The French expert, in his further comments on our men, credited them with an energy, an enthusiasm for fighting, an eagerness to get into battle, that are not and cannot be shown by soldiers worn and wearied by four long years of war, much of it defensive war, the most trying of all. So he admitted, not that our men were better soldiers than their allies, but that at this time they are in a condition in some ways and to some degree and for some purposes superior to them.

He could make the admission without raising an invidious distinction and without humiliating the heroes who now can transfer to other and willing shoulders a part of the heavy burdens which those heroes so long have carried without our aid. It is all we can claim, and it is enough. Theirs is the pride of the competent teacher; ours is that of the scholar who learns quickly and well.

ENGLAND'S DAY.

Why Aug. 4 Might Well Be Recognized in America.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of the Englishwomen which appears in your columns of yesterday has been, I am sure, sympathetically read by the many admirers of what the British Empire has done in this war, and I hope recognition of it will take the form on somewhat the lines suggested.

There can be no question as regards the wonderful part that Great Britain has played in this great war since the day she entered it in defense of the invasion of Belgium. She has stood between this country and Germany for nearly four years. She spent money lavishly in the purchase of munitions, food, and other materials during the first three years of the war to the benefit of United States manufacturing and other trade interests, and in every way endeavored to safeguard and protect its best interests. Since the United States entered the war she has rendered services that it is hoped will never be forgotten. Take, for example, the number of troops sent across from here during the quarter ended June 30, numbering somewhere about, according to the official report recently issued, 638,000, of which 351,000 were carried on English ships, to say nothing of the safe convoying, given to these and all other troops sent from here, by the British Navy. Meanwhile, she has been carrying the burden of the defense in France in conjunction with the gallant French troops at a loss of killed and wounded running, for many months, into several hundreds of thousands a month. The last week's casualties published gave a total of over 14,000, which is one of the smallest that has been published for a long time. Let us compare this with our own casualty list since troops from here were landed in France at the end of May, 1917, which approximately to date, all killed and wounded for the entire period, is only slightly over 5,000, and then we can realize what Great Britain is doing.

Mistakes have been made in the past. What great nation does not commit errors? But loyal Americans should resent the emphasizing of these errors as Hun propaganda and always bear in mind that the best brains of the Revolution in this country were supplied by Britons, who fought for their rights here as they would have fought under similar conditions in England, and as their ancestors fought in Charles I.'s reign.

Today we witness every resource of the British Empire placed freely at the disposal of this country, the training of her men in camps in Great Britain, the equipment of them where necessary, the sending of her best instructors to this side of the ocean, and, in fact, the desire to do anything and everything to bring to Great Britain and this country the ultimate victory we all expect and hope for. G. A.

New York, July 23, 1918.

Sulphur and News Print.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of July 7, in an article headed "Effect of Sulphur Shortage on the War," you give Professor H. R. McKee of the Chemical Engineering Department of Columbia University as authority for a statement that "1,400,000 tons of print paper is being manufactured every year. About 85 per cent. of this is manufactured by the sulphite process which requires the use of one ton of sulphur to each ton of sulphite."

We very much doubt if Professor McKee has been correctly reported, as we believe he cannot be so ingorant of facts as would be denoted by this statement.

The facts are that to manufacture one ton of sulphite pulp requires the use of about 275 to 325 pounds of sulphur, and that each ton of sulphur would therefore contribute to the manufacture of from six to seven tons of sulphite pulp.

The manufacture of news print paper uses about one ton of sulphite pulp in the production of five tons of news print paper, and so far as news print paper is concerned one ton of sulphur is sufficient for thirty to thirty-five tons of paper. H. H. BISHOP,
Secretary Pulp Manufacturers Association.
New York, July 10, 1918.

Soldiers from Muhlenberg College.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In yesterday's NEW YORK TIMES there appeared under the name of President Thwing of Western Reserve University an article on the war service of the colleges. While he named every other institution in Pennsylvania, he did not give us our just place. We have sent 150 men into the service out of an alumni group of about 800 and a student group of only 200. When the war began forty of our men out of 200 volunteered at once. It seems to me that with such a record we deserve to be included in the list. I hope you will make the proper correction, since I note that the Allentown College for Women, with only one lone volunteer, has a place in your list. In addition, our proximity to Camp Crane has allowed us to offer our grounds for much of the drilling of the men. JOHN A. W. HAAS,
President Muhlenberg College.
Allentown, Penn., July 23, 1918.

Germans Who Mend.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Have any of your readers met a converted German? Yesterday I had the pleasure of hearing one declare, "I hate the Kaiser, I hate the system that the Kaiser represents; I hate the Government that can order the deaths of women and children, and I hate the Germans for permitting it all, and I am ashamed of the German blood in my veins." As Charles Reade wrote, "It's never too late to mend." AN IRISHMAN.
Havana, Cuba, July 12, 1918.

YOUTH PAYS!

"Stripped to the waist they send back shell for shell . . ."
And, stripped of lies, we face at last that Hell
Of flame and gas and stench and lust and sin—
The Hell men faced three years ere we went in!

We may not boast, but rather humbly pray
That we at home may do our part, Today—
That every son we send may give and give
His strength, his youth, his All—so Freedom live!

Youth pays! O God, Thy weary Nations drain
The brimming cup of sacrificial pain.
Youth pays! And we must hasten planes and guns
And safeguard every ship that bears our sons!

Youth pays! And ah, the lift of each bright head!
The growing list . . . each day our gallant Dead!
Youth pays, yet Age pays, too, with bleeding heart!
Youth bears the flag, yet Age with Youth must part!

ELIZABETH NEWPORT HEPBURN.

DOWNFALL IT IS.

Germany's Great Gamble Has Sealed Her Fate.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Though four years of this terrible war have passed, yet hardly can I persuade myself that it is not a nightmare and that all the things we hear about the Germans' doings and sayings are true. For ten years before the war, almost annually, my wife and I used to go to Bad Nauheim for treatment, and we met there many Germans who seemed to be quite sound and normal, just as the people of any other nation. And suddenly we have overheard strange phrases, as if coming from a madhouse.

The happiest and jolliest of peoples have suddenly turned gloomy and discontented. Why? They wanted world dominion or downfall. But did not the Germans enjoy in a sense world dominion more than any other nation? Have not they had the largest passenger steamers in the world and the most favored steamship lines? Were not all the ports the world over open to the vessels under their flag? Have they not had their own bankers, the exporting and importing firms in all capitals of the world? Have they not had in all foreign universities their own professors freely teaching students the wonders of their kultur? Did they not have the German language taught everywhere abroad, their books circulated, and their newspapers printed almost as freely as at home? Have not the goods "made in Germany" had a better sale everywhere abroad than those of the French, English, or American make? Have the German agents not had a hearty welcome the world over? Was there another country having such large streams of gold flowing in as Germany has had? Did not the German watering places count their foreign guests by the hundreds of thousands? Did the foreigners ever object to the Germans' loud singing of "Deutschland, Deutschland Ueber Alles"?

What else, then, did the Germans want to be more happy, more rich, and more respected? They have used the world to their best advantage and profit, but the world, nevertheless, was not called German. That is the point. It was a kind of satanic pride that took possession of the dark German soul. Since he has lost the hope of attaining world dominion, he trembles now, facing downfall. But no, before submitting to the inevitable, he will try his utmost to induce the world to forgive and forget all his terrible misdeeds. Hence, all the German diplomatic efforts to bring about the restoration of the status quo ante bellum. But who can restore Belgium to its former state? Its men, women, and children massacred? And Serbia? And Northern France? And Poland? These are things impossible.

As the Germans cannot have world dominion, they are bound to have downfall; crime and punishment are inseparable. That is a moral law.

PETER J. POPOFF.
Flushing, N. Y., July 22, 1918.

OUR TROOPS IN CANADA.

A March in 1897 in Honor of Queen Victoria.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In 1897 a company of the Vermont National Guard, fully armed and under command of Captain Green, took part in the review held in honor of the diamond jubilee of her late Majesty, Queen Victoria, on Fletcher's Fields, Montreal. Captain Green, his officers and men, were the guests of the Sixth Fusiliers, of which I was senior Major, and which I had the honor of commanding on that memorable occasion, as our Colonel—the late Colonel Burland—had gone to England as a member of the Canadian contingent which took part in the Queen's jubilee procession in London in which troops from every portion of the empire were represented.

In comparison, our celebration in Montreal was a very modest one; but it was just as enthusiastic and was unique in that it was the only celebration in which American troops participated. As The London Times remarked, it was the first occasion since the war of independence on which American troops had marched on British soil under command of a British officer. For, I am proud to state, when I asked Captain Green to march out of our armory as an independent unit ahead of my battalion, he said that he and his men desired to show their respect for Queen Victoria by placing themselves under my command and that they would esteem it an honor to number off as No. 1 Company of the Sixth Fusiliers. And so this gallant company of the Vermont National Guard became temporarily incorporated with a Canadian militia battalion, and I had the distinguished honor of commanding both American and British troops, lined up shoulder to shoulder, with both Old Glory and the Union Jack held proudly in honor of Britain's Queen. Naturally, I was a proud man that day, and I recall the incident with even greater pride today when American troops are fighting so valiantly shoulder to shoulder with British and French troops on the blood-stained fields of France in defense of those principles of freedom, justice, and right which had so great a development under the great Queen whose golden jubilee American troops joined in celebrating in Montreal twenty-one years ago. VICTOR E. MITCHELL.
Montreal, July 18, 1918.

The Tail of the Agricultural Bill.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Marco Polo, some 600 years ago, claimed to have discovered in Tartary sheep with tails so large and heavy that the shepherds had to supply them with sleds and carts attached to the bodies of the animals to carry the extraordinary tails. The great Venetian traveler recorded the interesting fact that these Tartary sheep were bred and raised simply because of their tails, and this statement cast a doubt on the reliability of Marco Polo as a reporter of facts. The doubt should now be removed, since the Sheppard of the United States Senate has adopted the Tartary method in legislation and made the tail the principal feature of the Food Stimulation bill. That bill was introduced early in the Spring, and it proposed appropriations amounting to $18,000,000 to encourage the farmers to produce larger crops this year to win the war. The bill was considered so important that the Committee on Rules made it a special order in the House, where it was passed May 23. Then began the development of the tail, and for three months that tail has grown just like the tails of the Tartary sheep until it is the only part of the bill that is now distinguishable. The Senate Committee on Agriculture cultivated the prohibition tail through the three months of crop production, and when the Senate again meets on Aug. 26 and the seedtime has passed, that august body will take up this legislative tail for consideration.

The proposition has developed until the bill is reversed, and instead of appropriating $18,000,000 to encourage increased food production this year to win the war, it is now proposed to throw away $20,000,000 t. develop the prohibition tail and cut off $700,000,000 war revenue next year to win the war. The Senate has always been considered a conservative body, but when it goes back to the methods of Genghis Khan's shepherds in the year 1200 there can be no doubt of its conservatism. L. W. B.
New York, July 17, 1918.

THE PERSIAN FRONT.

Opportunities There to Block Germans and Turks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to add a few words to the letter which appeared in your issue of the 14th instant under the heading of "To Russia via Persia." This I do because my recent stay of four years in Persia, Russia, and the Far and Middle East has brought me into close touch with the political events, the tendencies, and ambitions of the different nations in those parts, and especially with the events on the eastern front.

In order to rescue "the lovers of freedom and justice in Russia" the writer of the letter proposes that beside the Murman coast and Siberia an allied military expedition be sent into Northern Persia on the Caucasian border, which "would check the Turks in their wild schemes of conquest in Central Asia which the Germans have put into their heads to get rid of them further west."

A Turkish conquest in Central Asia does not mean only the Germans getting rid of the Turks further west, but also to bring to a head the Pan Islam campaign which was planned twenty years ago by two crowned notorious assassians, Sultan Abdul Hamid and "Hadji Mohammed," Wilhelm, the German Kaiser.

Once the Turks settle in Central Asia 30,000,000 of Afghans and Persians will join them and open the way for Germany via the Russian Caucasus direct to India, where 60,000,000 Mohammedans will gladly and with open arms receive the "protectors of the Islam world."

In such a case not only would the British conquests in Mesopotamia and Palestine be endangered and the Bagdad Railway be released, but the entire western front would be badly shaken. And this is what Germany is actually driving at, and for this same purpose, through numberless subtleties and with the hands of the treacherous Bolsheviki, she would bring about the collapse of Russia.

The native Tartars of Caucasus are co-operating with the Turks in massacring the Armenians and other Christians with the arms which they have bought from the Bolsheviki with German money in order to pave for Germany a free road to Persia and thence to the Far East.

For this same reason it is imperative that the Allies have today a military expedition in Northern Persia all along the Caspian coast, especially in Enzeli and Rasht, whence the roads are open to Teheran, Hamadan, and the Khanekin-Bagdad frontier.

Such a strong expeditionary unit can be very easily organized from the brave Armenians of those parts, who are fighting the Turks today in Caucasus and the Russian Armenia with the odds greatly against them.

A quick military action in Northern Persia will isolate the Pan Turanian movements of the Turks and Tartars and help the Murman and Siberian military expeditions to redeem Russia and check a German advance into the Far East by bringing the Russian Army once more on the eastern front.

GENERAL SOCRATES KHAN,
M. GUELOFIANTZ.
New York, July 21, 1918.

A Stirring "Star-Spangled Banner."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

During a recent stay in Philadelphia I heard several concerts by Victor Herbert and his orchestra in Willow Grove Park. He begins each concert with "The Star-Spangled Banner," but it is not the dull, limpid tune which is regularly served as an entree with our musical fare by even the best bands and orchestras. Herbert's "Star-Spangled Banner" is a living, flaunting, martial "banner," with the note of unyielding patriotic resolve sustained throughout, and at the end a crashing crescendo on the drums which fittingly presages the final victory when autocracy shall be crushed to earth by the united forces of democracy. As I studied the effect of this truly inspiring rendition of our national anthem on the audiences, I could not help but think of the lifeless, singsong way in which the splendid Metropolitan Opera House orchestra plays the same composition. I remember that throughout the last season at the Opera House I could not shake off the subconscious feeling that the players and the conductors were so many schoolboys, indifferently reciting a lesson which they had been forced to learn by rote. Of the uninspiring performances of the anthem by the Boston Symphony Orchestra while under the baton of Doktor Muck I need not speak, as a good many people believe that the late lamented conductor of the incomparable Boston band deliberately mutilated the national air as a particularly brazen piece of propaganda.

Why, in the name of all that is patriotic, cannot somebody start a movement to have the Herbert arrangement (I mean the one used by him, as I am not certain that he originated it) used exclusively during the duration of the war? To the best of my recollection, no liberties are taken with the score, the martial effect being produced entirely by a judicious yet daring use of the kettledrums. WILLIAM MARGOLIS.
New York, July 20, 1918.

A Call to Motorists.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As Chairman of Women's Work in the Bryant Park Eagle Hut, I would like to make an appeal to such of your readers as may have motor cars in the city and who might be willing to add to the pleasure of our soldiers and sailors by loaning them on either Saturday or Sunday afternoons for a sightseeing tour of the city. We have visits from between 2,000 and 3,000 men, or more, every week-end—many of them strangers to New York and all eager to see America's greatest city. A large number of them are able to avail themselves of the "Seeing New York" motors, but many cannot afford it, and naturally the capacity of these buses is limited. I have already, in several instances, been able to secure private cars through my friends, and the pleasure of the men has been most touching, and I am sure more than repaid any sacrifice the owners may have made in giving up the use of their cars. There have been some instance where owners use their cars during the week, but leave them in town over the week-ends. Or, again, there may be some living either in or near town who would be willing, if only once or twice a month, to make a personal sacrifice and give some of our boys a wholesome and happy holiday. It need not necessarily be an extended tour—down through the city, up through Central Park and Riverside Drive. If there be any doubt in their minds as to whether this would be a welcome service to our soldiers and sailors, let them come to our hut any Saturday or Sunday afternoon and let them hear how such a proposition is received or let them listen to the heartfelt thanks of the boys after what is to them a very great treat, more especially on these warm days.

If there are any such generous-hearted citizens who will be unselfish enough to part with their cars, will they be kind enough to send in their names either to Mrs. Walter Maynard, Bryant Park Eagle Hut, or to Mr. Graham, the Secretary of the hut, saying what days and hours their

THREE DIE OF HEAT; TO BE COOLER TODAY

Showers Due to Arrive from New England and the Northeast This Morning.

MANY PERSONS PROSTRATED

Hot Night Followed by Day of High Humidity—Man Drowned Seeking Relief in Bathtub.

Showers due to arrive this morning from New England are expected to break New York's hot spell, and by tonight it should be cooler. This was the forecast of the weather man last night. The rain that refreshed Boston yesterday should get here this morning, the weather man figured.

Though a fresh wind from down the bay blew freely for several hours before dawn yesterday sunup found the mercury atop the Whitehall Building registering 74, while the humidity was standing at 80 degrees. From then on until the local weather bureau called it a day at 8 o'clock last night the thermometer and the hygrometer seesawed for supremacy. Toward evening the humidity began to lessen.

The low record for the day was 72 degrees shortly before 8 o'clock in the morning, and the high point of 85 was reached at 3 o'clock. The average temperature from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. was 80 degrees, and the average humidity 70 degrees.

Three deaths and a number of prostrations were recorded.

The Dead.

BANNON, JAMES J., 50 years old, overcome and died at home, 119 West Seventy-sixth Street.

BOKOWSAKY, SAMUEL, 46 years old, overcome and died at home, 118 Union Avenue, Brooklyn.

VELLA, JOHN, 23 years old, 266 West Seventeenth Street, overcome and died at 882 West Twenty-third Street.

The Prostrations.

FEIRTIN, ISIDORE, 24 years old, 202 East 114th Street, overcome at 311 East Twenty-second Street; Bellevue Hospital.

GAHR, THERON, 22 years old, seaman, overcome at Pier 32, foot of Pioneer Street, Brooklyn; Long Island College Hospital.

GERDIF, JOHN, 32 years old, 230 Avenue K, Brooklyn, overcome at 99 Nassau Street; Broad Street Hospital.

GIFFRED, MARGARET, 17 years old, 603 Beach Terrace, the Bronx, overcome at Southern Boulevard and 143d Street; attended and sent home.

HOWELL, FLORENCE, 23 years old, 478 Warren Street, Newark, overcome at 20 Murray Street; Broad Street Hospital.

KEEN, EDWARD, 45 years old, 1,268 Clay Avenue, the Bronx, overcome in front of Hotel Belmont; Bellevue Hospital.

LAMONT, MARIE, 20 years old, 104 West Sixty-fourth Street, overcome at 105 Madison Avenue; Bellevue Hospital.

MEOSKY, YETTA, 27 years old, 208 South Second Street, Brooklyn, overcome at Canal and Centre Streets; Volunteer Hospital.

O'BRIEN, GRACE, 19 years old, 299 West Burnside Avenue, the Bronx, overcome at 446 Central Park West; attended and sent home.

PEARN, EMILIE, 30 years old, overcome at home, 229 Fifty-second Street, Brooklyn; Norwegian Hospital.

PILINGTON, THOMAS, 46 years old, 318 Stockton Street, Brooklyn, overcome at Wallabout and Ferry Streets; Williamsburg Hospital.

SCHLECK, RAY, 17 years old, 236 Monroe Street, overcome at 83 Greene Street; attended and sent home.

Solomon Rosenbloom, 75 years old, of 255 Pennsylvania Avenue, Brooklyn, seeking relief from the heat, collapsed in a bathtub at his home and was drowned. His daughter, Mrs. Matilda Nussbaum, calling in the afternoon found him in the tub.

PROMOTE VACATION SAVING.

Education Board Aims to Stimulate Thrift Among Children.

To keep the War Savings movement before the school children in the Summer vacation, a program of patriotic rallies, ball games, track meets, and other activities is being carried out in the 180 vacation playgrounds of the city, as well as in the thirty-five vacation schools, under the direction of David I. Kaplan, principal in charge of the Division of War Service of the Board of Education, and Eugene C. Gibney, Assistant Director of Playgrounds. Under district leaders, Summer War Savings Societies have been organized which will be merged with the regular school societies with the opening of the schools in September.

Preliminary contests in the junior four-minute men Summer competition have already been held, and winners picked to compete in the final district competition tonight. Thirty-five winners were picked to represent their districts in tonight's competition. From these six winners will be picked, one speaker from each borough, to engage in the final competition, Aug. 14. This junior competition will wind up with a big patriotic rally.

ARMY PIGEONS FLY 51 MILES

One Bird Carries Message to General Bell in 61 Minutes.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, L. I., July 24.—Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell and his staff were surprised today when they received messages by Signal Corps homing pigeons released this morning at Freeport, fifty-one miles west of camp. Lieutenant W. C. Gladstone, camp signal officer, who is training the carriers, took sixty of them to Freeport last night. He started the first on its way to camp with a message for General Bell, written on thin paper and carried in a tiny zinc tube fastened to the pigeon's right leg.

The second bird flew the fifty-one miles against the wind in sixty-one minutes. All the birds had arrived tonight. Lieutenant Gladstone will send the pigeons on longer flights. Some of them are valued at $200 a pair. None of the birds is over five months old. They fly at an average height of 400 feet.

ARMY MOBILIZATION BEGUN BY BOLSHEVIKI

Washington Does Not Regard This Action as Matter of Serious Moment.

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

AMSTERDAM, July 24.—General mobilization of the Russian Army began on July 7, according to Moscow advices received here.

Soviet troops have definitely abandoned the city of Orenburg, capital of the Russian province of the same name, carrying off all the valuables they could seize. A new Government has been formed under the leadership of General Dortoff.

A hunger revolution has broken out in the cities of Jaroslav, Rybinsk, Lubin, and Unglitch, according to Moscow papers received here.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The mobilization of the Russian Army, as announced in reports today from Moscow, via Amsterdam, is not regarded as a matter of serious moment by State Department officials. In some quarters it was viewed as simply another effort to raise the draft army which Leon Trotsky, Bolshevist Minister of War, declared to be the only solution to the military chaos of the Russian Republic.

The suggestion was made that the Russian Government might send its new army to drive out the allied and American forces in the Murmansk Peninsula, but it was explained that this would be almost impossible, as it would mean the transportation of the army 800 miles over extremely difficult territory, without means of supply.

The Bolsheviki assured the German Government that its own army would protect the German Embassy in Moscow when Germany asked to be allowed to send battalions to that city after the assassination of Count von Mirbach. At that time the Government had no army except on paper, and it is believed here that the mobilization on July 7 was to make good the pledge to Germany.

SHOW HOW GERMANS DUPED IRISH REBELS

British Censor Makes Public Reports of Leaders Written in September, 1917.

DUBLIN, July 24, (Associated Press.) The press censor has issued for publication in tomorrow's papers important documents containing the original detailed reports of various Irish volunteer leaders in Cork, Kerry, and Limerick explaining to the Irish volunteer executive their actions during the rebellion. The reports are dated September, 1917, and show "the utter futility of the rising and the treachery and callousness of the Germans toward their unfortunate dupes."

The documents were seized by the police during a search in May last of the offices of the Association for Affording Aid to Rebellion Sufferers. They narrate the confusion of plans, following on the failure to land an army and Sir Roger Casement's arrest.

Colonel Viet of the Limerick Volunteers, concluding his report, says:

"On Monday morning Lieutenant Whelan returned from his second trip to Tralee, having seen Monteith, (Captain Robert Monteith of the German Army, who was landed in Ireland from a German submarine,) and brought word from him that no men were coming, that the arms sent to us were gone, that the Germans were out for cheap Irish blood, and that the best thing we could do was to try to bluff through.

"About 1:30 Sunday I received from Pearse (Patrick H. Pearse, "Provisional President" of Ireland, who was executed,) a message beginning, as well as I remember, 'The Dublin Brigade goes into action at noon today. Carry out your orders.'"

SCHWAB IS COMING EAST.

Urged to Take Charge of Problem of Obtaining Steel for Ships.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Charles M. Schwab, Director General of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, who has been making a tour of the Pacific Coast shipyards, has been requested to return as quickly as possible to take charge of the problem of obtaining sufficient supplies of steel for the shipbuilding program. Mr. Schwab telegraphed today that he was already on his way to Philadelphia, where the Fleet Corporation has its headquarters.

It is believed that Mr. Schwab's long experience as the head of Bethlehem Steel will prove invaluable to the Shipping Board, the War Industries Board, and other Government departments in taking steps to avoid a serious shortage in any direction. Steps also are being taken to increase the capacity of the steel plate mills.

There has been much debate as to whether there is sufficient steel to meet the requirements of the vital war demands and still leave any considerable surplus for less essential industries. In order to determine upon this the Shipping Board is making an inventory of the stocks on hand and the needs of the future. The War and Navy Departments have been requested to take the same steps.

GEO. ZABRISKIE, 2D, MARRIED

Wed to Miss Dorothy Smiley in Edmonton, Canada, July 3.

The marriage is announced of Miss Dorothy Smiley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Kerr Smiley of Vancouver, B. C., to George Zabriskie, 2d, son of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius B. Zabriskie of this city, which took place on July 3 in All Saints' Pro-Cathedral, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

Mr. Zabriskie's father is bursar and registrar of the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York.

Miss Snead to Wed Lieut. Edens.

Judge and Mrs. Harry V. Snead of Noroton, Conn., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Louise V. Snead, to Lieutenant Roderick Murchison Edens, U. S. A., of Marlboro County, S. C. Miss Snead is a graduate of the Knox School at Tarrytown-on-Hudson, and made her début a year ago last Winter at her mother's former home in Charleston, S. C. Lieutenant Edens was a student at the Harvard Law School, and enlisted in the Aviation Corps. He is now stationed at Gerstner Field, Lake Charles, La.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES. RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

THE NEW SYNAGOGUE
Rabbi Ephraim Frisch, Minister
Announces that its
HOLYDAY SERVICES
Will be held at its place of worship, Broadway and 76th Street, at the following hours:

New Year Eve, Friday, Sept. 6th, at 5:30 o'clock.
New Year Morn, Saturday, Sept. 7th, at 10.
Atonement Eve, Sunday, Sept. 15, at 7:30.
Atonement Morn, Monday, Sept. 16th, at 10 and continuing all day.

Seatings may be arranged for with the Hon. Sec'y, Mr. J. L. Frankel, 95 Fifth Ave. 'Phone Stuyvesant 3360, or at the house of worship on Sunday mornings between 10 and 12:30, and Wednesday evenings between 8 and 10.

The congregation, which is liberal in its platform, invites people to permanent membership.

Services, Friday evening at 8:15 and Sunday morning at 10:30.

Religious School, Sunday mornings at 10 o'clock.

Sisterhood, Red Cross and other activities.

Executive Board:—Morris H. Rothschild, Pres., 60 Beaver St.; Carl Rosenberger, Vice Pres., 1,328 Broadway; Jerome Wile, Treasurer, 160 Fifth Ave.; Clarence Adler, Director of Music; David M. Bressler, Paul Frankfurter, Max Herzig, I. Gilman, Samuel Lovenberg, I. H. Meyer, John Levy, Philip S. Roman, A. Tauber, Menko H. Wolfe.

SURE HE HAILED GERMAN RAIDER

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

New Hampshire, and Rhode Island, with headquarters at Boston, was arrested late today at Manchester-by-the-Sea by Chief of Police W. Henry Sullivan of Manchester and turned over to agents of the Department of Justice as an enemy alien. More serious charges may be brought against him. Kuhnardt's arrest is the result of long surveillance by the Manchester Chief of Police, it is said. The former Consul was seized at Singing Beach, the exclusive bathing resort of the North Shore, where he had gone after his arrival from Boston. He was with a party of men and women, to one of whom he is said to have been engaged.

In the meantime Secret Service men were going through his effects at his Summer residence in Manchester. All papers and documentz were seized and other articles which the Secret Service men decline to enumerate. Among the evidence obtained, however, is known to have been a wooden pole about twelve feet long with a large white handkerchief attached to the end.

Kuhnardt has spent much time of late at the beach and has been persistently trailed by Police Chief Sullivan and his assistants. That he may have been in communication with submarines is the basis of suspicion attached to his recent actions.

He took his arrest lightly, although protesting his innocence of any wrongdoing. He was brought to Boston by Department of Justice agents and held without bail at the East Cambridge jail. He will be given a hearing tomorrow morning before United States Commissioner Hayes. The warrant for his arrest was issued at the instance of Assistant United States Commissioner Judd Dewey.

Kunhardt has resided at Manchester during the Summer for a number of years. His Winter residence has been for the greater part of the time at the Tennis and Racquet Club in Boston. He has been allowed complete freedom since his official connections were broken off by the war, but it is understood that during the last six or eight months he has been under constant watch.

SIX LOST ON THE SAN DIEGO.

One Member of Crew Not Heard From, but Believed to be Safe.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Secretary Daniels today announced that substantially complete information relative to the officers and enlisted men on the armored cruiser San Diego indicates that only six were lost with the sinking of the warship. They were:

BLAINE, CLYDE CHESTER, engineman, second class; mother, Mrs. Betha Blaine, Lomita, Cal.

DAVIS, THOMAS EVERETT, fireman, first class; mother, Mrs. Alma Davis, Scott, Logan, La.

HARRIS, PAUL JOHN, seaman, second class; father, John W. Harris, 2,522 Hackberry St., Cincinnati Ohio.

MUNSON, ANDREW, machinist's mate, second class; mother, Mrs. Karna Munson, 446 3d Av., St. Paul, Minn.

ROCHET, JAMES FRANCIS, engineman, second class; next of kin, Mrs. C. H. Dean, Blue Lake, Cal.

THOMAS, FRAZIER O., machinist's mate, second class; father, Lockland H. Thomas, Charlestown, W. Va.

One other member of the crew has not yet been heard from, but there is reason to believe that he is safe.

"S O S" SIGNALS NOT LOCATED.

Report of British Steamship in Distress Not Confirmed.

BOSTON, July 24.—An official investigation today of a report that a British steamship off the North Atlantic coast was sending "S O S" signals had only negative results as far as the First and Second Naval Districts, which cover the New England coast line, were concerned. Intelligence officers of these districts reported tonight that no distress signals had been picked up at any of the wireless stations within their jurisdiction.

The original report indicated that the vessel was far out at sea, and it was pointed out that if such were the case her signals might not be within the radius of stations in this vicinity.

WAR BRINGS ECONOMY TO THE LIBERAL CLUB

With 30 Stars in Service Flag, It Reduces Size of Quarters and Women Members Do Dusting.

The Liberal Club of 137 Macdougal Street has been hit hard by the war, according to an announcement just sent out to the members of the club by Cornell Ridderhof, Chairman of the Board of Directors.

The situation as set forth shows that more than thirty stars in the club's service flag has caused a considerable reduction in the already inadequate income. In former years the profits of the club's two big dances, the Blaze and the Pagan Rout, made good any deficit, but owing to the war the club has not deemed it proper to hold these dances until the war is over.

The club is now occupying only one floor, and the maid who attended daily has been discharged. Women volunteers are wanted to open the club at about 2 P. M., do a little light dusting, and stay until other members come in about 6. All subscriptions to papers and magazines have been discontinued, and the members have been asked to bring their own magazines.

A farewell dance is to be held on Saturday night on the floor which is to be given up, at which donations of ice cream and cake have been pledged by the members.

The members have been asked not to scatter cigar and cigarette ashes for their fellow-members to clean up after them, and to place the plano rolls back in their boxes, owing to war-time economy in maid service.

Chairman Ridderhof, however, declares that the reduced size of the club's quarters does not carry with it any reduction in the value of the club.

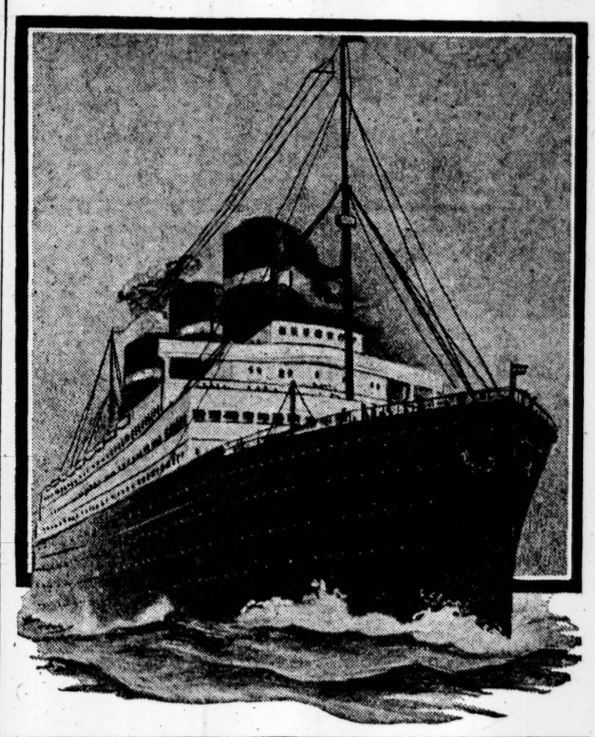
The club has figured frequently in public print. It formerly occupied rooms in East Nineteenth Street, when the Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant was an active member. He resigned about five years ago. Its membership includes many prominent men and women, some of whom reside in Greenwich Village.

Putting Brains into Property Management,

develops the maximum earning power, and places real estate on a higher level as an investment than heretofore.

Wm. A. White & Sons
Established 1868.
46 Cedar Street
Telephone 5700 John

The Justicia, Formerly the Statendam



THE JUSTICIA SUNK IN 24-HOUR FIGHT

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

target. Most of the crew by this time had been transferred to other ships, which had remained near the liner all night

The Justicia was well on her way to port Saturday morning, when toward 8 o'clock the gunners were hard at work as the air and seven torpedoes went past. Two hours later a submarine fired the eighth and ninth torpedoes and one of them struck forward and the other aft.

SHIPPING MEN HERE DEMAND CONVOYING

Criticise Allied Naval Practice of Not Protecting Liners on Westbound Voyage.

The news of the sinking of the British transport Justicia came as a great shock to shipping circles in New York yesterday, as she was regarded as the most valuable vessel in the service of the Allies operating between the United States and England. The Justicia carried 5,000 troops comfortably, with their equipment, and 15,000 tons of cargo in her holds, and maintained an average speed of eighteen knots. It was her fourth trip with American soldiers when she sailed from New York last time on June 27.

In December, 1917, the Justicia sailed from this port with 30,000 tons of cargo, which included the biggest quantity of grain ever carried on a single ship from America. On her way to England she called at Halifax and took on board 12,000 Chinese laborers to work behind the lines in France. This was at the time the explosion occurred at the Canadian port, and for a day or two it was rumored that the Justicia had been destroyed.

The transport carried a crew of 525 officers and men, and was commanded until the present trip by Captain Arthur B. S. Hambleton. He was taking a voyage off, according to the rule of the International Mercantile Marine Company, and had been relievd by Captain John David.

Captain David's Ill Luck.

Apparently Captain Hambleton took away the luck when he left his command, because this is the second occasion on which Captain David has met with misfortune when he succeeded Hambleton on a ship. The first time was on the British transport Celtic, last April, when Captain David left an English port alone after the convoy, and the Celtic was hit by a torpedo off the Isle of Man.

The ship would have gone down, a big hole having been made in her port side, if the U-boat commander had not fired another torpedo which struck the Celtic on the starboard side, making another big hole so that the water flowed clean through and the transport recovered her list to port and remained on the mud until she was towed to port to be repaired.

Among the officers on the Justicia were Chief Officer John Hollingsworth, Chief Engineer Claud Lapsley, Purser Claud Lancaster, who was in the hospital ship Britannic when she was sunk in the Ionian Sea; Dr. French, the ship's surgeon, who was on the auxiliary cruiser Oceanic when she was wrecked off the north of Ireland, and Joseph Jennings, chief steward.

Shipping men and shipmasters said yesterday that the Justicia, Dwinsk, Covington, President Lincoln, Aurania, Andania, and many other fine transports and supply ships had been sunk by the U-boats in the last three months because they were not protected by warships after they got clear of the land on the other side. When the transports were eastbound they were convoyed across by cruisers and met 200 to 300 miles from the Irish coast by destroyers or patrol boats. The result of this plan was that only one transport, the Tuscania, had been sunk by submarines eastbound with troops on board.

U-Boats Lie in Wait.

Leaving France or England the transports and supply ships are usually protected for twelve to thirty-six hours and then left to spread out and make the best of their way back to America. The German Admiralty was aware of this fact, Captains said yesterday, and has ordered the commanders of the U-boats to spread out and lie in wait for the unprotected allied ships after the warships leave them.

The submarines are cruising in the Atlantic in the form of a half circle, the centre of which is 1,000 miles from the Irish Coast, which is the point where they got the transport Ausonia on May 30. Each U-boat has a radius of ten to thirty miles to operate in, according to the distance from land, and the submarines can watch the steamships coming for hours without being detected by the officers on the bridge.

Four weeks ago a determined attack was made by eight submarines on an American transport westbound, which, fortunately, still had her escort with her, and boat them off, after five torpedoes had been launched at the huge sides of the vessel and had missed striking her by a few feet.

An experienced Captain, who has been in the transport service practically since the war began in August, 1914, said yesterday:

"The loss of the Justicia may put an end to the senseless methods of allowing American and British transports to travel without escort westbound.

Cruiser Convoys Withdrawn.

"The cruisers which convoy them from America return alone with Government officials and politicians on board and leave the transports and supply ships to take care of themselves. It would be an easy task to class the transports into groups of two, four or six, according to speed, and send a cruiser to look after them and the submarines will keep clear."

Some of the naval officials contend that it would mean the loss of a day or more on the voyage if the high speed transports were escorted on the return trip to American ports.

"What if it were true?" the Captain continued. "You could not replace a magnificent steamship like the Justicia in a day or 300 days. If the Navy Department at Washington and the Admiralty in London do not take immediate steps to take care of their valuable ships, the German submarines will get them one by one during the fine weather and clear moonlight nights. None of the steamships that are being constructed in America or Great Britain compares with the vessels that are being sent to the bottom daily. The Cunard Line alone has lost five steamships in five weeks."

Formerly the Statendam.

The Justicia was laid down in the shipyards of Harland & Wolff, Belfast, early in 1913 as the Statendam, for the Holland-America Line passenger service between New York and Rotterdam, and was to have been completed by the Fall of 1914.

On account of many strikes among the shipworkers, she was not launched until June, 1914, less than two months before the great war began, and stopped all work on merchant vessels. In October that year the British Admiralty offered to pay the Holland-America Company at Rotterdam £1,000,000 for the ship as she was, without any fittings and lacking the upper promenade deck.

Two of the Directors of the company went from Rotterdam to London and offered to let the Admiralty have the Statendam at a low rate for charter in order that the company could get her back at the end of the war. This was agreed to, and nothing more was heard of the steamship until late in 1917, when she steamed into New York Harbor as the Justicia, with about 2,000 Canadians, wounded officers and men, and women and children who had been to see their husbands and fathers in the army.

The liner was operated under the White Star flag, with a White Star commander and crew, but the International Mercantile Marine Company, owners of the line, had no interest in the vessel except to act as agents for the Admiralty on a 10 per cent. commission basis, it was said.

Second Biggest Ship Lost.

The Justicia was the fourth biggest steamship in the allied service, the fifth largest vessel in the world, and the second largest that has been torpedoed since the war began. Her tonnage was 32,120 gross and 19,690 net. The only larger steamship torpedoed was the hospital ship Britannic of the White Star line, of 45,000 gross tonnage.

The Justicia had a double bottom extending fore and aft, nine decks when completed, and was 770 feet long, of 86 feet beam, and 48 feet depth of hold. The cabin fittings, of the latest and most elaborate kind, which are stored in the Holland-America Line warehouse at Rotterdam, were intended to accommodate 800 first, 630 second, and 2,000 third class passengers.

The great liner had three funnels and was equipped with triple screws driven by two reciprocating engines and one centre low pressure turbine engine, which has proved to be the best type of machinery for the big liners, and gave her an average speed of eighteen knots.

Among the chief features in the first cabin accommodation laid out for the Statendam were thirty-two suites de luxe, a dining saloon to seat 500 persons, and Louis XVI. music, drawing, and reading rooms.

As a freight carrier at the present price of tonnage the Justicia was worth at least $10,000,000, although she was only valued at half that amount when the Admiralty took her over in October, 1914. According to the agreement with the owners, the British Admiralty will have to replace the vessel with one on similar lines as soon as possible after the war ends.

Henry Vincent Horgan.

Henry Vincent Horgan, who for many years was well known as a reporter in this city, died on Tuesday at Santa Fe, N. M., where he had gone to recover his health. He was born in New York in 1878, the son of Stephen H. Horgan, who for thirty-five years was a specialist in art engraving on newspapers in this city.

Henry Horgan was educated at St. Peter's College, Jersey City, where he was a classmate of Joseph Tumulty, now secretary to President Wilson. He entered newspaper work on The Evening Post eighteen years ago, and then went to The Sun. In December, 1905, he joined the Wall Street staff of THE NEW YORK TIMES, leaving it and newspaper work seven years later on account of ill-health.

In November, 1912, he married Miss Lucy Gunn Birnie, the daughter of Brig. Gen. Roger Birnie of the United States Ordnance Corps, then stationed at Governors Island. The widow and one son, Roger Birnie Horgan, who were with him in Santa Fe, survive him.

Mrs. Edward J. Dowling.

Mrs. Edward J. Dowling, wife of State Senator Dowling, and sister of John H. McCooey, the Brooklyn Democratic leader, died at the French Hospital in West Thirty-fourth Street last night following an operation which was performed on Saturday. Senator Dowling returned from Saratoga, where he had been attending the Democratic conference, and was at his wife's bedside when she died. Mrs. Dowling was an active member of St. Aloysius's Roman Catholic Church in West 132d Street. She had been married for twelve years and besides her husband is survived by two daughters, one 10 years old and the other 6.

Marriage and death notices, intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

LEVY.—Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Levy announce the birth of a son July 22, 1918, at Brunor's Sanitarium, 187th St. and Edgecombe Av., New York.

Engaged.

THOLIN — DIETRICH.—Katherine E. Dietrich to George R. Tholin.

HUTCHINSON — THORN. — Mrs. Harold B. Thorn announces the engagement of her daughter, Elisabeth, to Lieutenant Charles Hutchinson, both of Montclair. No date set for the wedding.

Married.

LUBY—FARRANT.—In Brooklyn on Wednesday, July 24, James Luby and Louise Grace Farrant.

ZABRISKIE—SMILEY.—On Wednesday, July 3, at All Saints' Pro-Cathedral, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, by the Ven. Archdeacon Webb, Dorothy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Kerr Smiley of Vancouver, B. C., to George Zabriskie, 2d, son of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius B. Zabriskie of New York City.

Died.

BELTZHOOVER.—On July 20, Melchior S. Beltzhoover, beloved husband of Virginia Lee Koontz and father of Melchior Roch and Virginia Roane Beltzhoover. Interment in Natchez, Miss.

BENDIT.—On July 23, 1918, Max Bendit, husband of Rosalie Alexander and father of Bertram, Edward, Natalie, and Mabel. Funeral from his home, 971 Teller Av., Bronx, Thursday, July 25, at 10 A. M.

BENKERT.—On Tuesday, July 23, 1918, Mary I. Benkert, beloved wife of Arthur L. Benkert, at her residence, 62 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn. Services private. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

BROCKENBROUGH.—On Wednesday, July 24, 1918, at her residence, 69 East 92d St., Fannie Britton, wife of Archie Q. Brockenbrough and daughter of Mrs. M. A. Duke. Funeral services at the Church of the Beloved Disciple, 80th St., near Madison Av., Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. Paris (France) and Louisville (Ky.) papers please copy.

COLLINS.—At Great Barrington, Mass., on July 14, 1918, Sarah Sheldon Collins, wife of A. Chalkley Collins.

DAUCHY.—On Tuesday, July 23, 1918, at Ridgefield, Conn., Harriet Elizabeth, widow of Samuel Stebbins Dauchy. Funeral notice later.

DAYTON.—At Tarrytown, N. Y., July 24, 1918, Celine Emelie Dayton, formerly Mrs. Celine Ryers of New York City. Funeral from her late residence, 35 Tarrytown Road, on Saturday, the 27th inst., at 2 P. M. Funeral private.

DOWLING.—Anna McCooey, suddenly, on Wednesday, July 24, beloved wife of Edward J. Dowling, daughter of Ann McCooey, and sister of John J. McCooey. Notice of funeral later.

FRIEDLANDER.—Corporal Albert G. Friedlander, youngest beloved son of Clara and the late W. E. Friedlander, at Camp Upton, July 22, in his 20th year. Funeral services will be held at 344 West 72d St., Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

FOUQUET.—Florence Morse, suddenly, early Wednesday morning, wife of Morton Leffingwell Fouquet and daughter of the late Anthony W. Morse. Funeral private. Interment at Fishkill.

GARNSEY.—Suddenly, Owen Austin, beloved husband of Florence Hall Garnsey, in his 36th year. Funeral Thursday, 2 P. M., from his late residence, 304 West 83d St.

GOODE.—On Tuesday, July 23, 1918, Mary Lillian Goode, beloved wife of Joseph J. (Bob) Goode and daughter of Henry and Lena Lehman, late of Jersey City, N. J., aged 57 years, after a lingering illness. Funeral from her late residence, 207 West 10th St. on Thursday, July 25, at 9 A. M.; thence to St. Joseph's Church, 6th Av. and Waverley Place, 10 A. M. Interment at Calvary Cemetery.

GRAY.—After a lingering illness, Henry Taylor, in his 73d year, on July 23. Private funeral service at his late residence, 342 Park St., Upper Montclair.

GULBENKIAN.—On July 23, 1918, suddenly, Gullabi Gulbenkian. Funeral services at his residence, 203 Corliss Av., Pelham, Friday, July 26, 1918, at 3 P. M. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery, at 4:15 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central for Pelham, at 2:18 P. M.

HARVEY.—Edward T. of Cincinnati, Ohio, in Philadelphia, July 23. Interment in Cincinnati.

HEGEMAN.—At Plainfield, N. J., at her residence, 120 Sycamore Av., on Wednesday, July 24, 1918, Katherine M., wife of the late William J. R. Hegeman, aged 78 years. Notice of service later.

HENRY.—On Wednesday, July 24, 1918, Jacob Henry, beloved husband of Katherine Rafferty. Funeral services to be held at his late residence, 438 West 47th St., on Friday evening, July 26, at 8 o'clock. Interment at 1 P. M. Saturday.

HORGAN.—Henry V., on July 23, 1918, at Santa Fe, N. M.

JOHNSON.—Edgar Dole, at Oswego, N. Y., July 24, in his 72d year. Funeral services at Oswego Friday, July 26, at 4 o'clock.

LANCASTER.—On July 23, 1918, at 10 o'clock, after a long illness, in her 80th year, Elizabeth Belsey Lancaster, widow of the late Joseph R. Lancaster, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. W. M. Richards, 17 East 26th St., Whitestone, L. I. Funeral private.

LYTTLE. — On July 24, Mary, native of County Antrim, Ireland, widow of the late James Lyttle, beloved mother of Mrs. Andrew Roulston, James, John L., William, George D., Andrew Prentice. Funeral services at her late home, 221 East 200th St., Thursday evening at 8 P. M.

MENDELSON.—Alex., 10 West 93d, son of the late Julius and Pauline Mendelson, after a short illness. Funeral private.

MOSSLER.—Hattie, in her 51st year, at her residence, 3,544 Broadway. Funeral private. Louisville (Ky.) papers please copy.

NOEL.—Entered into rest July 24, 1918, Eugene Noel, Sr., at his residence, 69 West 105th St. Batavia papers please copy.

NORTON.—On Tuesday, July 23, 1918, at her home, Greenwich, Conn., Elisabeth Frances, beloved wife of William S. Norton and daughter of Samuel Walley and Caroline M. Burnett. Funeral services at her late residence, 42 Brookside Drive, on Friday, July 26, at 11:30 o'clock A. M. Interment at convenience of family.

O'DONOHUE. — At his late residence, 24 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, John B. O'Donohue, son of the late Peter J. and Emma M. O'Donohue. Funeral will be on Friday, July 26, at 11 A. M., at St. Francis Xavier's Church, 6th Av. and Carroll St., Brooklyn. Kindly omit flowers.

O'NEILL.—Katherine, on July 24, 1918, beloved wife of Francis O'Neill. Funeral Friday at 9:30 from R. F. Torpey's Funeral Parlors, thence to St. Aloysius's Church.

PATRICK.—At Rutherford, N. J., Jane Hill, beloved daughter of J. Hill and Rita A. Patrick, on Wednesday, July 24, in her 15th year. Funeral services will be held at her late home, 41 Raymond Av., Rutherford, N. J., Friday, July 26, at 4 P. M.

PEARCE.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 24, 1918, James Pearce, M. B., aged 78 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 42 Purser Place, Yonkers, N. Y., on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Interment Mt. Hope Cemetery.

PERRY.—Suddenly, on July 24, 1918, at 1,070 Madison Av., Emily P. J. Perry, widow of the late Dr. Nehemiah Perry of Ridgefield, Conn. Funeral service at her late residence on July 26, at 3 o'clock.

POWELL.—On July 23, suddenly, at his Summer home in Aurora, N. Y., Harry Wheeler Powell, beloved husband of May Mosher and son of the late Wheeler and Emeline Powell. Funeral from his late residence. Interment at Riverside Cemetery, Coxsackie, Saturday afternoon, July 27.

PROBST.—Bernhardine, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. L. Dreyfus, 105 East 155th, on the 24th day of July, 1918. Funeral services the 26th, at 10 A. M.

RICE.—John Rice, at his home, 11 Cooper St., near 204th St. and Broadway, on July 24, 1918. Funeral Saturday, July 27, at 9:30 A. M. Solemn requiem mass 10 A. M., Church of the Good Shepherd, 207th St. and Broadway. Automobile cortege.

RAGLAND. — Samuel. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway-66th St., (Frank E. Campbell's,) Thursday, 11 A. M.

RAND.—In Milford, Conn., on July 23, 1918, William Cecil, son of the late Calvin Rand of New York. Funeral services held at his late residence in Milford, at 2:30 P. M., on Friday. Interment in Milford Cemetery.

SIKES.—On July 24, 1918, in her 85th year, Eliza C., widow of C. W. Sikes of Watertown, N. Y., at the home of her daughter, Mrs. W. A. Underhill, 1,167 Dean St., Brooklyn. Funeral service at above address Thursday, July 25, at 8 P. M. Interment Watertown, N. Y.

SIMON.—Harris. Funeral services to be held at his late residence, 208 West 113th, today, at 2 P. M.

TAYLOR.—Leah Demarest, wife of Graham Taylor, at Chicago, July 22. Family service Friday, 3 o'clock, at the house of her brother, Dr. W. H. S. Demarest, New Brunswick, N. J.

URIE.—At Spring Lake, N. J., on July 23, Susan E. Urie. Funeral service on Thursday at 3 o'clock P. M., at her late residence, 8 Sussex Av. Interment private.

WALSH.—Sarah Read, wife of the late George Steers Walsh, mother of Ada Walsh Stevens. Funeral services, THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., (Campbell Bldg.,) Friday, 9 P. M.

Died.

WELCHER.—On July 22, 1918, at her home, 61 Woodland St., Hartford, Conn., Fanny Avery Welcher, wife of Rev. Manfred P. Welcher and daughter of the late Samuel Putnam and Mary Ogden Avery. Funeral services at her late residence, Wednesday, July 24, at 3:30, on arrival of 12 o'clock train from Grand Central. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, on Thursday, at 1:30 o'clock.

WESTIN.—On July 22, suddenly, at Sayville, L. I., in the ninth year of his age, Gordon Foilin, son of Clarence F. and Maude Jones Westin. Funeral service at Beechwold, Sayville, L. I., at 5:30 P. M. Thursday. Kindly omit flowers.

WHITNEY.—July 23, 1918, Margaret Whitney. Funeral services Thursday evening, 8 o'clock, residence, 502 West 180th St. Please omit flowers.

ABOLER.—Rachel, 491 East 165th St., July 22.

ARMSTRONG.—Alice, 14 East 89th St., July 22.

BENISH.—Joseph, 348 East 86th St., July 23. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

BERKOWITZ.—Dora, 336 Madison St., July 22, aged 40.

BERNSTEIN.—Sara, 512 Alabama Av., Post-Graduate Hospital, July 22, aged 32.

BOUCHURCK.—Antonia, 504 West 34th St., July 22, aged 40.

BOWEN.—Thomas J., 502 East 119th St., July 22. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

BRADY.—Mathias, 241 East 58th St., July 22.

BROWN.—Emma, 445 West 41st St., July 23, aged 25. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

BUCKLEY.—Catherine, 633 East 233d St., July 22. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

CAMPION.—Patrick J., 233 West 19th St., July 22.

CATANI.—Francis, 22 East 107th St., July 22, aged 58.

CHAMBERS.—Jane, 313 East 90th St., July 23. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

COHEN.—Jacob, 118 West 118th St., July 23, aged 67.

CURTO.—Salvatore, Columbus Hospital, July 23, aged 37.

DE GROFF.—Isaac, 51 West 128th St., July 22, aged 61.

DIETZ.—John, 603 East 241st St., July 22, aged 72.

DONOGHUE.—Joseph A., Bellevue Hospital, July 22, aged 29.

DOWLING.—Margaret, 228 East 7th St., July 23. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

DUNLEAVAY.—John, Harlem Hospital, July 22, aged 37.

FANNING.—Catherine, 344 East 31st St., July 23. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

FOLLIS.—Katie, 362 West 127th St., July 22. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

GALLAGHER. — Peter, Bellevue Hospital, July 22, aged 60.

HENNESSY.—Julia B., 222 East 70th St., July 22. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

HOCKBERG.—Fannie, 1,741 Washington Av., July 22, aged 26.

HUNT.—Thomas, 609 Amsterdam Av., July 22. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

KAPL

GIANTS' PITCHERS ARE SUNK WITHOUT A TRACE BY HEAVY GUNS OF THE CARDINALS

Even "the man who guards every dollar" would feel he could afford to buy our clothes, did he but realize that the "best is cheapest in the end."

Just now, however, the question is whether any man can afford not to take advantage of our revised prices.

Specially the suits now $25 and $30.

That is, if he need clothes.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. | "The Four Corners" | Broadway at 34th St.

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Baker, Murray & Imbrie INC.

The Store of Expert Personal Service

Up Goes the Mercury! Down Come Our Bathing Suit Prices!

SMARTLY-DESIGNED worsted bathing suits of exceptional quality; two-piece or Pacific Coast style; three reliable colors—black, navy and gray.

Medium weights, formerly sold at $4.75—now $3.95.

Heavy weights, formerly sold at $5.75—now $4.85.

We are able to make these attractive reductions because our big stock was purchased at the old prices.

Something new! Our six-pound canvas-covered medicine ball for the beach—$5.00. Also full line bathing caps, belts and suit bags.

10-15-17 Warren Street

(Just Across Broadway from City Hall.)

RACING

Empire City Track

(YONKERS & MT. VERNON)

TODAY

SIX BRILLIANT CONTESTS

INCLUDING THE $2,000

Sprightful Stakes

and Hillsdale Handicap

FIRST RACE AT 2:30 P. M.

SPECIAL RACE TRAIN leaves Grand Central Terminal, Harlem Division, at 1:20 P. M. Regular trains to Mt. Vernon at 11:35, 12:30, 1:35, 2:35 P. M. Additional trains Sats. All trains stop at 125th St. Also via West Farms or Lenox Ave. Subway to Mott Ave., transferring to Woodlawn Station, Jerome Ave., thence by trolley; also 6th and 9th Ave. "L" and Subway to Woodlawn Station, Jerome Ave., thence by trolley.

Grand Stand & Paddock, $3.30. Ladies, $1.65. Including War Tax.

CAPT. JACK AN IDEAL SUMMER COLLAR

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OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA

UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO. TROY, N. Y.

CHANGE TO REIS UNION SUITS

Cuticura Promotes Hair Health

All druggists; Soap 25, Ointment 25 & 50, Talcum 25. Sample each free of "Cuticura, Dept. 6 B, Boston."

GIANT MOUNDSMEN FLAYED BY CARDS

Sallee, Schupp, and Ogden Are Forced to Retire from Fray Under Avalanche of Hits.

SCORE OF GAME IS 10 TO 2

Gene Packard Holds McGraw's Men Helpless While St. Louis Enjoys Batting Bee.

The Giants were treated to a shock and a surprise at the Polo Grounds yesterday when the St. Louis Cardinals set them down with a bump, 10 to 2. After a fairly successful jaunt through the West, McGraw's troupe had visions of closing up the gap which separates them from the Chicago Cubs. They didn't go in the right direction to accomplish this purpose yesterday.

The game was a cavalcade of Giant pitchers. Sallee led the procession for an inning, and then Ferdie Schupp took a hand. In the fifth inning Jack Ogden showed his wares, which were below standard, and in the ninth the Brooklyn schoolboy, Waite Hoyt, made his first appearance in a game under Coogan's Bluff. Of the whole lot, young Hoyt did the best flinging. He fanned two of the three batsmen who faced him.

The other three Giant boxmen were slapped for fifteen hits, including a terrific home run smash off Sallee by Rogers Hornsby in the first inning. There were two men aboard at the time, so Hornsby's jolt gave the Cards three runs right off the reel. Schupp was smashed for three runs in the fourth, and a similar attack on Ogden brought another trio of counts in the eighth.

Gene Packard's left-handed curves stopped the Giant batsmen short, and they got only four hits all afternoon, Jim Thorpe getting half of them. There was only one inning, the third, when New York was able to bunch two hits. In this stanza, with two out, Burns doubled and went around to third on Young's single to short. Young and Burns then started a double steal, and Young attracted the attention of the Cardinal infield just long enough to permit Burns to cross the plate before he was put out himself, Gonzales to Fisher to Paulette.

Paulette, Bob Fisher, and Hornsby had a prosperous day at the bat, each getting three hits. Packard, with two hits, took a merry part in sending Giant pitchers to the clubhouse.

Fisher and Paulette singled in the first with one out, and then showed Hornsby the way home when the Cardinal shortstop plugged his home run over George Burns's thatch, the ball rolling to the fence. In the same inning a newcomer with the Cards, Herman Bronkie, the Connecticut farmer, got a double, but went to seed at second when Betzel went out at first for the third out.

This Betzel person, by the way, made one of the most gorgeous catches that has been seen hereabouts lately. In the seventh inning Zimmerman jolted a long fly to deep right which looked as if it was going to knock concrete out of the wall. Betzel galloped back for it and the ball just touched his uplifted gloved hand and bounded into the air again, only to drop into his other hand.

Schupp started to pitch in the second inning, and after filling the bases tightened up and got out of the difficulty without any runs. But in the fourth his finish came. Betzel walked and Gonzales sacrificed. Packard singled to right and sent Betzel to third. Heathcote forced Packard at second. Fisher then jammed a double to left and pushed Betzel and Heathcote home. Paulette laid down a tantalizing bunt, and Schupp threw the ball over Holke's roof, Fisher scoring.

With Ogden pitching in the fifth, McHenry walked and Bronkie sacrificed. McHenry stole third and scored when McCarty made a wild heave to third to head him off. Ogden was thumped out of the game in the eighth. Gonzales walked and Packard got an infield hit. Heathcote sacrificed, and a second double by Fisher sent Gonzales and Packard home. Paulette singled to left, his third hit, and scored Fisher. Hornsby got a pass, and McHenry lined to Burns. Bronkie singled to centre, but Burns made a pretty toss to the plate, and Paulette was out trying to score.

The second Giant run oozed into the game in the ninth, when Hornsby fumbled Burns's grounder. Burns stole second and had started to steal third when Young rolled to Fisher and was thrown out at first, Burns going all the way home on the hit-and-run play.

The score:

ST. LOUIS. (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A	NEW YORK. (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Heathcote,cf	3	1	0	4	0	Burns,cf	4	2	1	2	1
Fisher,2b	5	3	3	4	6	Young,rf	3	0	1	2	1
Paulette,1b	5	1	3	10	0	Fletcher,ss	4	0	0	2	3
Hornsby,ss	4	1	3	1	3	Doyle,2b	3	0	0	2	5
McHenry,lf	4	1	1	2	0	Sicking,2b	0	0	0	0	0
Bronkie,3b	4	0	2	1	1	Zim'man,3b	3	0	0	1	2
Betzel,rf	4	1	1	4	0	Thorpe,lf	3	0	2	1	0
Gonzales,c	3	1	0	1	2	Holke,1b	3	0	0	10	2
Packard,p	5	1	2	0	1	McCarty,c	3	0	0	6	1
						Gibson,c	0	0	0	1	1
Total	37	10	15	27	13	Sallee,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Schupp,p	1	0	0	0	0
						Ogden,p	1	0	0	0	1
						Hoyt,p	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	29	2	4	27	15

Errors—Hornsby, Zimmerman, McCarty, Schupp.

St. Louis	3	0	0	3	1	0	0	3	0	—10
New York	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	— 2

Two-base hits—Bronkie, Burns, Fisher, (2.) Home run—Hornsby. Stolen bases—McHenry, Fletcher, Burns. Sacrifice hits—Bronkie, Heathcote. Double plays—Zimmerman, McCarty, and Holke; Fletcher, Doyle, and Holke; Hornsby, Fisher, and Paulette. Left on bases—New York, 1; St. Louis, 8. First base on errors—New York, 1; St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Schupp, 3; Ogden, 8. Hits—Off Sallee, 4 in 1 inning; Schupp, 4 in 3; Ogden, 7 in 4; Hoyt, 0 in 1. Hit by pitcher—By Packard, (Young.) Struck out—By Schupp, 2; Hoyt, 2; Packard, 1. Losing pitcher—Sallee.

RUDOLPH SHUTS OUT REDS.

Dick Holds Cincinnati to Four Hits and Braves Win, 4 to 0.

BOSTON, July 24.—Boston defeated Cincinnati today, 4 to 0, Rudolph holding the visitors to four hits. The playing of J. C. Smith was a feature.

The score:

BOSTON, (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A	CINCINNATI, (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Rawlings,ss	3	1	1	1	3	Groh,3b	4	0	0	0	1
Herzog,2b	4	1	1	4	4	L. Magee,2b	3	0	1	3	4
Massey,cf	2	0	0	0	0	Roush,cf	4	0	0	3	0
Wickland,rf	3	0	0	0	0	Chase,1b	3	0	0	8	0
J.C.Smith,3b	4	1	2	4	2	Neale,lf	3	0	1	1	0
Konetchy,1b	2	0	1	11	0	Griffith,rf	3	0	0	1	0
Wilson,c	2	1	1	3	1	Pl'kb'ne,ss	3	0	1	5	2
J.L.Smith,lf	2	0	0	4	0	Wingo,c	3	0	1	3	2
Rudolph,p	3	0	1	0	3	Cueto,c	0	0	0	0	1
						Regan,p	2	0	0	0	4
Total	25	4	7	27	13	Luque,p	0	0	0	0	0
						aS. Magee	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	29	0	4	24	14

a Batted for Regan in eighth.

Error—L. Magee.

Boston	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Blackbourne, Konetchy. Sacrifice hits—Massey, J. L. Smith. Double plays—L. Magee, Blackbourne and Chase; Blackbourne, J. C. Smith, Herzog and Konechy. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 3; Boston, 4. Base on balls—Off Regan, 4; Luque, 1; Rudolph, 1. Hits—Off Regan, 7 in 7 innings; Luque, 0 in 1. Struck out—By Regan, 3; Rudolph, 2. Losing pitcher—Regan.

PELHAM NINE IS BEATEN.

Training Station Team Loses to Mine Sweepers, 10 to 1.

The baseball team of the Mine Sweeping Division, Third Naval District, defeated a nine representing the Pelham Bay Naval Training Station at Curtis Field yesterday by a score of 10 to 1.

The score by innings:

									R.	H.	E.
Mine Sweepers	4	0	0	1	4	1	0	0	—10	12	1
Pelham Bay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	— 1	6	4

Batteries—Schwartz and Pingree; Saunler, Davis, and Cronan.

Giants Today with St. Louis; 2 games. 3:30 P. M. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

BASEBALL

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis, 10; New York, 2.
Pittsburgh, 3; Brooklyn, 1.
Chicago, 5; Philadelphia, 4.
Boston, 4; Cincinnati, 0.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

No games scheduled.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	57	29	.663
New York	53	33	.616
Pittsburgh	45	39	.536
Philadelphia	39	44	.470
Cincinnati	38	45	.444
Boston	38	49	.437
Brooklyn	34	48	.415
St. Louis	36	51	.414

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	55	34	.618
Cleveland	50	42	.543
New York	46	40	.535
Washington	47	41	.534
St. Louis	40	46	.465
Chicago	39	47	.453
Philadelphia	36	49	.424
Detroit	36	50	.419

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York.
(Two games. First at 1:30.)
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.
(Two games. First at 1:30.)
Chicago at Philadelphia.
(Two games.)
Cincinnati at Boston.
(Two games.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Detroit.
Boston at Chicago.
Washington at St. Louis.

PIRATES UPSET MARQUARD.

Rube Flustered and Brooklyn Loses by 3 to 1 Count.

The hapless Robins returned to their native heath yesterday in a conflict with the Pittsburgh Pirates, but failed to produce the essential part of their afternoon's pastiming. While less than 1,000 fans welcomed a cooling breeze and the team, the Robins meekly submitted to a 3 to 1 thumping at the hands of Hugo Bezdek's buccaneer crew.

For a time, a very short time, it appeared that the Brooklynites would make a success of this homecoming after a month's absence. They annexed a run in the second frame off Comstock, while Rube Marquard was disposing of the Pittsburgh hitters. Then there was a reaction, and the Robin machine went to pieces.

Marquard pitched in exceptional form for five innings and held the Pirates decidedly safe. In the sixth he became flustered, and the Pittsburgh team did the rest. Kewpie Caton started this frame with a single to centre, and was forced at second by Bigbee. Carey walked, and, after Southworth had popped out to Doolan, Cutshaw sent a screeching single to centre, scoring Bigbee. Myers made an attempt for a play on Bigbee at the plate, but Marquard intercepted the throw when he saw that the Pirate left fielder would negotiate the plate. The Rube, however, held the ball in his hand while Carey went to third and Cutshaw to second, and this failing judgment drew to Marquard the wrath of the entire Robin infield, led by Captain Jake Daubert.

This run tied the count, but in the seventh Marquard was ineffective, and this, with a glaring error by Ivan Olson, put the Pirates into the lead. McKechnie and Schmidt both singled to left, and, after Comstock popped out to Daubert, Caton forced Schmidt at second, McKechnie going to third on the play. Bigbee then rapped a grounder at Olson, which Ivan let through him to left field, and McKechnie scored. Caton overran second on Olson's booble and, after a pleasant game of tag, was finally run down for the third out.

A pass to Carey paved the way to another Pittsburgh run in the eighth. Max advanced to second on Southworth's out, and reached third when Olson threw out Cutshaw. From this station the Pirate right fielder tallied on Mollwitz's single to left, but the latter died trying to stretch his wallop.

Marquard punched out an opportune single in the second frame which sent O'Mara home with the Robins' lone tally. O'Mara previously had singled to second and reached third on Doolan's sacrifice. In the seventh Marquard doubled to the right field fence, but this blow was wasted.

The score:

PITTSBURGH, (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A	BROOKLYN, (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Caton,ss	3	0	1	1	10	Johnston,rf	4	0	0	0	1
Bigbee,lf	2	1	0	0	0	Olson,ss	2	0	0	5	6
Carey,cf	2	1	0	3	0	Daubert,1b	3	0	1	12	1
Southw'h,rf	3	0	1	2	0	Z.Wheat,lf	4	0	1	0	2
Cutshaw,2b	4	0	1	2	1	Myers,cf	4	0	0	3	0
Mollwitz,1b	4	0	2	14	0	O'Mara,3b	4	1	2	2	4
M'K'nie,3b	4	1	2	1	1	Doolan,2b	3	0	2	0	5
Schmidt,c	4	0	1	4	1	M.Wheat,c	4	0	0	2	2
Comstock,p	4	0	1	0	2	Marquard,p	3	0	2	0	2
Total	30	3	9	27	15	Total	31	1	6	27	20

Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	—3
Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Error—Olson.

Two-base hit—Marquard. Sacrifice hits—Bigbee, Doolan. Double play—Schmidt, Cutshaw, and Schmidt. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 6; Brooklyn, 7. First base on error—Pittsburgh, 1. Bases on balls—Off Comstock, 2; Marquard, 5. Hit by pitcher—By Comstock, 1, (Olson.) Struck out—By Comstock, 3; Marquard, 1.

PASKERT'S HOMER AIDS CUBS

Phillies Rally in Ninth, but Chicago Takes Game, 5 to 4.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—Paskert's home run in the sixth inning today helped Chicago to defeat Philadelphia 5 to 4. The home team rallied in the ninth, but the game ended with runners on second and third bases with the score one run short of a tie.

The score:

CHICAGO, (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A	PHILADELPHIA, (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Flack,rf	4	0	0	1	0	Bancroft,ss	3	0	0	2	3
Hollocher,ss	4	1	2	1	2	Williams,cf	4	0	0	4	0
Mann,lf	4	0	0	0	0	Haming'y,3b	5	0	0	1	3
Merkle,1b	4	1	1	11	1	Luderus,1b	4	0	0	11	2
Paskert,3b	3	1	1	0	2	Meusel,lf	4	1	1	2	0
Barber,cf	4	0	2	2	0	Cravath,rf	3	2	3	2	0
Zelder,2b	4	1	1	5	3	Pearce,2b	3	1	1	2	5
O'Farrell,c	4	0	1	6	0	Burns,c	4	0	3	2	2
Vaughan,p	4	1	1	1	3	Prendergt,p	3	0	0	0	2
						aAdams	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	5	9	27	11	Davis,p	0	0	0	1	1
						bFitzgerald	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	33	4	8	27	18

a Batted for Prendergast in seventh.
b Batted for Davis in ninth.

Errors — Bancroft, Luderus, Prendergast, Pearce.

Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	—5
Philadelphia	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—4

Two-base hit—Cravath. Three-base hit—Cravath. Home run—Paskert. Stolen bases—Zeider, Paskert. Sacrifice hits—Hollocher, Mann, Fitzgerald. Double plays—Paskert, Zeider, and Merkle; Bancroft and Luderus. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Philadelphia, 8. First base on errors—Chicago, 2. Bases on balls—Off Vaughn, 4; Prendergast, 1; Davis, 2. Hits—Off Prendergast, 8 in 8 innings; Davis, 1 in 2. Hit by pitcher—By Vaughn, (Pearce.) Struck out—By Vaughn, 5; Prendergast, 1. Passed ball — Burns. Losing pitcher—Prendergast.

NAVY SEEKS BASEBALL MEN.

Great Lakes Station Appeals to Them to Enlist.

GREAT LAKES, Ill., July 24.—Every big league baseball player in the country is to be invited to join the navy at once, according to letters being prepared today by Ensign W. I. Denny, recruiting officer at the naval station here under the direction of Captain William A. Moffett, commandant.

"We are asking them to join the navy because we want the best men we can get," Captain Moffett declared. "However, there will be no special ratings for them, but we will give them the best ratings for which they can qualify."

BASEBALL'S FATE TO BE DECIDED TODAY

General Crowder Turns Big Leagues' Brief Over to the Secretary of War.

The fate of professional baseball still hangs in the balance, for late yesterday afternoon Secretary of War Baker announced that he would make known his decision some time this morning. Pending this decision, all the Eastern clubs of the American League have gone West to carry out today's schedules. The Yankees left for Cleveland last night, the only player refusing to go being Pitcher George Mogridge, who will probably join a shipbuilding plant team on Staten Island.

A committee of baseball men from both leagues held a conference with Provost Marshal Crowder in Washington yesterday. They presented a brief of their case, asking for an extension of time of the work or fight regulations as they apply to professional baseball players until the end of the season, or until the clubs can have time to prepare for a suspension of operations. General Crowder was told by the baseball men that if the regulations were enforced less than sixty players would remain in the two major leagues and that there would be no time in which to recruit new players to enable the clubs to complete the present playing schedules.

The draft of the brief handed to General Crowder was completed yesterday at a conference of baseball officials. They included President John K. Tener, National League; President Ban B. Johnson, American League; August Herrmann of Cincinnati, Chairman, and John E. Bruce of the National Commission; Secretary Heydler, National League, and these club Presidents: William F. Baker, Philadelphia; Charles Weeghman, Chicago; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; Percy D. Haughton, Boston; Harry N. Hempstead, New York; Harry H. Frazee, Boston, and Benjamin Minor, Washington.

General Crowder took the brief under advisement and late yesterday afternoon laid his recommendations before Secretary Baker. The War Secretary said that he would consider the brief and the recommendations last night and expected to announce his decision this morning.

National and American League officials and club owners were hopeful last night that Mr. Baker would extend the time of putting the order into effect until the end of the season. They based this hope upon the Secretary's previous statement that if he were certain that the baseball industry would be disrupted by operation of the order and their belief that they had presented facts that would convince him that professional leagues would have to suspend unless the order is modified.

OFFER TO WALTER JOHNSON.

Duluth Seeks His Services If Organized Baseball Disbands.

DULUTH, Minn., July 24.—Walter Johnson, the Washington baseball pitcher, was wired terms by the management of the Duluth, baseball team of the Head of the Lakes-Mesaba circuit today. The telegram offered the moundsman at least $300 per game to pitch here if organized baseball disbands under the Crowder work or fight ruling.

Telegrams were dispatched to Claude Hendrix, the Chicago National pitcher, and to Henry Severeid, catcher of the St. Louis Americans.

"It depends upon the outcome of the Crowder edict," was the reply received from Hendrix and Severeid.

GARDNER LEADS ON LINKS.

Providence Golfer Gets Medal in Annual Ekwanok Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, Vt., July 24.—In the qualifying rounds of the annual midsummer golf tournament at the Ekwanok Country Club this morning Dr. C. H. Gardner of Providence was medalist with a round of 78, one better than bogie. Dr. Gardner started poorly, but beat par on the eighth and eleventh, and had but one poor hole in the last nine, the twelfth.

N. S. Campbell, who stood second, with a card of 83, started with a total of twenty strokes for the first three holes, but succeeded in playing the last nine in 37, only two strokes above par for the nine. The senior champion, W. E. Truesdall of Garden City, had a very good round of 82, but withdrew from the competition.

LAURELS FOR N. Y. TEAM.

Staten Island Cricket Players Defeat Philadelphians.

New York cricket players scored their third victory in the series of five intercity matches with Philadelphia by winning the fourth game at the Staten Island Cricket and Tennis Club at Livingston yesterday. The Quakers had much the better of the argument at one stage, and New York's success depended upon the small difference of three runs and one wicket on totals of 118 to 121 for 9 wickets.

It was only owing to a most remarkable eleventh hour batting rally on the part of the metropolitans that the Quakers were deprived of victory. The latter owed their defeat, when success meant a tie in the series, to poor fielding at the most critical juncture.

To F. C. Taylor of the Manor Field Cricket Club of Staten Island belongs the credit of pulling the game out of the fire. Taylor went in fifth wicket down and, by dint of the hardest sort of hitting, during which he put one out of bounds for six runs, brought together a total of 43, not out. In company with S. E. B. Southern, Taylor brought New York's total up from 70 to 103 for the ninth wicket, and then, aided by F. G. Hales, knocked off the necessary runs to pass Philadelphia's total.

MASTERS IN CHESS TIE.

Chajes and Kupchik Lead in New York State Tourney.

RYE BEACH, N. Y., July 24.—At the conclusion of the third round of the masters' chess tournament played today at the Rye Beach Hotel, Oscar Chajes, State champion, and A. Kupchik, both of whom played games in advance of their schedule, were tied for first place in the race for possession of the Rice Silver King, now held by Chajes. Both had scores of 4 to 0 to their credit.

All told, eight games were disposed of, one being adjourned. The two most important games were those between Chajes and Black and Kupchik and Jaffe.

Chajes and Kupchik were returned the winners, Jaffe being relegated to third place thereby, and Black to fourth.

Standing of the Players.

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Chajes	4	0	Daly	2	5
Kupchik	4	0	Borochow	1	4
Jaffe	3	1	McCudden	½	4½
Black	3	2	Ring	½	4½
Bernstein	2	0			

Indians Decide to Play Yanks.

CLEVELAND, July 24.—Pending a decision by Secretary of War Baker on the "work or fight" regulations as applied to professional baseball players, the Cleveland club will play out its schedule, it was announced here tonight. The Indians are to meet the New York team here tomorrow.

International League.

Toronto, 7; Jersey City, 1.
Newark, 2; Buffalo, 0.
Buffalo, 2; Newark, 0.
Baltimore, 8; Rochester, 4.
Rochester, 9; Baltimore, 7.

ASKS ARREST OF FULTON.

N. Y. Draft Board Accuses Pugilist of Evading Physical Examination.

HARRISON, N. J., July 24.—Fred Fulton, the Minnesota plasterer, and claimant of the heavyweight pugilistic title, has been classed as a delinquent in the draft and may be taken into custody here, on the advice of Chairman Henry S. Wise of Local Draft Board 125 of New York City. Fulton is scheduled to meet Jack Dempsey, challenger for the heavyweight title, in an eight-round bout here Saturday night.

According to a letter received by the authorities here today from Chairman Wise, Fulton failed to appear before Local Board 125 for physical examination and by virtue of this failure he is classed as a delinquent.

The Harrison board met this morning, after Clerk Peter C. Goodman had been advised of Mr. Wise's letter. It was decided at the meeting to refer the matter to the Attorney General.

Mr. Wise's letter was as follows:

"It has come to the attention of this board through the newspapers that the registrant, Fulton, is scheduled to engage in a fistic encounter with one Dempsey within the jurisdiction of your local board in the near future. An order for appearance of registrant before this board has been issued and no response has been received, and the board reclassified this man in Division A, Class 1, on the ground that he is engaged in a nonessential occupation. He is now in default of appearance for physical examination and is therefore classified as delinquent. You are, therefore, hereby requested to issue the necessary request to the police officials in your jurisdiction to have this man apprehended and sent to our local board immediately upon his appearance in your city."

Fulton is the first pugilist to be classed as being engaged in a nonessential occupation, so far as can be learned today.

Jack Curley gave out the following statement last night from Henry S. Wise, Chairman of Local Board 125:

"This local board has no desire to interfere with the Fulton-Dempsey fight. It is engaged in administering the selective service law, and if Fulton satisfies the board that his disobedience of its order was not willful, there will be no interference at the instance of the board. Mr. Curley has promised to produce Fulton before the board on Thursday morning, and when this is done the order for his apprehension will be rescinded."

Curley explained last night that the first letter ordering Fulton to appear before the board, which was sent to him in Minnesota on July 17, was not received by Fulton because he had then left for the East, and the letter has not as yet been forwarded.

NEW MARK FOR TROTTER.

Bertha McGuire Wins Miami $5,000 Stake in 2:04 1-4.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 24.—Three world's harness records were broken on the Fort Miami track here this afternoon, the second day of the Grand Circuit meeting. The first new mark was made when Bertha McGuire in the Fort Miami stake event for 2:08 trotters, trotted a mile in 2:04¼, making a new world's record for four-year-old fillies. The former record of 2:04¾, made at Lexington, was held jointly by Joan and Mary Putnam.

The race went six heats before a decision was reached, Esperanza and Blanch Carter fighting it out after the rest of the horses had been sent to the barn. It was the fastest six-heat race on record and the fastest sixth heat.

The summaries:

2:11 TROT.

Purse, $1,000.

Ante Guy, (Murphy)	3	1	1			
Heir Reaper, (Geers)	1	4	2			
Sis Ring, (McMahon)	2	2	3			
Lord Stout, (Stout)	4	3	4			
Miss Annabelle Megregor, (McDonald)	7	5	5			

Also started, Lucky Clover, Glenwood B., Walnut Maid, Wynema, and Sybil J.

Time—2:05¾; 2:05¾; 2:07¼.

FORT MIAMI STAKE FOR 2:08 TROTTERS,

Purse, $5,000.

Esperanza, (McMahon)	7	6	1	4	1	1
Blanch Carter, (Stout)	1	3	2	1	2	2
Bertha McQuire, (Ackerman)	2	1	5	3	3	3
Mack Forbes, (McDevitt)	6	2	7	2	7	ro
Northspur, (Cox)	9	4	4	ro		

Also started, Wilkes Brewer, Allen Watts, Grand Chimes, Czar Peter, The Toddler, and Gentry C.

Time—2:05¾; 2:04¼; 2:04½; 2:06¾; 2:07¼; 2:06¾.

WORTHY BINGEN DEFEATED.

Loses Race to David Busby at Parkway Meeting.

Worthy Bingen met his first defeat at the Metropolitan meeting at the Parkway track yesterday when David Busby, owned by J. F. O'Shea and handled by Charley Maberry, romped home a winner after Worth Bingen had won the first two heats in 2:15½ and 2:13¾.

HOLKE MUST GET NEW JOB.

St. Louis Draft Board Orders Him Into Essential Work.

Walter Holke, first baseman of the Giants, has been ordered by his local draft board in St. Louis to take up some essential employment. Holke is married and was in a deferred class.

Holke has received a number of flattering offers from various steel plants and shipbuilding yards, but has not accepted any of them pending the ruling which is expected from Washington today. The player will probably go to the Bethlehem Steel Works, where Jeff Tesreau is working and playing ball.

BOUT GOES TO PILKINGTON.

Defeats Brown in Contest Before Fort Hamilton Soldiers.

Charles Pilkington, the 125-pound metropolitan amateur boxing champion, defeated Meyer Brown in a special bout at Fort Hamilton last night that lasted the stipulated three rounds. The event was one of a series arranged by the A. A. U. and the Knights of Columbus for the entertainment of the soldiers.

Cline and Donley Box Draw.

Irish Patsy Cline, the Harlem boxer, met a tartar last night in Mickey Donley, a Newark lightweight, at the opening show of the New Jersey Sportsmen's Club, Weehawken, N. J. The boxers were opponents in the principal eight-round bout, and it was only by the hardest sort of boxing in the last half of the contest that Cline was enabled to earn a draw. The match was one of the most disappointing promoted since boxing was legalized in New Jersey, and only a small crowd witnessed it.

ENFILADE BREEZES IN AT EMPIRE CITY

Schwartz Filly Wins Knickerbocker Handicap from Jusqu 'au Bout.

Morton L. Schwartz's Enfilade just breezed to victory at Empire City yesterday in the Knickerbocker Handicap for three-year-olds, which had a guaranteed value of $3,000. The imported daughter of Ramrod was the only filly in the race, but there was never a time when she was really threatened by the quartet of smart colts opposed to her. After leading all through the mile and a sixteenth, Enfilade had three lengths to spare over Jusqu 'au Bout, another imported racer that got up in time to beat Matinée Idol for the place.

Of even more significance than the victory of Enfilade was the performance of George W. Loft's Papp, a near champion as a two-year-old, and which was believed to have come back to form that would trouble the leaders in the division. He ran a disappointing race, and, though rounding the last turn, Kelsay roused him so that he was in second place for a few strides, the effort was a fleeting one, and he died away in the stretch to finish last in the field of five. Papp was asked to carry 128 pounds and to concede 18 pounds or more to the others, but in the moderate time of 1:46 3-5 there was no reason why he should not have been near the front, if not the actual winner.

There was another shock for the form players in the first race, when J. S. Tyree's Sea Pirate, victor in four races, was beaten by John Sanford's Yurucari, a colt just out of the maiden class.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE. — For two-year-olds; handicap; by subscription of 10, with $1,001 added; about six furlongs. Time—1:09 1-5.

Yurucari, John Sanford's b. c., 114 pounds, by Rockton-Kennyette, 13 to 10 and out, (G. Walls).....1st

Sea Pirate, J. S. Tyree's b. c., 119, by Sea King-Toots, out for place, (E. Pools).....2d

Youneed, S. Lewis's b. c., 106, by Ogden-The Nurse, out for third, (J. McTaggard).....3

Only three starters.

SECOND RACE. — For three-year-olds and upward; selling; by subscription of $5, with $1,001 added; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:47.

Tokay, T. J. O'Brien's b. c., 6 years, 108 pounds, by Marchmont 1L-Tokalon, 8 to 5, 7 to 10, 1 to 3, (L. Ensor).....1st

Hime, Home, Brighton Stable's ch. c., 4, 110, by Ballot-Homespun, 8 to 5, 7 to 10, (M. Buxton).....2d

Jack of Spades, J. S. Tyree's blk. c., 3, 104, by Celt-Toots, 2 to 1 third, (E. Poole).....3d

Colonel Marchmont, Kewpie O'Neil, Starry Banner, Ellison, Magnetite, Square Set, and Miss Bryn also ran. N. K. Beal, Sea Gull, and Greetings scratched.

THIRD RACE.—

PAPER MILL STRIKES CUT OFF NEWS PRINT

Employes of International Co. Quit on Eve of War Labor Board Conference.

SHORT SUPPLY AT MILLS

Employers Issue Statement Giving Hope That Differences Soon Will Be Adjusted.

Approximately one-half the total news print production of the International Paper Company has been cut off by strikes in the Glens Falls, Fort Edward, Corinth, and Ticonderoga mills of the company, according to officials, and the fear is expressed that the strike may spread to the fifteen other mills which it controls. The situation is already menacing for a great many newspapers in various parts of the country, which are dependent upon the company for their paper supplies. The company issued the following statement:

"On the eve of a meeting set for Thursday, July 25, between the War Labor Board, the committee of manufacturers, and the representatives of the various unions of employes in the papermaking industry, for the purpose of adjusting the small difference in the application of the recent award rendered by the War Labor Board, the men at a number of the New York State mills have gone on strike.

"The War Labor Board has already granted the men practically 90 per cent. of their demands, but the operatives are now demanding the retention of a 10 per cent. bonus which was voluntarily granted by the company in recognition of the increased cost of living, in addition to the liberal award of the Taft-Walsh Board.

"It is hoped that at the meeting of the employes and the committee of manufacturers with the Labor Board tomorrow, all differences will be adjusted; and that the strike will be of short duration."

It is reported that there is not more than a week's supply of paper for the newspapers purchasing regularly of the company at the latter's mills, and that of late this stock on hand has been decreasing rather than increasing. Altogether about 1,500 men walked out of the four mills, throwing out of employment about 500 others because of the necessary shutdown.

BUYS CROSSTOWN LINE.

Bookkeeping Entries Transfer Property to New York Railways.

The New York Railways Company yesterday bid in the Central Crosstown Railroad Company and the lease of the old Christopher and Tenth Street Railroad. The property was sold at auction under foreclosure proceedings brought by the Guaranty Trust Company, as trustee, acting for bondholders. The lien under which the sale occurred amounted to $3,545,434.

The bid of the New York Railways Company was $2,114,000, and the transfer of the property is largely a matter of bookkeeping, as the company has been operating the crosstown line since the reorganization of the old Metropolitan Railway Company. All the debts due by the company were in favor of the Railways Company. The exception concerns a matter of about $250,000 due on underlying bonds.

There is to be no change in the operation of the lines. On Tuesday the Public Service Commission gave the New York Railways Company permission to bid in the property.

Woman Sentenced for Perjury.

A sentence of eight months in the penitentiary was imposed upon Mrs. Malvina Gray of Brooklyn by Judge Garvin, in the United States District Court in Brooklyn yesterday. She was charged with perjury in an alleged attempt to conceal about $12,000 of the assets of two Brooklyn furniture stores, owned by herself and her husband when they went into bankruptcy. Gray is under indictment, and probably will be tried in September.

FOREIGN TRADE DROPS.

June Customs Report Notes Big Decline in Imports and Exports.

June foreign trade at the Port of New York showed a big drop in both exports and imports, compared with the corresponding month of 1917 and with May of this year, according to a report made public yesterday by Collector Byron R. Newton. Concentration of shipping to transport American troops and their supplies to France was said at the Custom House to be one of the factors responsible for June's poor showing.

Total exports from here last month aggregated $201,932,015, against $271,380,156 in June, 1917, and $214,873,278 last May. June imports, made up in large part of raw supplies for the country's war industries, had a value of $112,629,429, compared with $154,901,984 in the same period one year ago, and $149,434,134 in May.

Shipments to the Entente allies, except Italy, showed a decided slump in June, compared with immediately preceding months and the same period last year. The countries to which no exports were sent included Austria-Hungary, Germany, Turkey, Sweden, Denmark, Russia, Serbia, and Montenegro. Portugal, although in the war with the Entente, was able to ship but $80 worth of American goods, compared with $1,342,480 in June 1917. Exports from New York to South America and Africa made substantial gains in June, compared with the corresponding month of last year, while export declines were registered to North America, Asia, and Oceania. Raw supplies from Asia, North America, Oceania, and Africa gained in June, compared with last year, but South American imports in the shape of beef, wool, hides, and other materials dropped. June exports of domestic gold were down to $203,500, against $13,505,350 in June last year, while no imports of so-called domestic gold were recorded. Imports of foreign gold, not counting shipments from Canada, totaled $534,406. There were no exports of foreign gold.

LOAN SOCIETIES AID IN WAR.

Governor Edge Praises Them for Helping Bond Sales.

What building and loan associations are doing to aid the country's war program was discussed by speakers who addressed the 200 delegates at the annual convention of the United States League of Building and Loan Associations that opened in the Robert Treat Hotel in Newark yesterday. L. L. Rankin of Columbus, Ohio, presided.

Governor Walter E. Edge declared that the success of the Liberty Loan drives could partly be ascribed to the habit of saving fostered by the associations of the country. He said he had opposed and would continue to oppose legislation that might restrict the work of such organizations. State Commissioner of Banking and Insurance of New Jersey, Frank P. Smith, explained the system of building and loan associations, and advised that they do not try to do too much business during the war.

Speaking on "War Time Activities," J. R. Moorehead of the National Building and Loan Association declared that building and loan pass-books would be the successor of Thrift Stamps after the war. Following a short session in the afternoon the delegates visited the Newark Bay shipyards, and last night attended a banquet at the Robert Treat Hotel.

Upholds Dr. Leiser's Will.

Under a ruling by Surrogate Fowler yesterday the estate of Dr. Oscar M. Leiser, who died on Dec. 8 at the Lambs Club, just after he had been appointed a Captain in the Army Medical Corps, will go to legatees named in a will probated by Surrogate Hart in Erie County on April 30. An application for letters of administration here was made by Arthur Hirschberg of 307 Haven Avenue, who named an uncle and twenty cousins of the decedent who, he contended, should share in the estate. The will probated in Buffalo gave $5,000 each to the Actors' Fund and the Hebrew Orphan Asylum. Rose, Esther, and Fannie Leiser of Rochester, cousins, got $1,000 each, and a cousin, Selma Hirschberg, got $10,000. Esther Leiser and Selma Hirschberg are named as residuary legatees. Marie Reynolds, a friend, received $1,000.

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U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on Friday, August 16, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, at my office, Room No. 807, third floor, United States Court House and Post Office Building, New York City, N. Y., the following goods and chattels, viz.: The goods will be on exhibition Thursday, August 1, 1918. Catalogues mailed upon request as soon as issued.
Dated New York, July 17, 1918.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal. S. D. N. Y.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—BURNS BROS. against floating dredge "Excelsior," her tackle, &c. Notice: I have arrested the foregoing vessel upon a libel filed in a cause civil and maritime for supplies, $252.00. Process returnable and cause heard on opening of said court on July 31st, 1918, in the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default and condemnation will be ordered.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.
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Special Schedule THURSDAY JULY 25th.
Lv. W. 129th St. 9:40, 10:30, 11:30, 12:30, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:00, 6:00, 6:40, 7:15, 8:15, 9:30.
PIER 1, N. R., 10:20, 11:15, 12:15, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:00, 6:00, 6:40, 7:15, 8:15, 9:30.
CONEY, †11:25, 12:25, 1:25, †2:25, 3:10, 3:55, †4:55, 5:25, 6:10, †7:10, 7:50, 8:25, 9:25, 10:30.
Trips marked * do not go to 129th St.
Trips marked † do not stop at Pier 1, N. R.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
Lv. W. 129 St. 9:30 A.M. Pier 1, N.R., 10:15 A.M.
Rockaway, 5:30 P. M. Tel. Rector 872

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COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(‹) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus Hand, J.—At 10 A. M. Motion calendar.

Oehring ‹Fox Typewriter Co.
Baran ‹Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co.
Ritter ‹Hugh Wallace.
Stargard ‹France and Canada SS Co.
Serv-us Pure Food Co ‹Servus Trading Co
Leventritt ‹Ocean SS Co. (2.)
Schwertfeger ‹Scandinavian-Am Line.
Steinberg ‹Local Board No. 99.
Jonas ‹Girdansky.
Stelle ‹Lefko.
Deitch ‹Hoff.
Grant ‹J. Rosenbaum Grain Co.
Highberger ‹Steam Lighter James Logan.
Korner ‹Taylor & Sanderson SS Co.
Hoffman ‹O. L. Hinds.
Call ‹Stevens Ayles-worth & Co.
Low ‹K. Sugawa & Co.
Migonis ‹Penn Coal.
US ex rel Bernstein ‹Local Board 117.
Rivolta ‹Guar Tr Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Garvin, J.—In Room 312, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, at 9:30 A. M.—Naturalization.
At 11 A. M.—Supreme Council of Royal Arcanum Curio et al.

DISTRICT COURT—Garvin, J.—Criminal at 11 A. M.

US ‹Ingracia et al, (on trial.)
Same ‹Garcia.
Same ‹Rizza.
Same ‹Rizewski.
Same ‹Sellito.
Same ‹Connelly.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Benedict ‹Forrest.
Goodside ‹Title Guar & Trust Co.
Meyer ‹C RR of NJ.
N E Equit Ins ‹Cohen.
Jones ‹NY Times Co.
Weiss ‹Kreitzer, (2.)
N E Equit Ins Co‹ Kleiner.
Solovioff ‹Solovioff.
Crouse ‹Lawyers Title & Trust Co.
Korn ‹Droege.
Re Lightenhome Oil Works Co.
Dinan ‹Man R E Assc
Ingermann ‹Morrell.
Black & White & Town Taxi Co ‹Zobl.
Benedict ‹Forrest.
Wellman ‹Enright.
De Miege ‹Browne.
Pirrotta ‹Freisen.
Neiss ‹Bloomingdale.
Liebman ‹Solomon.
Dugan ‹Wanamaker.
Wallace ‹NY Bottling.
Tracy ‹Belding.
Same ‹Leonard.
Aiello ‹Aiello.
Carruthers ‹Carruthers.
Re McCunn ‹McBreen.
Rinaldo ‹Rinaldo.
Re Falco ‹O'Shaughnessy.
Lynch ‹Mesa.
Musgrove ‹Musgrove.
Karl ‹Karl.
Goldstein ‹Dwinsky.
Lichtman ‹Dwinsky.
Lichterman ‹West Disinfecting Co.
Barry ‹Borenstein & Sons.
Jones ‹N Y Times Co.
Cipino ‹Sardi.
Traxton ‹Toommey.
CNY ‹David.
Brickner ‹Zucker.
Monahan ‹Man Ice Co.
Young ‹Harris.
Glickstein ‹Sudit.
Opharrow ‹Cohen.
Fry ‹Kahn.
Crawley ‹Cohen.
Leroy, Sergent & Co ‹Ormsby McHarg.
Apparatus Corp. (2.)
Clark ‹Gahrman.
R. Fritche Co ‹Kahn.
F. H. Calcott & Co ‹Clokie.
Halpern ‹Cooper & Cooper.
Vidal ‹De Looz.
Encyc Britannica Cor ‹Stoneham, (2.)
R. Fritche Co ‹Kahn.
F. H. Calcott & Co ‹Clokie.
Halperin ‹Cooper & Cooper.
Vidal ‹De Looz.
Encyc Britannica Cor ‹Stoneham, (2.)
Clark ‹Gahrman.

CITY TO SHARE IN RAPID TRANSIT POOL

Agreement Putting It in Operation on Aug. 1 Submitted to Estimate Board.

TIME ADVANCED 9 MONTHS

Net Profits to be Divided Equally Between City and Interborough in Service Board's Plan.

An agreement providing for the pooling of all of the receipts from the subway lines operated by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company on Aug. 1 so that the net profits shall be divided equally between the company and the city was yesterday sent to the Board of Estimate for its approval. The agreement was prepared by the Public Service Commission and in effect is a modification of the dual subway contracts, which at present provide that the pooling arrangement shall not become effective until the Clark Street tunnel, connecting the Seventh Avenue subway with the Interborough lines in Brooklyn, is completed. The new arrangement advances the pooling time about nine months.

It was said there was no doubt the Board of Estimate would approve the agreement. Last year the company earned about $650,000 more than its differential of $6,850,000. Under the pooling plan half of this $650,000 would have gone to the city. The Interborough Company has consented to advancing the pooling date and those who can see little virtue in a corporation having declared that the reason for this complacency is that the company, because of increased costs, believe that it will not do more than break even this year, and that therefore the city will not profit or the company lose by pooling the receipts at once.

Aside from the financial questions involved, the pooling arrangement will simplify a number of operating problems, and will probably hurry along the work on the Seventh Avenue and Lexington Avenue subways so that through service will be operated on Aug. 1 or shortly thereafter. Under the dual contracts the Interborough Company is to have a forty-nine year lease of the subway lines assigned to it. A statement by the commission said:

"The beginning of the lease on Aug. 1 will also advance the beginning of the ten-year period at the end of which the city will have the right, if it desires, to begin proceedings for the recapture of the subway lines. The reasons for entering into the modification of the agreement at this time is that it will put into effect the pooling of earnings and make unnecessary a lot of complicated accounting which would have followed if it were necessary to carry the accounts of the Lexington and Seventh Avenue subways and their branches independent of the accounting for the old subway."

As soon as operation begins under the new plan all the receipts of the old and new lines of the Interborough system, with the exception of the elevated lines, will be placed in a common pool. From the amount will be deducted taxes, maintenence, operating expenses, depreciation, the company's preferential, and interest and sinking fund payments upon the city's and the company's investments in the new lines. After these charges are paid the amount of revenue remaining will be divided equally between the city and the company A belief that the city will gather a rich annual harvest from the lines is firmly fixed in the minds of some public officials and has given rise to statements that the company was delaying the completion of the lines in order to continue to reap the profit alone.

LIMIT CAUSTIC SODA SALES.

War Boards Order Curb on Exports After Aug. 1.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The War Industries Board and the War Trade Board jointly announced today new rules and regulations with respect to the sale for export, and the exportation of caustic soda. On and after Aug. 1, manufacturers of caustic soda will not enter into any contract with any person in the United States for the purpose of exporting it, unless and until advised by the prospective purchaser that a United States export license has been duly obtained and the number thereof is furnished.

Manufacturers will not sell on and after that date caustic soda for domestic consumption unless the purchaser agrees not to export same nor to sell same for export, and if it is resold in the domestic market to exact a similar agreement from each and every subsequent purchaser. After Aug. 1, the War Trade Board will not license for exportation caustic soda to any destination until the applicant has filed a statement showing either:

(a) That on Aug. 1, 1918, the applicant did not own or have any interest in any contracts for the sale of caustic soda to be exported from the United States; or

(b) A list of all contracts with purchasers abroad existing on Aug. 1, 1918, for the exportation of caustic soda which had not been exported on that date, showing, (a) the names of purchasers abroad, or consignees; (b) the dates of the contracts; (c) the quantities; (d) the price paid or contracted to be paid therefor; and, (e) if the applicant on Aug. 1, 1918, owned or had any interest in the title to the caustic soda to be exported, the place or places of storage on or about that date, or if in transit on Aug. 1, 1918, from an inland point within the United States, the date of shipment from such point and port of exit in the United States to which such shipment was destined.

After Aug. 1, 1918, applicants for licenses to export caustic soda also will be required to state whether they have acquired any title or interest in the caustic soda which it is proposed to be exported, and if the caustic soda is in existence, the place of storage in the United States, and to agree that in the event an export license is granted, not to ship or permit to be shipped under such license any other caustic soda than that specified in the application.

BANK TO RAISE CAPITAL.

Battery Park National Will Have Total of $1,500,000.

Shareholders of the Battery Park National Bank of 8 Broadway have voted to increase the capital stock of the bank from $400,000 to $1,500,000, and to increase the surplus from $400,000 to $1,400,000, thus making a total capital and surplus of $2,900,000.

The Board of Directors has declared a special dividend of 25 per cent., or $100,000, payable to stockholders on Sept. 16.

To provide for the additional $2,100,000 of capital and surplus, the stockholders authorized the sale of 11,000 additional shares of stock of $100 par value. It was decided to sell 1,000 shares at $100 each and 10,000 shares at $200 each. The present stockholders are entitled to subscribe for stock in the amount of 25 per cent. of their present holdings at $100 a share; and also in an amount of two and one-half times the number of shares now owned at $200 a share.

In July, 1916, the capital and surplus of the bank was doubled to $800,000. The latest statement of condition shows that the Battery Park National Bank has gross deposits of close to $10,000,000.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The Textile Clearing House, Inc., piece goods broker, has opened a New York office at 10 East Sixteenth Street.

A. J. Peeples has been appointed silk buyer for the Higginbotham-Bailey-Logan Company of Dallas, Texas. The local office of this concern is at 395 Broadway.

THE MONEY MARKET EASIER.

Call Loans Drop to 5½%—Reserve Bank Redeposits Funds.

The money market yesterday was easier than for some weeks past. Call loans which have commanded 6 per cent. for more than a fortnight, with an exceptional transaction being placed at 5¾ per cent., dropped yesterday to 5½ per cent. While in recent weeks practically all of the demand loans made on Stock Exchange collateral were effected through the medium of the so-called "money pool," yesterday several of the banks and trust companies made independent commitments.

The easier tone of the money market was ascribed to the fact that the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, acting as fiscal agent for the Government, had redeposited funds with local institutions. The exact amount of these deposits was not made public, but according to bankers it was of considerable size. The understanding is that the Reserve Bank has deposited funds received from banks in payment of the Third Liberty Loan installment and Treasury certificates of indebtedness from institutions which have not qualified as Federal depositaries, and which instead of making payments by book credits send cash to the Reserve Bank.

The Reserve Bank withdrew on Tuesday a part of the funds held by depositary institutions and another withdrawal is scheduled for today. In some instances Tuesday's withdrawal was nearly offset by fresh deposits made by the Reserve Bank.

George M. Reynolds, President of the Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago, was quoted yesterday as saying:

"Our loans are the highest they have ever been. Our borrowings at the Federal Reserve Bank are also the largest on record, a condition, however, which obtains similarly with other institutions. Demand for money comes from every direction. It is not for speculative or nonessential purposes, but for the regular conduct of business. Within three weeks this bank has paid out to the Government about $34,000,000 cash. Borrowers should take this into consideration and restrict, if possible, their demands to prime necessities until the money situation rights itself. There will be a big wheat crop coming. Borrowers must be considerate. There is money enough to go around, but we cannot have all we want just when we want it."

REPUBLIC STEEL PROFITS.

Quarter's Earnings $3,675,444, $5,102,899 Less Than a Year Ago.

The Republic Iron and Steel Company reported yesterday net earnings of $3,675,444 in the quarter ended June 30 after allowing for maintenance and the estimated Federal excess profits and war income taxes. Compared with the result in the March quarter, the statement showed a gain of approximately $150,000, but in comparison with the earnings in the June quarter of last year there was a decline of $5,102,899. The falling off in the earnings is understood to have been much heavier for the second quarter this year than a year before, in conformity with the expected enlargement of the war impost.

The company's total income for the three months ended June 30 was $3,854,294, and, after deducting for reserves for depreciation and mine depletion and paying bond interest, a balance of $3,005,772 remained, a decline of $4,124,634 from the same figure a year before. The amount available for common stock dividends was equal to $9.44 a share for the quarter.

In the six months ended June 30, the quarterly statements showed a net income after taxes of $7,203,174, which was less than half as large as in the first half of 1917. The dividend balance declined $6,067,540, a decline of $5,449,793. This was equal to $18.04 a share of common stock after allowing for preferred stock dividends. The statement by the company yesterday noted that orders on hand June 30 amounted to 299,737 tons, compared with 421,021 tons three months before.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 24.—Twenty-three new corporations, with aggregate capitalization of $1,795,450, were chartered today. They include:

Stars and Stripes Realty Co., Manhattan, $5,000; L. H. G. Dethloff, R. and C. Galewski, 216 West 94th St.

College Boarding and Livery Stable, Manhattan, $5,000; C. Berman, T. and H. Greenberg, 106 Melrose St.

Wicks-Kirsch Co., Lackawanna General Department Store, $10,000; W. N. Kirsch, M. and G. H. Wicks, Lackawanna.

Transatlantic Motor Storage Co., Queens, $10,000; W. E. Van Sise, V. G. Souder, R. G. Lewis, 1,706 Broadway.

Chlorine Remedy Co., Manhattan, 150 shares preferred stock $100 each, 750 shares common no par value, active capital $90,000; W. A. Smith, F. H. Petitmaire, W. J. Glendenning, 109 West 54th St.

Cullen Fuel Co., Manhattan, $10,000; A. Cullen, W. Koons, G. B. Johnson, Mount Vernon.

Eastern Yarn Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; H. S. Osterveil, O. A. Glassberg, J. Fiedlsteel, 35 Nassau St.

Wonder Motor Sales Corp., Buffalo, $25,000; M. J. Horn, R. Wark, A. C. Campieri, Buffalo.

Highways Transportation Corp., Manhattan, $100,000; P. J. Dobson, W. J. Eldridge, D. G. Brennan, 64 Wall St.

Edcol Amusement Corp., Manhattan, $20,000; M. Henderson, C. Beard, G. F. O'Neil, 120 Broadway.

T. and W. Const. Co., Manhattan, $5,000; L. S. Muller, R. J. Mansfield, G. M. Groper, 135 William St.

Dryden Realty Corp., Manhattan, $5,000; S., L. and S. Bernstein, 1,331 Clinton Av.

William E. Sprangehl's Sons, Manhattan, printing, bookbinding, and stationery, $100,000; J. Koehnlein, L. W. and F. A. Spangehl, 351 13th St., Brooklyn.

Max Siegler, Manhattan, textiles, $10,000; A. H. and M. Siegler, F. E. Bergenfeld, 299 Broadway.

The Handy Oil Products Co., Buffalo, $75,000; A. E. Francis, L. W. Duflon, W. O. Shields, Buffalo.

George W. Miller & Co., Manhattan, paper, twine, cord, and rope, $1,000,000. L. O. Corbit, H. W. Forbes, P. W. Jackson, 55 Wall St.

Jacob Harris, Manhattan, merchandise, $9,000; J., L., and S. Harris, 24 Lenox Av.

American Beverage Conservation Co., Brooklyn, $100,000; W. F. J. and H. G. Fiel, H. C. M. Franks, 1,529 Pacific St., Brooklyn.

American Food Conservation Co., Brooklyn, $100,000; same as preceding.

Vacuum Cleaner Specialty Co., Manhattan, $100,000; J. P. McGrath, H. W. Keppele, Coleman Hall, 181 Park Place.

CAPITAL INCREASES:

Oswego River Power Transmission Co., Onondaga County, $20,000 to $50,000.

Fannette Mfg. Co., Manhattan, $15,000 to $50,000.

Mico Curtain Co., Manhattan, $24,000 to $124,000.

Standard Aircraft Corp., Manhattan, $5,000,000 to $10,000,000.

X. C. Derby Waist, Manhattan, stated capital to $53,750 and 500 shares preferred stock $100 each, 750 shares common stock no par value.

New York Buff Co., Manhattan, $5,000 to $10,000.

Rose Lithograph Corp., Manhattan, $10,000 to $100,000.

MERGER.

Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Corp., Hammondsport, with Curtiss Aeroplane Co.

CAPITAL REDUCTION.

Blauvelt & Morrell, Nyack, $30,000 to $10,000.

AUTHORIZATION.

John Tablet Co., Del., pharmaceutical preparations, $50,000; representative, R. L. Davis, 1,123 Broadway.

REVOCATION AND NEW DESIGNATION.

New York Triplex Safety Glass Corp., Del., new representative, F. H. Poor, 19 West 44th St.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Byram Realty Co., Port Chester.
Rome Eng. Co., Rome.
World Wet Wash Laundry Co., Bronx.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., July 24.—Charters filed: Eocene Oil Corp., $250,000; I. M. Hershfield, G. S. Johnson, H. L. Maynard, all of New York.

Lake Shore and Southern Products Co., $100,000; Harry McDaniel, Jr., M. L. B. Phillips of Dover.

The Entrikin Co., automobile parts, $50,000; F. R. Hansell, J. Vernon Pimm, S. C. Seymour of Philadelphia.

INCREASE IN CAPITAL.

Columbia Dye Works, New York, from $5,000 to $50,000.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, July 24.—Charters filed: International Merchants Corp., foreign and domestic trade, Rutherford, $25,000; Arthur B. Reeve, Thomas Flynn, New York; John W. Grant, Rutherford.

North Atlantic Steamship Co., Montreal, $200,000; H. St. John Webb, Montclair; Alexander Bunn, Henry Prigge, New York; Bradley-Bailey Corp., Elizabeth, $10,000; Ida B. Bradley, New York; Julia Taylor, Irvington; Frank K. Sauer, Elizabeth.

TAXES ON ESTATES TO BE RAISED 50%

House Committee Tentatively Agrees Upon This Increase as Part of New Revenue Bill.

MAY YIELD $100,000,000

Higher Rates for Estates Over $8,000,000—Stamp Taxes to be Taken Up Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—An increase of 50 per cent. in the taxes on estates was agreed upon tentatively by the Ways and Means Committee today as a part of the new revenue bill. It is estimated by Treasury experts that the new taxes will yield about $100,000,000 in revenue. The estate taxes under the existing law are estimated to produce about $70,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919.

The 50 per cent. increase will be made to apply to all estates up to $8,000,000. On estates exceeding $8,000,000 and not exceeding $10,000,000 the rate agreed upon today is 35 per cent., instead of 22 under the present law, while on estates exceeding $10,000,000 the new rate would be 40 per cent. instead of the 25 per cent. now levied. The changes agreed upon would make the schedule of estate taxes as follows:

Net exceeding $50,000	P.C
$50,000 and not exceeding $100,000	4
100,000 and not exceeding 250,000	9
250,000 and not exceeding 450,000	12
450,000 and not exceeding 1,000,000	15
1,000,000 and not exceeding 2,000,000	18
2,000,000 and not exceeding 3,000,000	21
3,000,000 and not exceeding 4,000,000	24
4,000,000 and not exceeding 5,000,000	27
5,000,000 and not exceeding 8,000,000	30
8,000,000 and not exceeding 10,000,000	35
Exceeding $10,000,000	40

The exemption of $50,000 on estates of residents of the United States would be allowed to remain as under the present law.

The entire time of the committee at today's session was given over to the discussion of the estate tax. It is expected that stamp taxes on bonds, stocks, transfers, and other forms of commercial paper will be considered tomorrow.

The committee has received from the Treasury experts some estimates of the amount of revenue which would be produced under the suggested increases in the normal individual income taxes and the proposed increase in the corporation income tax. The experts were asked by the committee to figure out how much would be raised under a normal individual income tax rate of 5 per cent., how much would be produced by 10 per cent., how much by 12 per cent., and how much by 15 per cent. The figures returned to the committee show that the highest returns would be under the rate of 10 per cent., the estimated revenue being $2,868,000,000.

The increased tax on corporation incomes, which was tentatively agreed upon yesterday, that is, 18 per cent. on the net income, with an assessment of only 12 per cent. on income distributed to shareholders, would yield, according to the estimate furnished the committee today, $1,000,000,000. The total of these is $2,868,000,000, which is just about double the amount received from individual and corporation income taxes this year, the figures being about $1,400,000,000.

The committee has agreed upon these tentative rates as a basis for calculation on the other items of revenue which must be discussed before the complete bill is finally drawn. If it can be assumed that practically $3,000,000,000 can be raised from these two sources, the other rates in the bill can be settled upon one by one until the desired maximum of $8,000,000,000 is attained.

McCARTER MAKES APOLOGY.

Railway Head Withdraws Attack on Public Utility Board.

Public apology for his attack on the Public Utility Commissions of New Jersey was made yesterday by President Thomas N. McCarter of the Public Service Railway Company. Last week Mr. McCarter characterized the commissioners to newspaper men as "political horse thieves." The railway executive appeared before the commissioners in Newark yesterday to plead for a flat charge of two and one-half cents a mile, with a minimum of 10 cents between certain points on the fast line running between Newark and Trenton.

While making it plain that he desired to apologize for the attack on the commissioners, Mr. McCarter declared that he did not desire to retract his criticism of the report of the commission. He declared the decision was not in accord with the evidence submitted at the hearings and practically ruined the credit of the company. He asked permission to file the statements as part of the board's records, which was granted. In accepting the apology, Mr. Slocum, President of the board, said: "This board expects to be criticised. It occupies a very difficult position, but it does hope for and always expects to receive fair and constructive criticism."

Mr. McCarter's statement said that what the company asked was just enough revenue to allow it to continue to pay a 3 per cent. dividend. It showed an absolute need of $4,000,000 of additional revenue to maintain the 1916 basis, of which amount $2,500,000 was to be paid for increased salaries. It said that the action of the commission in allowing the company but $800,000 additional revenue a year from a one-cent charge for transfers means that $50,000,000 invested in the company will not get a cent of return while present conditions last.

FOOD BOARD MOVES OFFICE.

Will Have Four Floors in Fifty-seventh Street, Beginning Monday.

The offices of the Federal Food Board here will be moved to 6 West Fifty-seventh Street on next Monday, July 29, because the work of the board has outgrown its offices at 220 West Fifty-seventh Street.

The eighth floor will be occupied by the Sugar, Baking, and Trade Organization Divisions; the ninth, by the License, Legal, and Enforcement Divisions; the tenth, by the Transportation and Distribution Division, the Bureau of Conservation, the Library and Statistical Division, and the Bureau of Food Council; the eleventh, by the offices of John Mitchell, Chairman of the State Food Board, and Arthur Williams, Federal Food Administrator for New York. Other departments on the eleventh floor will be the Ice Division, the Publicity Department, the Speakers' and Clubs' Division, the Food Protection Committee, and the Committee on Volunteer College Workers.

The Food Board announced yesterday that sugar bowls would be taken from the tables of dining cars, and that travelers would receive not more than two half lumps, or one teaspoonful, of sugar at each meal.

Drug Sales Are Lagging.

Trading in drugs and fine chemicals has been restricted in the last week by the high prices resulting from the scarcity of crude products. Shipping conditions on some routes are growing worse, but on a few lines there are prospects of improvement. Prices of dye bases, crudes, and intermediates have fluctuated considerably during the week. There is a pronounced scarcity of dyewoods, and prices are higher. Crudes are lower, but some intermediates show increased strength. The chemical market is weaker, bleaching powder, for instance, having dropped to 2 cents a pound, spot.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BELTING Wanted.—Open to buy for cash large quantity of black belting. Hyman Sales, 109 West 26th St.

BROADCLOTH Wanted for cash; plum or dark burgundy, at a price. Phone 9044 Farragut.

BUNTING Wanted.—Cotton, any quantity, for cash. Universal Flag Co., 101 5th Av. Stuyvesant 2770.

BURELLA Wanted.—American No. 0310, navy and brown, or will exchange for Pekin. Gramercy 6518.

CHANGEABLE TAFFETAS Wanted.—Open for jobs. Z 378 Times Annex.

CLOTH Wanted.—Chase's Pannette, Glazette, Dorset or similar; also whipcords and serges, all colors any quantity, spot cash. Harry Kitzinger & Co., Greeley 2060.

CLOTH.—Blue uniform, 15 to 18 ounce, wanted. Friedman Bros., 256 Grand St.

COATS Wanted.—Kersey, heavyweight taupe and black American poplin. Knobel & Bloom, 145 West 30th St.

COATS, Suits, Dresses Wanted.—High grade, for cash. Gottdiener. Franklin 4133.

CORDUROY AND COTTON PLUSH Wanted. —All colors. Spring 4846.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Three thread, large quantity white, flesh, and black. Goldberg & Rosenblatt, 187 West 26th.

CRYSTAL CORD Wanted.—Opened for quantity of Holden Leonards, 611 and 612, also F. & H. Evora 8252. Mad Square 020.

CRYSTAL CORD Wanted.—Holden & Leonard, Fall shades, any quantity, for cash. Greeley 1544.

CRYSTAL CORD Wanted.—Holden-Leonard Evora cloth, F. & H., all shades. Far. 3023.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber placing stock orders on jersey, satin, georgette and meteor dresses; samples daily 8:30 to 12:30, Wilner, 53 West 36th St.

DRESSES Wanted. — Out-of-town jobber placing stock orders on Jersey serge and silk dresses. Call for appointment, Ruff, 22 West 27th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at Fall dresses in silks and serges; placing orders. Louis Duiberg Co., 187 West 28th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Will buy for spot cash lots, any quantity, satin, serge or jersey dresses. Wilner, 53 West 36th St.

DRESSES, Coats, Suits, Skirts, Waists Wanted.—Better grade; cash. National. 4343 Franklin.

DRESSES Wanted.—5,000 wash dresses, silk, satin, serges, jerseys, jobs only; any quantity; spot cash. Farragut 5154.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber will buy popular priced dresses; two weeks. 30 West 32d 1st floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on snappy style serge and satin dresses. Call all week, 17 West 28th, Room 3.

DRESSES Wanted.—Serges, satin and jerseys, from the cheapest to the best. 16 West 45th St., 4th floor, from 3 to 6 P. M.

DRESSES Wanted.—Cheap silk and serge dresses. Top floor, 6-8 East 27th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Fall styles. 5th floor, 39 West 32d.

DRILLS Wanted.—220 drill or similar second quality will do. Call Stuyvesant 7880.

DUVET DE LAINE and Velours Wanted.—All colors, F. & H. or any other make. J. Heit & Sons, 99 Madison Av. Madison Square 8585.

DU LAIN Wanted.—F. & H.; also Botany, Garfield navy tricotine. Farragut 9837.

FLAG HUNTINGS Wanted.—Wool, also cotton. Room 35, 2 West 15th St.

GEORGINE Wanted.—Open for 50,000 yards; spot cash. Feinberg Bros., 189 6th Av., corner 14th St.

JAPS Wanted.—Nine and ten mummies, red label; quote prices. A 66 Times.

JEANS Wanted. — 100,000 yards Lonsdale, Converse Stanton Pepperel, and Hill jeans for the manufacture of mittens and smocks; spot cash. Abe Millman, successor to Bloom & Millman, 20 West 33d.

JEAN KHAKI Wanted for cash. Sylvia Mills, 137 W. 27th. Chelsea 7008.

JERSEY CLOTH Wanted.—For dresses; will pay cash for navy, mouse, khaki and beetroot. Cohen & Sons, 6 West 32d St.

JERSEY Wanted.—Can use 100 pieces. Farragut 3905.

JERSEY Wanted.—Dress weight, for cash. L. Noschkes, 37 West 28th.

JERSEYS, Wool, Wanted.—All colors, for cash. J. D. Booth, 184 West 26th.

KERAMI Wanted.—Also crystal cloth and crystal cord, 0816 pompom, serges 0809, 0209; spot cash, Gramercy 1807.

KHAKI Wanted.—All cotton, 28-inch, army shades. 354 4th Av., Room 1618.

OXFORDS Wanted.—All-wool cloth; will pay cash. Evans Bros., 404 4th Av.

OXFORDS wanted, also navy and black gabardine. Farragut 8808.

PALM BEACH, Panama Mohair, Kool Klothes Wanted.—Gray or khaki. Army Khaki Co., 379 8th Av. Telephone Vanderbilt 5383.

PANAMAS Wanted. — 228 Whitman's black and navy, for cash. Gramercy 4447.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Salt's peco, any quantity, at right price. Herman Cloak Co., 1,333 Broadway.

PLUSHES Wanted.—All grades of plushes for cash. Phone Farragut 4271.

POPLIN Wanted.—Burgundy, American, exchange for others or will buy. Farr. 9752.

POPLINS Wanted.—American 90610. Gramercy 1587.

POPLINS Wanted.—Open for Selden poplins 1057, black. Chelsea 5098.

SATIN Wanted.—Will pay spot cash, 30 W. 32d St., first floor.

SATIN PRINTS Wanted.—Telephone Madison Square 3319, 9 to 11.

SEAM BINDING Wanted.—Open for 500,000 yards white and 300,000 yards black, 15-16 of an inch straight cut cambric or lawn. Write Box 68, 1,619 St. James Bldg.

SERGES Wanted.—Will buy for cash 11433, 09070, 0936, 528, 104 or similar cloth; also poplins 90610, 8, 06077; goods must have original tickets; quote rock-bottom prices; all communications confidential. D 42 Times.

SERGES AND POPLINS Wanted.—Amoskeag 7301, Whitman's 94, and other standard serges and poplins; open for a quantity at a price. Shoninger-Heinsheimer Mfg. Co., 234 South Market St., Chicago.

SERGES Wanted.—1210 or Pacific's cotton warp serges, for 60c, less 2 per cent. cash; any quantity. Mad. Sq. 377.

SERGES Wanted.—Can use 50 pieces 4408; spot cash at the price. Mollie Make Garment, 61 East 4th St.

SERGE Wanted.—French, Burgundy, brown, and Russian green. Drucker. Madison Square 1797.

SERGES Wanted.—For cash, 4059 burgundy and plum. Call Madison Square 1452.

SHEPHERD CHECKS Wanted. — All constructions, 54-inch. Call 354 4th Av., Room 1613.

SHEPHERD CHECKS.—Jobs wanted; submit samples. Z 377 Times Annex.

SILKS Wanted.—Crepe de chine, georgettes, taffetas, and poplins; open for large quantities at price for cash. Call, 9-11 A. M., B. Weiss, Bresiin Hotel.

SILKS Wanted. — Stripes, black, and navy taffeta and silk and cotton Susquehanna high-lustre poplin; any quantity; spot cash. Room 1106, 44 East 23d St.

SILKS Wanted.—Open for silk remnants, large and small quantities. Z 370, Times Annex.

SILKS Wanted.—Open to buy discontinued lines of silks, large or small lots, meet any color. Spring 7034.

SILKS Wanted.—Of any description, small or large lots, for cash. Mad. Square 876.

SILKS Wanted.—40-inch Dutchess satin, navy. S. Simon Co., 135 West 27th.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Holden-Leonards, Oxford, and other colors; also crystal cords. Greeley 940. Henry.

SILVERTONE VELOUR Wanted.—Holden & Leonard, quantity, Fall shades. Greeley 1544.

STORM SERGES Wanted.—Open for quantity of Amoskeag 7301, black. Chelsea 5099.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at suits all week. Fifth floor, 25 West 26th St.

SUITINGS Wanted.—Burella, all shades, for cash. Louis Kessler, 12 West 32d St.

TRICOLETTES Wanted. — Charles Noonan's cross chain tricolettes, in all colors; immediate delivery. Madison Square 8350.

TUSSAHS Wanted.—Open to buy silk and cotton tussahs, sport designs; must be cheap. Mad. Sq. 377.

VELOURS Wanted.—Heavy weight Kelleys 3000 or 301, Ottoquechee 110, or similar cloths. Phone Greeley 5599.

VELOUR Wanted.—0360, 359, also American poplin and serge. Farragut 4078.

VENETIANS Wanted.—32 and 36 inches, any quantity, below market prices; jobs on hand. Goodman, Gramercy 1587.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—Dress weight in Fall shades. Costanza Glasser Co., 22-24 West 28th St. Farragut 3062.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—Navy; any quantity; will pay spot cash. Marion Dress Co., 2-16 West 33d.

WOOL JERSEYS Wanted.—Open for 100 pieces, all colors; spot cash. Sydney Moses, 137 West 27th.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—All-wool jerseys in all leading shades; will pay cash on delivery. Abraham Lustgarten, 8-10 W. 19th St.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted, in all shades, for cash. Balsam & Schirmer, 37 West 32d.

WOOL JERSEYS Wanted.—All shades; quantity no object. Princess, 19 West 24th St.

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Open for woolen remnants, large and small quantities. Z 380 Times Annex.

WOOLENS and Piece Goods Wanted.—Jobs and odd lots, for cash. Rubin & Horowitz, 36 West 20th.

Contracts Wanted.

PIECE GOODS wanted; all kinds of piece goods, printed or redyed; also garments. Arrow Piece Dye Works, 180 West 36th St. Greeley 1693.

$100 REWARD.

A reward of $100 will be paid by The New York Times for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person publishing an advertisement in The Times containing false or misleading information.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

AMERICAN 09070, 0906, 032, Whitman No. 9 and 774; Dobson 503, 8158, 0958; oxfords, velours, and ¾ goods. Call personally Phoenix Woolen Co., 1,133 Broadway.

AMERICAN VELOURS.—11050, brown, green, navy, cash; reasonable. Mad. Sq. 2628.

BATHING SUITS.—Knitted, for men, women, children; $25,000 stock at reduced prices, to jobbers and department stores; big value. Excelsior Knitting Mills, 470 4th Av., cor. 32d St.

BATHING SUITS.—Woman's cloth, closing out; reduced prices. Kenilworth, 7 E. 17th.

BEAVER.—27 inch Chase's beaver and mole strips for sale; cheap. Farragut 3264.

BEAVERS.—Salt's beaver fur for sale at right price. Alex Kogut, 129 West 22d St.

BEHRING SEAL.—25 pieces, Salts; will consider best cash offer. D 71 Times.

BROADCLOTH.—Will exchange F. & H. broadcloth, colors, Number 803 chinchilla and 526 reindeer, for black, blue and brown. Louis Cohen. Madison Square 1826.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany 315, F. & H. Columbia, all shades, Holden-Leonard Bolivia. Madison Square 7950.

BROADCLOTH AND VELOURS.—Botany 315, F. & H. beaver, all colors; American velour 0360. Gramercy 4404.

BROADCLOTH. — Light and heavyweight velours and silvertones at right price. Chelsea 2906.

BROADCLOTH.—Clark & Dana, 5420, to close out; taupes and burgundy. Farragut 8264.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H., very cheap. Farragut 4072. 45 West 25th, tenth floor.

BUTTONS.—Horn, 36-45-60 line, all colors, cheap. 48 East 18th St.

CAMISOLES.—Closing out; reduced prices. Kenilworth, 7 East 17th.

CELLULOID SHEET MATERIAL, all colors and thicknesses. D-B-L Products Corporation, Woolworth Building. Barclay 5497.

CHIFFON.—Large quantities of flesh and white chiffon for sale. Farragut 4820.

COATS.—Snappy Fall models, made of Botany broadcloth, 48 inches long, large cosey collar, good Venetian lining and interlining; price $20.75, 2-10. Levine & Ehrenpreis, 142 West 24th St.

COATS.—Attention, jobbers and manufacturers! 3,000 velour coats at reduced prices. International Cloak Mfg. Co., 126 West 22d St. Chelsea 6439.

COATS, SUITS, AND DRESSES for women and misses; must be sold at once because of removal; retail or wholesale. The Fashion Shop, 100 West 32d St., 2d floor.

COATS.—For immediate delivery; seal and cotton plush, velours, and broadcloth; also mixtures. 11th floor, 31 East 12th.

COATS of all styles, made of silk fabric materials; special offer to our patrons. Benj. Shapiro, 27 West 20th St.

COATS.—Smart styles in better grade coats at surprisingly low prices. I. Novick & Co., Inc., 45 West 27th St.

COATS.—Pom pom, fancy silks, tussah lined, $17.65. Harry Greenberg, 137 West 25th.

COATS.—Plush, velour, mixtures; latest styles; also jobs; cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Velour coats, fur trimmed, better kind, for jobbers. Feldman, 54 East 13th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Stouts, at popular prices. Dunn, 127 West 25th.

COATS.—300 assorted 0c to close out, $9.50 to $15. Rubin & Horowitz, 36 West 20th.

COATS.—1,000 velours and others, 6 to 14 years, $3.50. Nivel, 151 West 36th St.

COATS.—150 to close out cheap. A. Berman, 1,170 Broadway, Room 407.

COATINGS.—¾ Hug Flaglers 24-5, 014-C. Duvals 60; suitable for cloak or clothing trade; for sale cheap. 1,140 Broadway, 3d floor.

COATING.—Flagler ¾ Oxford velour, style 1800-3. Madison Square 2094.

COTTON SERGES.—Navys and colors, 75 pieces, 27½c, net cash; also one job of corduroys and black silk nets. Madison Square 1502.

COTTON DRESSES, Voiles and Ginghams, at sacrifice prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

COTTON TWILLS.—32 inches; blue, brown, and green; 32½c net. Greeley 5611.

COTTON SKIRTS.—All wash material; $8 per dozen up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

CORDUROY, wide wale, all colors; cotton plushes, all colors; thibets, all colors. Call Chelsea 7836.

COVERT CLOTH.—2,000 yards for sale at $2.45 net cash. Sonny Dresses, 5 West 31st. Madison Square 2128.

CREPE DE CHINES, satins and charmeuse; exceptional values; attention of retailers. Lawrence Mills, 141 5th Av. Gramercy 4808.

DRESSES.—Styled to the minute, made of Shreiber's all wool jersey, from $9.75 to $18.50; we are the leaders in jersey, satin, and serge dresses, $9.75 to $20. I. Rand & Co., 37 West 28th.

DRESSES.—Have on hand dark flowered voile dresses and other fancy materials and linen dresses; immediate delivery. N. Y. Dress Costume Co., 35 West 35th St.

DRESSES.—Satins, taffetas, georgettes, and crepe de chines, large variety, for immediate delivery, at very low prices. Jacob Holtzman, 134 West 29th St.

DRESSES.—Save the jobbers' profits, buy direct from contractor; see our wonderful values in silk and serge dresses, $6.75 up. H. Wolfenson, 256 5th Av., near 29th St.

DRESSES.—Better kind of novelty voiles, organdies, Anderson's, Scotch; also imported ginghams; special prices. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES. — Wonderful values in satins, serges, jerseys, from $6.50 to $10.75; immediate delivery. Loeb & Nussbaum, 31 West 30th.

DRESSES.—Clearing foulards, satins, silk jerseys, washables, including stouts. Deutsch, 23 W. 32d.

DRESSES.—300 better lingerie and embroidered voile dresses, values up to $8.75, choice $3.75. Emanuel, 43 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Silks, satins, taffetas; best styles; waists, skirts. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

DRESSES for immediate delivery; wonderful values in satins of the better kind. Kliff Dress Co., 3 West 29th. Mad. Square 7656.

DRESSES.—Taffetas, poplins, ginghams; close out cheap. Superior Dress, 118 East 28th.

DRESSES, voiles and ginghams, to close at job prices; jerseys and satins for immediate delivery. Broder & Co., 48 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Jerseys, serges, satins, taffetas, and cottons; reasonable prices. Irving Costume Co., 142 West 24th St., 12th floor.

DRESSES.—Special offerings in later style serge, to close out at a price. Bassen & Julensky, 148 West 23d St. Farr. 6896.

DRESSES.—Special offering in 2,000 silk, taffeta, satin, and serge; snappy styles. Kirchner & Rosnlak, 20 West 27th St.

DRESSES for immediate delivery; wonderful values in satins of the better kind. Kliff Dress Co., 3 West 29. Mad Square 7656.

DRESSES.—1,000 satin, serge; better make, latest styles, at popular prices. Pincus & Hershkowitz, 31 West 31st.

DRESSES.—2,000 silk and wash, at sacrifice prices. Pan American Dress Co., 12-14 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Better kind novelty and Normandy voiles, quick sellers; also satin and serge dresses. Ideal Dress, 134 West 20th St.

DRESSES.—1,000 silk, to sell at a price; first class assortment; large sizes in all materials on hand. Princess, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Fine lot cotton, $3.50 each. Simon, 44 East 32d St.

DRESSES.—500 silk and 75 linen dresses, to close out. 1 East 27th, 3d floor.

DRESSES.—Taffetas and silk foulards, at sacrifice prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Exceptional styles in organdies, voiles, close out. Bodow, 145 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—Wash; must be sold; great sacrifice. I. Frank, 48 West

Don't be a
"Tomorrowist"
Today's the Day
To See
Style 782
An
ALL WOOL JERSEY DRESS
AT $10.75
New York's Most Wonderful Value

See our line, consisting of
Serges, Satins & Georgettes

Quick Deliveries

Bronner Bros. & Hadra,
18 West 27th St., New York.

F. F. Models
FULL FORM

FULL FORM SUITS & COATS for stout Women
SCARCITY
of labor makes quick sales and a minimum of alterations factors of more vital import than ever.
F. F. Models reduce sales delays because they please instantly and fit perfectly almost without alteration.
BERNSTEIN, BAUM DaCOSTA COMPANY
38 West 32nd St., New York
13th Floor

HA-KU-RA SILK WAISTS
HA-KU-RA Silk Waists, as usual, lead the market in style, workmanship, fabrics, values and variety. Within the price range of $18 to $54 they are unrivalled.
Stripe Tubs, Stripe Crepes, Colored Taffetas, Georgettes, Crepe de Chines and Habutais.
On display NOW at our New York showrooms, 1270 Broadway, Rooms 805-806.
HANEY & KUTTNER
JUNIPER & VINE STS. PHILADELPHIA
1270 BROADWAY NEW YORK

PRISCILLA COATS for MISSES
Priscilla Coats are perfectly suited to the needs of young women who must be smartly attired at a minimum outlay, and they will sell readily because their modish simplicity is so well suited to general wear. Broadcloths, Silvertones, duvet de laines and velours are shown in a wide range of advance Fall models at moderate prices.
H. GOLDWATER & COMPANY
36-46 WEST 25th STREET NEW YORK CITY

Original Creations
Mackelvey Waist
315 FIFTH AVENUE
at Thirty-second Street.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ALBANY, Ga.—Carter & Reed; W. E. Carter, ready-to-wear; Collingwood.
ALBANY, N. Y.—W. M. Whitney & Co.; T. H. Ryan, hosiery, knit goods; 41 Union Square.
ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—Weinman & Lewinson; D. Weinman, dry goods, millinery, ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.; Latham.
AMARILLO, Texas—Moore-Mathis Co.; J. T. Moore, dress goods, ladies' ready-to-wear; 385 B'way.
ANGOLA, Ind.—J. Steifel & Co.; J. Steifel, silk waists; 37 West 26th.
ABERDEEN, S. D.—J. Salinsky & Co.; D. Salinsky, S. Salinsky, dresses; 1,133 B'way.
AUGUSTA, Me.—H. Chernowsky, clothing, cloaks, suits, children's wear; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Brothers; L. Seligman, shoes; 470 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Blumberg Bros. Co.; A. Blumberg, knit goods, shirts, clothing; 48 Leonard.
BALTIMORE—Cahn-Coblens Co.; S. Blum, jewelry, silverware, toys; Herald Square.
BALTIMORE—Crippen & Reid; R. G. Reid, cotton dresses; 33 West 34th; Collingwood.
BALTIMORE—Keystone Skirt Mfg. Co.; S. Caplan, skirts; Herald Square.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—R. Blumberg & Sons Textile Co.; R. Blumberg, dry goods, notions, furn. goods; Herald Square.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—L. Saks Clothing Co.; L. Stern, men's furn. goods; 220 5th Av.
BOISE, IDAHO—The Falk Mercantile Co.; L. Stark, ready-to-wear; 100 W. 32d.
BOSTON—R. H. Stearns; W. J. Wood, leather goods, umbrellas, neckwear, millinery; 200 5th Av.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; J. T. Donovan, men's hosiery, underwear; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—Pacific Specialty Co.; S. Weinstain, notions, hosiery, knit goods; Latham.
BOSTON—Hawley-Folsom Co.; J. M. Preston, shirts, piece goods; Imperial.
BOSTON—W. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Fitzgerald, women's underwear; Miss Phillips, dresses, costumes; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—C. F. Hovey & Co.; F. C. Hincks, men's furnishing goods; 243 Church.
BOSTON—Shepard-Norwell Co.; Miss M. Shane, waists; 220 5th Av.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Howland D. G. Co.; J. E. Kelly, notions, laces; 404 4th Av.
CHARLESTON, S. C.—Solof Bros.; J. Solof, ready-to-wear; 1,161 B'way.
CHATTANOOGA—M. Yalowitz, coats, suits, skirts, waists; Mrs. Yalowitz, millinery, ready-to-wear; 1,160 B'way; Imperial.
CHATTANOOGA—M. Yalovitz, coats, suits, dresses; Imperial.
CHICAGO—The Fair; H. Levy, jobs dresses; W. R. Anderson, cigars, tobacco, men's, boys' hats; 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Bro.; Miss Dunlap, dresses; C. G. Stevens, ladies' cloaks, suits, dresses, misses' coats, suits; Mrs. Tepe, children's wear; 40 East 22d.
CHICAGO—S. F. Coryden, dresses, waists; 37 W. 26th.
CHICAGO—Miss Wellwerck, dresses, waists; 37 W. 26th.
CINCINNATI—Geigerman Bros.; M. D. Geigerman, clothing; Somerset.
CLEVELAND—The Hirsch Co.; Miss E. Cohen, dresses; 470 4th Av.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Union Co.; Mrs. Kerstetter, waists; 116 W. 32d.
DALLAS, Texas — Higginbotham-Bailey-Logan Co.; A. J. Peeples, silks; 395 B'way.
DALLAS—Sanger Brothers; J. R. Hill, shoes; 19 East 24th.
DALLAS, Texas—Dealers' Mercantile Co.; Miss A. Smith, millinery; 621 Broadway; Latham.
DANVILLE, Ill.—Meis Bros.; Miss Briggs, millinery; 116 West 32d.
DAVENPORT, Iowa—M. L. Parker Co.; A. E. Simmons, men's furn. goods, hosiery, gloves; 1,161 B'way.
DAYTON, Ohio—M. Marcus Co.; M. Marcus, jobs silk dresses; 39 West 32d.
DAYTON, Ohio—Tiffany & John; Miss L. K. Tiffany, laces; Martha Washington.
DENTON, Texas—Williams Store; B. Williams, furnishing goods, clothing; 853 4th Av.
DES MOINES, Iowa—Wolf's; B. Wolf, coats, suits, dresses; 100 W. 32d.
DETROIT—A. M. Barnes; Mrs. A. M. Barnes, novelty skirts; Room 605, 18 W. 27th.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; J. J. Reilly, waists, neckwear, leather goods, basement; 225 5th Av.
DETROIT—Cadillac Garment Manufacturing Co.; J. G. Maher, misses', children's dresses; 684 Broadway.
EL PASO, Texas—Popular D. G. Co.; I. Weiss, general mdse.; 1,150 B'way; Hargrave.
FAYETTE, Mo.—S. M. Hirsch & Son; H. M. Hirsch, ready-to-wear; Cumberland.
FRESNO, Cal.—The Wonder; Miss Hegeman, women's wear; 1,261 B'way.
GREENVILLE, Texas—J. Romansky & Co.; J. Romansky, general mdse.; Broadway Central.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Brown, Thompson & Co.; S. Morris, furn. goods; 260 5th Av.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Sage, Allen & Co.; Miss K. Rice, representing; 404 4th Av.
HIGH POINT, N. C.—Leonard, Beavens, Stamey Co.; W. C. Weaver, suits; Aberdeen.
INDIANAPOLIS—L. S. Ayres Co.; Miss Kranch, infants', children's wear; 225 5th Av.
JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Benedict, Pollak & Co.; C. V. Phelps, dry goods, hosiery, furn. goods; 877 B'way.
KALAMAZOO, Mich.—Velleman & Co.; A. Velleman, jobs wash dresses; 37 West 26th.
KANSAS CITY—Jones Store Co.; E. S. Mendenhall, women's hosiery, knit underwear; 23 East 26th.
LINCOLN, Neb.—D. Esterbrook Co.; E. R. Deputy, furnishing goods; Longacre.
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—G. Blass D. G. Co.; G. Blass, dry goods; A. E. Sparling, women's ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way; Cumberland.
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—N. B. Blackstone; M. A. Milbach, laces, embroideries, notions, fancy goods, jewelry; 225 5th Av.
LOS ANGELES—Huff Bros.; W. A. Huff, clothing; Bristol.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Kaufman-Straus Co.; Z. Jacoby, leather goods, books, stationery; 220 5th Av.
MEMPHIS—Levy Bros.; L. Levy, ready-to-wear; 803 5th Av.
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Alpern & Sons; I. Alpern, ready-to-wear; 1,161 Broadway.
MONTREAL—Hamilton Co.; W. J. Sullivan, waists, corsets, underwear; Imperial.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Shartenberg & Robinson; M. S. Mumma, ready-to-wear; Miss R. Rosenberg, women's underwear, corsets, infants' wear; T. H. Galligan, laces, gloves; 404 4th Av.
NORFOLK, Va.—Miller, Rhoads & Swartz; W. G. Swartz, dry goods; 1,239 B'way.
NORFOLK, Va.—New York Clothing House; J. Stern, clothing, furn. goods; Marlborough.
NORWICH, Conn.—Reid & Hughes Co.; J. W. Bussey, wash goods, men's furn. goods; 404 4th Av.; Continental.
OGDEN, Utah—W. H. Wright & Sons Co.; Miss Conroy, ready-to-wear; 1,170 Broadway.
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—National Garment Co.; M. D. Hershowitz, women's ready-to-wear; McAlpin.
PHILADELPHIA—Myers, De Haven & Co.; M. Myers, rain coats; Imperial.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; G. R. Dunn, art needlework; B'way and 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenburg & Co.; Miss Esterly, waists; 1,261 B'way.
PHILADELPHIA—Trio Waist Co.; H. Kessler, waist materials; 20 West 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—L. W. Hirsch Co.; Miss Rainford, dresses; 470 4th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—"Blauner's;" Miss Weiss, jobs silk waists; 15 East 26th.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; J. Baer, men's Summer clothing; Mrs. C. E. Henry, jobs silk waists, sweaters; Miss F. Looby, costumes, dresses; 404 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; Miss M. Stein, skirts; 116 West 32d.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; Miss Charles, misses's dresses; 1,261 B'way.
PITTSBURGH—"Campbell's;" P. D. Campbell, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.
PONCA CITY, Okla.—Parisian Style Shop; Miss M. Kensoot, womgn's ready-to-wear; McAlpin.
PORTLAND, Ind.—Weiler Brothers; Mr. Weiler, jobs wash dresses; 37 West 26th.
READING, Penn.—Wide Awake Shirt Co.; S. R. Lurio, shirtings; Herald Square.
READING, Penn.—Cloos Co.; Miss M. S. Mackin, jersey dresses; 15 E. 26th.
RICHMOND, Va.—Weisberger Co.; Mr. Weisberger, silk waists, jobs wash dresses; 37 West 26th.
RICHMOND, Va.—Bloomberg Millinery Co.; H. L. Bloomberg, millinery; 579 Broadway; Collingwood.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Stein-Bloch Co.; C. T. Stott, piece goods; 200 5th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Smith, Beir & Gormley; L. A. Beir, waists, hosiery, gloves, ribbons; Sherman Square.
SAN ANTONIO, Texas—M. Halff & Bro.; S. Carr, clothing; 48 Leonard; Grand.
SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Kaufmann D. G. Co.; A. Kaufmann, clothing, women's ready-to-wear; 80 West 32d.
SAN FRANCISCO—O'Connor, Moffatt & Co.; Miss H. Lawson, representing; 114 5th Av.
SAN FRANCISCO—Heller, Klein & Co.; A. W. Brandt, wash goods, silks, woolens; 72 Leonard.
SAN FRANCISCO — Prager Co.; Mrs. T. Stark, millinery; 1,150 B'way.
SCRANTON, Penn.—Scranton D. G. Co.; H. Greenberg, silks, dress goods; 37 West 26th.
SHREVEPORT, La.—Hearn D. G. Co.; C. H. Ray, Miss M. H. Johnson, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.
SHREVEPORT, La.—D. Anisman, ready-to-wear; 1,133 Broadway.
SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—I. Salinsky, dresses; 1,133 B'way.
SPRINGFIELD, Mo.—Globe Clothing Co.; R. H. Walker, clothing; Imperial.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Schuneman & Evans; W. C. Hoffman, trunks, bags, sporting goods, toys, house furn. goods; 220 5th Av.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—N. Peters Co.; H. F. Oswald, coats, suits, skirts; Breslin.
TOPEKA, Kan.—W. M. Crosby Co.; Miss N. Wetherholt, embroideries, laces; W. W. Whitney, mdse. manager; Sherman Square.
TRINIDAD, Col.—T. Hammerslough Mercantile Co.; W. Freirich, silk dresses, (basement;) 15 E. 26th.
TROY, N. Y.—H. H. Butler; ready-to-wear; 1,133 B'way.
WACO, Texas—Sanger Brothers; H. Wheeler, shoes; 19 East 24th.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Kafka's; Mrs. J. Kafka, ready-to-wear, millinery; Holland House.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lothrop; G. Louis, toys, traveling goods, pictures, flags; 234 4th Av.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—W. B. Moses & Sons; W. J. Johnstone, upholstery goods; Sherman Square.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. Goldenberg; D. L. Frank, wash dresses, wash skirts; 1,140 B'way.
WATERBURY, Conn.—Miller & Peck Co.; Mrs. C. M. Carthy, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; Navarre.
WORCESTER, Mass.—Israel, Friedman & Drucker; M. Drucker, waists; Breslin.

Luxury Sales Are Decreasing.

"The sale of luxuries in the local department stores is diminishing noticeably," said a man in this field yesterday, "and retail merchants everywhere are buying more cautiously. The tendency is unmistakably toward articles of utility. The changed buying on the part of the retailer has been caused by the changed demand on the part of the consumer, and, in the case of all merchandise in which the element of style enters to any extent, merchants are purchasing on as much of a hand to mouth basis as present conditions in wholesale markets will permit. Staple merchandise, however, is wanted in increasing quantities, and merchants are willing to anticipate their requirements of these goods for as long a time into the future as may seem necessary.

"Overnight" Bags Liked.

Small traveling bags, which have come to be known more or less generally as "overnight" bags, are in good demand just now, according to authorities in the leather goods trade in this city. They are taken in both black and tan leathers and, as a rule, the better qualities are preferred. "The quite general popularity of these bags," said a local wholesaler yesterday, "is due, I believe, to the fact that a great many business men are traveling back and forth between Washington and their home towns. These men have found that, for trips of a few days, these bags are very convenient, and have passed the word on to their friends. Larger sales have followed."

Coats More Staple Than Suits.

"Buyers are devoting more attention to coats than to suits in their early ordering," said a local cloak and suit manufacturer yesterday, "because coats are considered more of a staple product. There have been times when suits were not very well taken by the consumer, but coats are almost invariably salable. Then, too, the style element is not so great a factor in coats, almost anything that is becoming being acceptable at all times. Suit styles, on the other hand, change quite frequently and radically. For this reason retailers are not willing to commit themselves on suits until they absolutely have to."

Will Hold Another Meeting Soon.

One of the chief decisions reached yesterday at a conference among a number of leading silk and women's waist manufacturers in the rooms of the United Waist League of America was to hold another meeting within the next ten days at which should be present all the silk makers represented in the associate membership of the league, the leading dyers, and the waist manufacturers. The purpose of this meeting will be to take up in considerable detail the kinds and colors of fabrics that will be wanted for the Spring season of 1919. Following it there will be a similar meeting between the waist men and the cotton goods converters and also one between the waist makers and the trimmings wholesalers. Among those present yesterday were representatives of Cheney Brothers, Schwarzenbach, Huber & Co., the Stewart Silk Company, H. R. Mallinson & Co., the R. & H. Simon Company, the Learner Waist Company, Sherr Brothers, Max Kurzrok, Solomon & Metzler, and Drubin Brothers.

DRESSES $13.75
THE UNBELIEVABLE has been attained
Despite the rising cost of everything that goes into a dress—the price of this splendid line of good sellers—remains the same.
Crepe Meteor
Satin,
Georgette,
Charmeuse,
Serge and Wool Jersey
Dresses ready for IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
GINSBERG BROS.
6-8 West 32nd ST.
NEW YORK

Only Herman coats at Herman prices can equal Herman coat values. Call today and see *why*.
Girls' to Ladies' Coats
$3.75 to $37.50
HERMAN CLOAK CO.
The Big Popular Priced Coat House Girls to Ladies
1333 BROADWAY at 36th St. NEW YORK

LEVINE & GINSBURG Inc
115-125 W. 30th St.
Our Fall Line
On EXHIBITION
Now

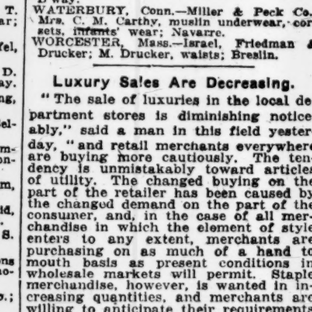
Wool Jerseys
Serges Satins
Black Laces
Cotton Dresses.
in all desirable materials, ready to ship for
Midsummer Sales

THE TALK OF THE TRADE
F. & H. Broadcloth
SUIT
No. 1852
All colors. Peau de Cygne lined; detachable Velvet Collar and Cuffs
$21.00
D. M. JONAS
3 East 28th St., N. Y.

SOLD
SUITS COATS
To All Who Have Visited Our Showrooms.
SEE OUR SPECIAL SUIT—$18.75
Many Other Good Numbers
Cooper & Grapes
302 5th Ave., 31st St.

BELTS
for Women and Children
It won't be merely a matter of selling belts this year—but of giving people the belts that fit the times. See the S. & S. Line to know why. Visit us.
SLOTE & SCHAFFER
"The BELT HOUSE of New York"
49-55 E. 21st St. New York City

BATHING SUITS
KNITTED
FOR MEN—WOMEN—CHILDREN
$25,000.00 STOCK
At Reduced Prices to Jobbers and Department Stores.
BIG VALUE.
EXCELSIOR KNITTING MILLS
470 4TH AV., COR. 32D ST.


PASTERNACK HAS IT!
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
EVERYTHING THAT IS GOOD
TRICOLETTE
WOOL JERSEY
DRESSES
SILK
SERGE
AT SENSIBLE PRICES
MAX PASTERNACK, Inc.
319 FIFTH AVE., at 32nd St., N. Y.

Duchess Frocks

Now is the Time
to make your selection from the Fall line of Duchess Frocks, fashioned in such wanted materials as all wool French and storm serges, plaid tartans, Poiret twills, satins, jersey cloths, meteors, taffeta and georgettes.
Shown in street, afternoon and dinner frocks in a wonderful range of models for women and misses.
Call today and secure first choice for your store.
Duchess Frocks made exclusively by
The Little Duchess Dress Company, Inc.
Conveniently and Centrally Located at
19 West 34th St., New York
Opposite Waldorf-Astoria.

ROSENTHAL BROTHERS COMPANY
44-50 W 28th ST
NEW YORK
WAISTS for Stout Women
All the requirements of the stout woman are met in waists fashioned by Rosenthal Brothers. They are specially designed to give freedom and ease with a maximum of style and careful attention to correct fitting.

SIEGEL & BARNETT
1237-1239 Broadway (31st St.), New York.

COATS
Womens-Misses-Juniors
250 Different Models
Including Every Choice in Fabric and Style
$6.75 to $50.00
Visiting Buyers will find it to their interest to see our line.
The Immediate Delivery Coat House

Now Is The Time!
Order your serge and silk dresses from us now. This is to be the greatest serge and silk season in years, and our production in these fabrics is enormous.
We know how to make these dresses right.
Immediate shipments—any style.
Serge, Satin and Novelty Dresses
$8.75 to $18.75
Our all-wool French Serge Dresses start at $8.75

BOOTH, BREGMAN & SUMBERG
129-133 West 27th Street
New York City

Reorganization of
Shoninger Brothers, Inc.
Closing Out Several Departments
Entire Stocks at Sweeping Reductions
Novelties, Trimmings, Laces, Embroideries, Chiffons, Nets, Beaded Goods
Fifth Ave. & B'way at Nineteenth St.

Hilf DRESSES of DISTINCTION
The newest styles in Tricotines, Tricolettes, Serges, Satins, Meteors and other materials now available for delivery from stock at moderate prices. Call today!
The HILF COSTUME CO.,
15-17 East 32nd St., N. Y.

DERBY Waist Inc.
Buyers are assured of deliveries on
DERBY STYLISH STOUTS
Scientifically designed to fit stout figures.
Sufficient materials have been purchased and stocked at last year's prices to meet this season's demand.
See the line today.
Immediate Deliveries. 40 W. 32nd St., New York

IMPORTED fabrics in every way like Pure Linen at Cotton Prices that cannot be made in America.
Lino Mulo Suiting
Stamped on Selvage LIGHT WEIGHT
Al Mo's English Suiting
WHITE ROSE MEDIUM WEIGHT
Jumbo Suiting
Stamped on Selvage HEAVY WEIGHT
Unequalled for Women's and Children's Wash Suits and Dresses, Maids' and Nurses' Uniforms, Stamping and Embroidering, Pillow Cases, Scarfs, Table Tops and Doily Sets.
A. E. NATHAN CO., Inc., 66-72 Leonard St., N. Y.

American Woolen Co.'s all-wool Poplin handsomely trimmed Suit, lined with very good lining and interlined, for $13.75
Best Suit for the price
in the New York market. See this Suit before leaving town.
Abraham Lustgarten
8 West 19th St.

PLACE YOUR ORDERS FOR
RAINCOATS
IMMEDIATELY
RUBBERIZING CURTAILED
We cannot supply your needs after present stock is exhausted as the rubberizers will not accept any more work.
HARRIS RAINCOAT HOUSE
1115 Broadway, New York
(Cor. 25th Street).

COTTON FABRICS Off Prices
R. SERIL & SONS, 486 B'way, N. Y.

WASH DRESSES
Taffetas, Satins, Crepes, at exceptional prices.
In stock for July & August Sales.
M. Weisman & Sons
118 West 22nd St., N. Y. C.

DRESSES
IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC GINGHAMS AND FANCY VOILES
In Stock for Delivery.
Tip-Top Waist & Dress Co.,
134 West 37th.

HOLLSTEIN, YOUNG AND COMPANY
WOOL AND TWEED AUTO COATS
TWEED AND SILK RUBBERIZED COATS
CRYSTAL CLOTH AUTO COATS
34-36-38 WEST 37th STREET

HEGLA FABRICS
Henry Glass & Co.
44-46-48 White St.
Officers' Military Uniforms, Gabardine, Moleskin and Khaki. Immediate Delivery.
U. S. UNIFORM CO.,
38 Fifth Ave., New York.

SEE
BRIMBERG COATS
for THE LADY—for THE MISS
from $13.75 up to $27.50
SAMUEL N. BRIMBERG
COATS BETTER AND COST NO MORE
30-34 WEST 26TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

Nearlinen
TRADE MARK
British Manufacture
THE PERFECT LINEN SUBSTITUTE
WARRANTED FOR TWO YEARS SERVICE
SUPERIOR TO ORDINARY LINEN FOR COSTUMES CHILDREN'S DRESSES BOYS' WASHSUITS EMBROIDERY & NURSES' UNIFORMS
SOLD IN FIRST CLASS AMERICAN, CANADIAN & BRITISH DRYGOODS STORES IN 36-40 & 45 INCH WIDTHS
NEW YORK SHIPLEY-HOLLINS Co.

THE NEWEST DRESSES
IN TAFFETA, SATIN, SERGE
TRICOLETTE
WOOL
JERSEY
ON OUR RACKS
For Immediate Shipments
FROM 7.50 UP
Tip Top Waist & Dress Co.
134 to 142 West 37th St., New York

$3.75 EACH
The Rainbow Policy
(No. 8—Terms)
One price to all will be a fixed policy of the house. No special discounts or inside figures will be given.
Rainbow Waist Company
10-28 West 33rd Street, New York
L. KREINER & SON, FACTORS.

"WASH TOGS FOR TOTS"

Children's Dresses
Rompers Boys' Suits
Don't Fail to See This Line
The B. W. Company
73 Fifth Avenue

MONARCH SHOWROOMS
Now located at
11 and 13 EAST 26th STREET
Monarch values are facts—not promises. Call and find out how "Monarch saves you 20 per cent."
MONARCH DRESS CO. 11-13 EAST 26th ST. N.Y.

HATS for
Chicks, Flappers, Chickens
MAX MAYER, Inc.
352 Fourth Ave., N. Y.

ARRESTED!
We have arrested the upward trend of prices, by our early and ample preparation. For every dollar you spend here, you receive more than its worth in our world-renowned Cotton Fabrics of Merit
Denger-Nathan
611-21 Broadway, New York

KARP BROTHERS
Better grade Coats and Suits that seem to take and sell on sight—that will take and sell equally well with you. Prices $17.50 up.
45-47 West 27th Street

SUITS COATS
SILVERTONE VELOURS BROADCLOTHS
Best Values in the Market.
LOUIS KESSLER
12-14 West 32nd St.

For CHILDREN'S COTTON DRESSES
GRASS-CLOTH — We are now ready to take orders for nearby or future deliveries on this "ramie-finished" cotton fabric in beautiful shades—last season's most successful fabric—with those who used it.
POTTER TEXTILE CO., Inc.
72-74 Madison Ave.

WHITE VOILE DRESSES
Seven different styles for special sale at attractive prices.
Our Fall line of Silk and Serge BIG-VALUE Dresses now ready for inspection.
D. & R. COSTUME CO.,
3 EAST 28TH ST.

To Manufacturers of MEN'S AND LADIES' WEAR
We Offer
A ROSY DEAL
CHARACTER AND PROMPT ATTENTION PRICE FOR YOUR RAG CLIPPINGS.
MAX ROSENZWEIG,
442 WATER STREET.
PHONE ORCHARD 7262.

MY FALL LINE OF
COATS at $7.75 to $15.00
SUITS at $8.50 to $20.00
IS NOW READY.
Benjamin Martin,
22 West 27th St.

THE NATIONAL CITY COMPANY
NATIONAL CITY BANK BUILDING
NEW YORK

Revision

NOT infrequently the return from investments may be increased through a revision of holdings.

Bonds and Short Term Notes are now selling on an attractive basis and return a liberal income.

We shall be pleased to confer with you and to suggest reinvestments.

The National City Company

Correspondent Offices in 30 Cities

Bonds—Short Term Notes—Acceptances

$845 (and accrued interest)

Will buy a $1,000 Mortgage 5% Bond, due July 1st, 1963, which is tax exempt in New York State. At this price the yield is about 6%.

The low price at which this bond is offered is due to no depreciation in the value of the security, but rather to existing conditions in the money market, of which the discriminating investor is taking advantage.

If you are desirous of taking advantage of these conditions, a circular—T-20—will be of interest to you.

E. H. Rollins & Sons

43 Exchange Place, New York

Boston San Francisco Chicago

Tilney, Ladd & Co.

Railroad Bonds

New York

COUPONS

Payable at our office

August 1, 1918

THE BRANTFORD GAS CO.
First Mtg. 5s, 1929

CREW LEVICK COMPANY
First Mtg. 6s, 1931

EMPIRE REFINING COMPANY
First Mtg. & Coll. Tr. 6s, 1927

THE LORAIN COUNTY ELECTRIC CO.
First Mtg. 5s, 1941

SPOKANE GAS & FUEL COMPANY
First & Ref. Mtg. 5s, 1944

WEBB CITY & CARTERVILLE GAS CO.
General Mtg. 6s, 1940

Henry L. Doherty & Company

60 Wall Street

New York City Bonds

Barr & Schmeltzer

Members New York Stock Exchange
14 Wall St. *Specialists.* New York.

Investment Suggestions

Glidden, Davidge & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange
5 Nassau St., New York

First Mortgage Bond

Interest earned over 6 times

Send for description.

John Nickerson, Jr.

61 Broadway, New York.
Telephone Rector 5418.

Municipal Bonds

Yielding 4¾% to 6%

List on request

Sidney Spitzer & Co.

115 Broadway New York

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Domestic Business Developments Reflected in Stocks—Liberty 3½s Rise.

The financial community had more developments of domestic, and largely local, import to consider yesterday than on other recent days, and as some of them were of a character to be persuasive to speculators in stocks it was possible that the better tone of quotations was linked up with them. Dealings, continued almost exclusively professional, however, and the small turnover indicated better than anything else the aloofness of the public. The steel stocks were bid up for advances in excess of a point in case of several important issues after trade reports had appeared which emphasized the rapidly growing absorption of materials in the war and shipbuilding plans. There was something to appeal to the speculative imagination in a statement that the War Industries Board believed 20,000,000 tons of steel would be required in the second half of the year, a total now calculated to be considerably in excess of the best production of rolled material that the country's mills can turn out in six months.

The Republic Iron & Steel Company's report for the second quarter offered a subject for close study, being the second statement to be issued by a large steel concern since the heavy enlargement of the war income and excess profits taxes came under discussion. While the net income of $3,675,444 after allowing for the taxes and maintenance was much lower than the return for the corresponding period last year, a sizeable increase over the total in the March quarter brought encouragement to owners of steel shares who have been devoting much thought to dividends. Assuming that the tax reservation was liberal, the balance of more than $9 a share for the common stock during the quarter indicated that profits available for distribution to the company's owners were running on a satisfactory scale. The figures strengthened the hopes of holders of Steel Corporation stock that next week's report would be good reading. Further attention was drawn to the position of the steel industry by news of further large capital expenditures by the Steel Corporation on its shipbuilding and ship repair department and of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation's program along the same general line.

It is still something of a question whether the piecemeal announcements in Washington of daily progress on the Revenue bill are having effect on security dealings. Presumably the possibility of an income tax of as much as 12 per cent. as the normal rate and of an impost on corporation net earnings three times as large as last year is having a sobering influence on investors, but speculative activities have not been great enough this week to detect any tendency among dealings of this class. The rise of the tax-free 3½ per cent. Liberty bonds yesterday to the highest level in several weeks under buying in substantial blocks was believed to represent some purchases in anticipation of a sharp increase of taxes. The decline of the other Liberty issues to a moderate degree may have reflected in part sales of tax-bearing bonds in order to buy the tax exempt bonds, but a discussion of this could hardly go further than conjecture.

An advance in both issues of Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul shares was looked upon in some quarters as a possible forecast of action on the dividends at today's meeting of directors. The call money market showed a slight easement, with some loans made at 5½ per cent. The liquidation of a topheavy long account in July cotton contracts caused a sharp break in this month, while the others displayed a firm to strong tone.

LONDON MARKET IS QUIET.

Favorable War News Induces Greater Subscriptions to War Loan.

LONDON, July 24.—The stock market developed a quieter tone today owing to the fact that the favorable war news from France induced greater subscriptions to war loans, which also incidentally caused a tightening in the money market. The market maintained a good undertone, but the only active features were oil, tin, electrical, armament, and Brazilian issues.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Market Easier—Call Loan Rate Moves Down to 5½ Per Cent.

The money market was much easier yesterday. The rate for call loans moved down from 6 per cent. to 5½, with some transactions reported at 5% per cent. It is more than two weeks since the rate touched 5½. The Money Pool supplied less money than it has for some time past, and several institutions put out money independently of the pool at 5½ and 5¾ per cent. The Government's withdrawal of funds on Tuesday will be followed by further transfers today. Some of the local banks have received redeposits from the Reserve Bank. The market for time loans was unchanged.

Call Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.	Bid.	Ask.
High	6½	
Low	6	
Renewals	6½	
Last	6	

ALL INDUSTRIALS.	Bid.	Ask.
High	6½	
Low	6	
Renewals	6½	
Last	6	

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.	Bid.	Ask.
Sixty days	5¾@6	
Ninety days	6	
Four months	6	
Five months	6	
Six months	6	

ALL INDUSTRIALS.	Bid.	Ask.
Sixty days	6	
Ninety days	6	
Four months	6	
Five months	6	
Six months	6	

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....4¼@4⅛
Non-member bank and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days.....4¼@4⅜
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....5¼@5⅝

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days.....5⅝
4 to 6 months.....6

Other Names.

4 to 6 months.....6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.7530	$4.7530	$4.7530	..
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	..
France—				
Demand	5.71⅛	5.71⅛	5.71⅛	+.00⅛
Cables	5.69⅞	5.69⅞	5.69⅞	..

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Demand or Checks.	Yesterday's Cables.	Close. Cables.
4.8665 London	$4.7530	$4.7630	$4.76⅛
5.1826 Paris	5.71⅛	5.69⅞	5.69⅞
China—			
Hongkong	79.50		79.75
Peking	121.50		121.75
Shanghai	113.50		114.75
19.30 Greece	19.45		19.60
40.20 Holland	51.25		51.75
32.44 India—			
Bombay	35.73		35.73
Calcutta	35.73		35.73
5.1826 Italy	8.50⅜		8.50
Japan—			
Kobe	53.50		53.75
Yokohama	53.50		53.75
19.30 Spain	27.10		27.20
60.00 Philippine Islands—			
Manila	49.875		50.00
26.80 Scandinavia—			
Stockholm	35.375		35.625
Copenhagen	31.00		31.25
Christiania	31.375		31.625
South America—			
$4.42 Rio	23.25		23.35
42.64 Buenos Aires	44.50		44.75
5.1826 Switzerland	3.95		3.92½
51.46 Russia—	Bid.		Asked.
100 rubles	14.05		14.15
500 rubles	14.00		14.10

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72⅜	$4.71	$4.71⅝	$4.70⅝

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $561,695,285; balance, $49,302,677; United States Treasury credit balance, $2,660,832; Federal Reserve credit balance, $36,901,358.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $29.3750 premium.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 48 13-16d, unchanged; in New York, 99½c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 77c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	278,682	353,985	457,218
Year to date	79,951,030	112,883,014	93,411,360

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
16⅝	17	800	Advance Rumely	16	16¾	16	16¼	−¾
42½	43	100	Advance Rumely pf	42½	42½	42½	42½	..
..	..	100	Ajax Rubber	..	..	..	..	..
3¼	3⅝	500	Alaska Gold Mines	61	61	61	61	−3
2	2½	600	Alaska Juneau	3⅜	3⅜	3¼	3¼	−⅛
33	33⅛	600	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	2	2	2	2	..
82½	82¾	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	33	33	32¾	32¾	−⅛
90	92	100	Am. Agricul. Chem	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	..
68	68½	100	Am. Beet Sugar	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	+ ¼
47	47¼	2,300	Am. Can	68	68	68	68	+ ¼
84½	84¾	800	Am. Car & Fdry	47	47	47	47	..
15	19	500	Am. H. & Leather	84	84½	83¾	84	+ ½
79	80	300	Am. H. & L. pf	18	18	17¾	18	..
53	53½	200	Am. International	80	80	80	80	+ ¼
40½	41½	300	Am. Linseed	53	53	53	53	..
78½	79	100	Am. Linseed pf	40½	40¾	40½	40½	..
66½	67¼	100	Am. Locomotive	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	− ¼
77¼	77⅞	1,300	Am. Locomotive pf	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	− ¼
74	74½	1,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref	76⅞	77¼	76⅞	77⅜	+ ½
109¾	110½	300	Am. Steel F'dries	71¾	74	71¾	74	+ 2¼
129	129½	24,500	Am. Sugar Ref	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	..
90	100	200	Am. Sumatra Tob	133½	134¼	127¾	129¼	− ¼
95⅜	95⅞	1,700	Am. Sumat. Tob. pf	96	96	95	95	−4
58¾	59	300	Am. Tel. & Tel	95⅜	95⅞	95⅜	95⅞	+ ⅜
28	28¾	400	Am. Woolen	58½	59⅛	58½	59⅛	+ 1¼
18¼	19	400	Am. Writing P. pf	27½	27⅝	27½	27⅝	+ ⅜
49½	52	200	Am. Zinc, L. & S	15	18	18	18	+ ⅜
65⅞	66	3,600	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf	65	66	65	66	+ 1
1	5	100	Anaconda Copper	1½	1½	1½	1½	..
13	15½	100	Assets Realization	15	15	15	15	..
56⅜	58	200	Assoc. Dry Goods	58	58	58	58	..
85½	85¾	200	Associated Oil	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	− ⅛
102	105	500	Atch., Top. & S. F	102	102¼	102	102¼	+ ¼
89⅝	90	13,200	At. Gulf & West I	88	90⅛	87⅝	90⅛	+ ⅞
54⅜	55	200	Baldwin Loco	54⅝	55	54⅝	55	+ ⅝
55½	57	100	Baltimore & Ohio	56	56	56	56	−1
82½	82⅝	3,000	Baltimore & O. pf	82¼	82½	81⅝	82⅜	+ ⅛
104	104½	527	Beth. Steel, class B	104½	104½	104	104	−1
26½	26⅝	400	Beth. Steel 8 p.c. pf	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	..
41	41¼	1,400	Booth Fisheries	41	41	40	41	+ ⅝
11½	11⅝	300	Bklyn Rapid Tran	102	102¼	101⅝	102½	+ ½
27¾	28	3,600	Butte & Superior	88	90½	87⅝	90½	+ ⅞
40⅞	42	200	California Packing	54⅝	55	54⅝	55	+ ⅝
150	150½	2,100	Canadian Pacific	56	56	56	56	−1
67¼	68	1,600	Central Leather Co	82¼	82½	81⅝	82⅜	+ ⅛
102½	104	200	Central Leather pf	104½	104½	104	104	−1
83¼	87½	100	Cert'n-teed P.1st pf	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	..
34½	34½	300	Butte Cop. & Zinc	40¾	41	40	41	+ ⅝
56	56⅜	300	Cerre de Pasco Cop	11½	11½	11½	11½	..
42¼	42½	8,600	Chesapeake & Ohio	29⅛	29⅛	28⅞	28	−1⅛
74¼	74⅝	4,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P	41	41	41	41	+ ⅛
24	24⅛	800	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	149¼	150⅞	149¼	150⅛	+ ⅛
73⅜	73⅝	400	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	66½	67⅞	66½	67⅞	+ ⅛
62⅝	63¼	400	C., R. I.& P.7 p.c.pf	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	..
16¾	16⅞	600	C., R. I.& P.6 p.c.pf	63	63⅞	62¾	63⅛	+ ⅛
39⅛	39½	200	Chile Copper	16¼	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	− ⅛
87⅞	88½	300	Chino Copper	39	39	39	39	− ⅛
69	72	400	Col. Fuel & Iron	45¼	45¾	45	45¾	+ ½
44	44¼	4,535	Consolidated Gas	88	88	88	88	+ ½
100½	101	200	Continental Can	70	70	68	70	+ 1
65½	66	1,100	Corn Products Ref	44	44⅛	43½	44⅛	+ ⅛
90¼	91⅜	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	100⅞	101	100⅞	101	..
30½	30⅝	100	Crucible Steel	65¼	65¼	64⅝	65⅛	− ⅝
80	81	500	Crucible Steel pf	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	..
56½	57	100	Cuba Cane Sugar	30¼	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
8	8¼	3,700	Cuba Cane Sug. pf	81	81	81	81	+ ½
15¼	15¾	300	Distillers' Secur	56¼	56⅜	55¾	56⅜	+ ⅛
31½	32	1,400	Dome Mines	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ⅛
57½	58½	200	Erie	15¾	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	− ⅛
30½	31	900	Erie 1st pf	32	32	31⅞	31⅞	− ⅛
31	31½	100	Fisher Body	38	38	38	38	..
144½	145⅛	300	Gaston, W. & W	47	47	47	47	..
154½	155	900	General Cigar x d	143⅞	144	143⅞	144	..
81	82	100	General Electric	154⅝	154⅝	153½	154⅛	− ⅞
45¼	46	300	General Motors	82	82	82	82	..
77	79	600	General Motors pf	45⅝	45⅞	45⅝	45⅞	+ ⅛
90¾	91	100	Goodrich Co	79	79	79	79	− ⅛
31½	31⅝	600	Grand Consol	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	+ ⅛
23⅝	23⅞	100	Great Northern pf	31½	31½	31⅜	31⅜	− ⅛
72	73	600	G. N. ctfs. for O. P.	43	43	43	43	..
24½	24¾	100	Greene-Cananea	83¼	83½	83½	83½	..
74	75	700	Gulf States Steel	44¾	45	44¾	45	+ ¼
52½	53	1,300	Haskell & Barker	52	53	52	53	+ ¾
7⅞	8	100	Inspiration Copper	8	8	8	8	..
37¼	37⅝	100	Interboro Consol	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	− ⅛
58½	59	300	Interboro Con. pf	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	− ⅛
123½	126	200	Int. Agricultural pf	124½	124½	124½	124½	..
26½	27¼	1,400	Int. Harvester, N.J	26¼	26½	26¼	26½	+ ⅛
97⅜	97½	5,300	Int. Mer. Marine	97¼	97¾	97¼	97¾	+ ⅛
30½	30⅝	600	Int. Mer. Marine pf	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	..
33	33½	1,400	Int. Paper	35¾	36½	35½	36½	+ ⅝
30½	30⅝	100	Jewel Tea	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	−2
82	82¼	400	Kennecott Copper	33	33	33	33	..
58	58	100	Lackawanna Steel	82¼	82¼	82	82¼	− ¼
25	25	100	Lehigh Valley	58	58	58	58	..
28½	28½	200	Loew-Wiles Biscuit	25	25	25	25	..
55½	56	300	Maxwell Motors	28½	28½	28½	28½	− ⅛
21⅞	22	200	Max. Motors 1st pf	55½	55½	54⅞	54⅞	− ⅝
98½	99	3,000	Max. Motors 2d pf	21½	21½	21½	21½	− ⅛
29½	29⅝	500	Mexican Petroleum	98½	98½	97½	97½	− ⅝
51¼	51½	2,900	Miami Copper	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	− ⅛
10¼	11¼	100	Midvale Steel	50¾	51⅜	50¾	51⅜	+ ⅝
23½	23⅝	1,400	Minn. & St. L. new	11	11	11	11	..
57½	58	400	Missouri Pacific	23⅜	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	..
65	66	100	Missouri Pacific pf	57½	57½	57	57	− ⅛
94	97	10	Montana Power	65	65	65	65	..
18½	19¼	300	Nat. Biscuit	94	94	94	94	..
51¼	51½	700	Nat. Cond. & Cable	18	18½	18	18½	+ ½
20	20⅜	300	Nat. Enam. & St	51¼	51½	50⅝	51½	+ ⅝
70½	71⅞	1,100	Nevada Con. Cop	20	20	20	20	+ ½
53	60	100	N. Y. Central	71¾	71¾	71¼	71¼	+ ⅜
41	41⅞	8,400	N. Y., N. H. & H	55	55	55	55	−15
60	62	100	Nova Scotia S. & C	41⅝	41⅝	40⅝	41⅛	..
37⅞	38	1,400	Ohio Cities Gas	60	60	60	60	..
41⅝	41⅞	100	Ohio Fuel Supply	37⅝	37⅝	37¾	37¾	..
43⅞	44¼	200	Penn. R. R	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	−1⅜
38¼	39	300	Pierce-Arrow	44	44	44	44	+ ¼
50	51¼	100	Pittsburgh Coal	38¼	38½	38¼	38½	+ ½
34¼	35	200	Pittsburgh Coal pf	49½	49½	49½	49½	..
68⅜	69⅝	400	Pitts. & West Va	81	81	81	81	..
95	96	2,500	Pressed Steel Car	34⅜	34⅞	34⅜	34⅞	− ⅛
113⅛	115	50	Pressed Steel C. pf	67⅝	69¼	67⅝	69¼	+1⅛
61	61⅜	100	Pullman Co	96	96	96	96	..
23¼	24	300	Railway Steel Sp	114	114	114	114	+1
87½	87⅝	400	Ray Con. Copper	60⅝	60⅝	60⅜	60⅞	..
90⅜	91	7,500	Reading	23⅝	23¾	23¼	23½	+ ½
11⅞	11⅞	3,800	Rep. Iron & Steel	86⅝	88	86⅝	87⅝	+1¼
27	28	300	St. Louis-San Fran	90¼	91	90	91	+ ⅞
67⅛	7	100	St. L.-San F. pf	12	12	11⅝	11⅝	− ¼
19⅝	20	100	Saxon Motor	28	28	28	28	..
141	143	100	Seab. Air Line pf	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	..
31	31½	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	19½	19½	19½	19½	− ⅛
83¼	84	1,500	Sinclair Oil Refin	141	141	141	141	..
23⅜	24	200	Southern Pacific	30¾	31	30⅜	30⅜	− ⅜
62½	63	1,000	Southern Railway	83¾	84	83⅝	84	+ ⅛
108	109½	100	Southern Ry. pf	23¾	23¾	23⅝	23⅝	− ⅛
108	109½	100	Standard Milling	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	+ ⅛
45½	45¾	1,000	Do., odd lot	109½	109½	109½	109½	+ ½
19	19½	1,200	Studebaker Co	110	110	110	110	+ ½
149½	150	500	Tenn. C. & C	45¼	45¼	45	45⅛	+ ⅛
14	15¼	100	Texas Co	19	19	19	19	..
68¼	68¾	7,700	Texas & Pacific	149¼	149¼	149	149½	+1
121¾	122¾	800	Tobacco Products	15	15	15	15	..
70¼	72⅛	1,550	Union Pacific	67¼	68¼	66⅞	68⅛	+1⅝
37⅜	38	400	Union Pacific pf	121¾	122	121¼	122	+1⅛
100	100¼	1,550	United Alloy Steel	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼	..
125	130	300	United Cigar Stores	38	38	38	38	− ⅜
127½	127⅝	1,800	United Fruit	100	100¼	99½	100	..
61⅜	61⅝	1,800	U. S. Indus. Alco	125	125	125	125	−1
104½	105¼	100	U. S. Rubber	127	128¼	126½	127½	+ ⅛
105¾	105⅞	98,500	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	61⅞	61⅞	60¾	61⅞	+ ⅛
80¾	80½	1,600	U. S. Steel	104½	104½	104½	104½	+ ⅛
48¾	49	400	Utah Copper	104⅝	106½	104⅝	106½	+ ⅞
40	44	2,000	Va.-Car. Chemical	80¾	80¾	80	80¾	+ ⅛
24¼	24½	600	Wabash pf. A	48	48¼	48	48¼	+ ⅛
8	8½	900	Wabash pf. B	39¾	39⅞	39¾	39⅞	+ ⅛
71	74	100	Wells Fargo Exp	72	72	72	72	−1
82	82¼	600	Western Union Tel	24½	24½	24½	24½	..
60	60	500	Westingh. E. & M	41¾	42	41¾	42	+ ⅛
20	20¼	200	Westingh. 1st pf	60	60	60	60	..
111	113	2,600	Wilson & Co	60⅛	60⅝	60⅛	60⅝	+ ½
62	62½	200	Woolw. (F. W.) Co	20½	20½	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛
		400	Worthington Pump	112¾	112¾	112	112	+1½
				61⅝	62	61¾	62	+ ¾

OTTO H. KAHN RETURNS.

Banker Visited England, France, and Spain, and Saw King Alfonso.

Otto H. Kahn of the banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., has just returned from abroad after an absence of nearly three months.

Mr. Kahn visited England, France, and Spain. He had a long interview with King Alfonso of Spain, and made two trips to the French war front. It is expected that Mr. Kahn will give out a statement today regarding his observations while on the other side.

Trading Active on Bourse.

PARIS, July 24.—Trading was active on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 61 francs 85 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 16 centimes. Five per cent. loan 88 francs 65 centimes.

EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Baltimore & Ohio	1918-'27	4½	6.25	5.75
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'33	4½@5	6.25	5.50
Canadian Pacific	1918-'28	4½	6.25	6.15
Ches. & Ohio	1918-'27	4½	6.55	6.15
Chicago & N. W.	1918-'27	4½	6.00	5.50
C., R. I. & Pac.	1918-'27	4½	5.95	5.55
C., St. L. & N. O.	1918-'24	5	7.25	6.25
Chickasaw Ref.	1918-'21	6	6.10	5.60
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	8.00	7.50
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	7.00	6.50
Erie Railroad	1918-'27	4½	6.25	6.75
Illinois Central	1918-'27	4½@5	6.50	6.00
Louis. & Nash	1918-'23	4½@5	6.00	5.50
Michigan Central	1918-'30	5	6.00	5.50
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1918-'23	5	6.12	5.62
Missouri Pacific	1918-'22	5	7.00	6.25
Mobile & Ohio	1918-'26	4½@5	6.60	6.00
N. Y. Central	1918-'32	4½@5	6.50	6.00
Norfolk & West.	1918-'24	4½@5	5.85	5.50
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1918-'28	4½@6	6.50	6.00
Penn. Gen. Pf.	1918-'23	4 @4½	6.00	5.50
Seaboard A. L.	1918-'26	5 @6	7.00	6.00
Sinclair Refining	1918-'21	6	7.50	7.00
Southern Pacific	1918-'26	4½	6.00	5.50
Southern Ry.	1918-'24	4½@5	6.25	5.75
Union Tank Line	1918-'20	5	6.50	6.00

MARKET AVERAGES

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	60.95	60.66	60.92	+ .16
25 industrials	82.48	81.62	82.38	+ .48
50 stocks	71.71	71.14	71.65	+ .32

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
July 24	71.71	71.14	71.65	+ .32
July 23	71.80	71.10	71.33	− .29
July 22	72.17	71.47	71.62	− .61
July 20	72.32	72.13	72.23	+ .26
July 19	72.75	72.05	72.21	+ .27
July 18	72.56	71.70	72.48	+ .98
July 17	71.69	71.38	71.50	− .17
July 16	71.75	71.23	71.67	+ .60

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

July.	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
*1918.	72.82 July 1	70.48 July 15	71.65
1917.	82.44 July 2	79.55 July 19	80.50
1916.	87.04 July 6	82.14 July 14	84.38
1915.	75.34 July 29	66.98 July 13	73.35
1914.	60.08 July 7	57.51 July 30	57.77
1913.	70.24 July 28	65.80 July 9	69.34

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
*1918.	74.32 May 16	64.12 Jan. 15	71.65
†1917.	90.46 Jan. 4	75.77 May 9	80.13

Full Years.

1917..	90.46 Jan. 4	57.43 Dec. 20	65.58
1916.	101.51 Nov. 20	80.91 Apr. 22	88.23
1915..	94.13 Oct. 22	58.90 Feb. 24	91.50
1914..	78.80 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30	60.30
1913..	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10	68.08

*To date. †To corresponding date.

BONDS.

YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

	Net Change Day.	Month.	Year.
25 railroads....72.66	−.07	+ .07	−5.71
8 industrials..93.00	−.07	− .10	−1.87
3 public util..68.58	+.11	− .06	−9.54
1 municipal..95.50	−.62½	+1.00	−2.50
40 issues....76.69	−.06	+ .04	−6.06

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

July 24	76.69	−.06	July 17	76.69	+.02
July 22	76.75	−.06	July 16	76.67	−.04
July 20	76.80	+.01	July 15	76.71	+.01
July 19	76.79	+.04	July 13	76.70	+.01
July 18	76.73	+.04	July 12	76.69	−.07
July 18	76.69	..	July

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B66

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NATIONAL FUEL GAS CO.
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Clinchfield Coal Corp. Com. Stk.
Michigan Lt. Pfd. Stock
New York Trust Co. Stock
Remington Type. 1st & 2d Pfd.
Standard Screw Com. Stock
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Atlantic Holding
Carbon Steel 2d Pfd.
Columbia Graphophone Com.
Columbia Graphophone 6s, 1930
Bucyrus Preferred
Beverley Bogert & Co.
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Guaranty Trust Equitable Trust
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RAIL CONTRACT CASE FAR FROM SETTLED

Security Owners Determined Not to Accept Agreement in Present Form.

EXECUTIVES ALSO PROTEST

Fuller Reports of Conference in Washington on Tuesday Indicate Considerable Friction.

Fuller reports of the conference held in Washington on Tuesday between representatives of the Railroad Administration and the Financial Committee of the National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities, for the discussion of the standard form of coptract for the control of railroad properties by the Government under the Railroad Control act, indicate that the contract negotiations are by no means so near conclusion as had been first reported. The Railway Executives' Advisory Committee, which has been taking a leading part in the negotiations, had been reported to have reached a substantial agreement with the Railroad Administration, but it now appears that not only are the representatives of the security owners determined not to accept the contract in its present form, but the executives were also represented and entered a protest at Tuesday's conference.

The conference took the form of a hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission, Chairman Clark presiding. In addition to the members of the commission, the Railroad Administration was represented by John Barton Payne, head of the legal department; Walker D. Hines, Assistant Director General, and John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Treasury and Director of the Finance Division of the Railroad Administration.

The entire membership of the Finance Committee of Seventy of the National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities was present, having assembled for the hearing from all parts of the United States, several coming from the Pacific Coast, while all nearer sections were fully represented. Presidents Day of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, Kingsley of the New York Life Insurance Company, and Dryden of the Prudential Insurance Company of Ambrica, and F. H. Ecker, Treasurer of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, were among the life insurance men from New York present, while President Schenck of the Bowery Savings Bank and the New York Association of Savings Banks and President Pulleyn of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank were among the representatives of the savings banks.

$7,000,000,000 Represented.

All together, it was estimated, the members of the committee directly represented between six and seven billions of dollars' worth, at present market prices, of railroad securities, while including the policy holders of the big life insurance companies, whose stability, because of their holdings of railroad securities, is directly affected by the contract negotiations, and the depositors of the savings banks, the committee appeared as direct representative of virtually half the entire population of the United States.

Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities, and A. P. Thom, counsel for the Railway Executives' Advisory Committee, made the principal arguments against the form of contract offered by the Government, but S. Davies Warfield, President of the Association; Myron T. Herrick, Breckenridge Jones of St. Louis, speaking on behalf of the trust companies; G. M. Dahl, Vice President of the Chase National Bank of New York; Mr. Day, Mr. Dryden, Mr. Pulleyn, and Mr. Schenck also spoke. All were agreed that the contract in its present form was unacceptable. The life insurance men went so far as to say that its acceptance would jeopardize the solvency of virtually every big insurance company in the United States, and that as trustees for the millions of policy holders they would consider themselves derelict in their duty if they did not oppose it to the utmost.

The Principal Objections.

The principal objections raised by all the speakers were those already made in public statements and otherwise by the National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities. As summarized by Mr. Untermyer, they included these points

The security holders will not permit their representatives, the company executives, to surrender, in the contract, all claims for damages for the destruction of their property and the diversion of traffic and loss of good will which may result from measures taken by the Government. Otherwise, among other objections, in the event of permanent Government ownership, the roads would find that for a mere rental they had signed away all claim to compensation for their good will or business or even their physical assets.

The right of the Director General, claimed in the contract, to charge the roads with maintenance expenses greatly exceeding the normal maintenance charges of the companies, and deduct these charges ahead of fixed charges or dividends, is not only contrary to the intent of the Railroad Control act, but would permit the Director General to take away a read's entire rental, to the point where it could be thrown into bankruptcy, without redress. Even the existence of such a power, though never exercised, could not but have the worst effect on security values and on the credit stability of the country, which in turn might dangerously affect the success of future Liberty Loans.

Wants Government to Pay.

Additions, betterments, and extensions made by the Government for war purposes should not be charged against the companies, but paid for by the Government, and, if of a character permanently to increase the value of the property when returned to the company, paid for by it then at its fair value.

The Interstate Commerce Commission, no matter how fair or well acquainted with the merits of any controversy, should not be made the sole and final judge of every question raised between the companies and the Government, as this would deprive it of its right of court hearing and review.

The companies should not be compelled to turn over their cash, labor, and material to the Government and then have current liabilities paid out of their rental without at least receiving interest on their cash balances with the Government equivalent to the interest they were formerly receiving from the banks, if not allowed to offset their cash, labor, and material advances to the Government against the Government's payment of current liabilities.

Long Session Held.

The hearing lasted nearly all day, and at its conclusion it was announced that the commission would take the objections raised under advisement. The National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities submitted a revised draft of the tentative form of contract as of July 5, embodying suggested amendments which in their opinion would meet the objections which they had raised.

These amendments, in general, follow the lines of Mr. Untermyer's argument, but cover a number of minor points not stressed by him. For instance, in Section 3, Paragraph (a,) which read in part, "for the taking of its property or for the possession, use, control, and operation thereof during Federal control, and for any and all loss and damage to its business or traffic," not only is the matter part, "for any and all loss and damage," stricken out, thus obviating the signing away of all future claims for damages, but the earlier part of the sentence is made to read, "for the taking possession of its system of transportation, and use, control and operation thereof under this agreement during Federal control."

This, consequently, would obviate the claim which the Director General has already set up, in the case of roads which operate other industries, such as coal mines, in addition to their railroad business, to control all these exterior properties as well as the railroads proper.

For Review of All Disputes.

In Section 4, Paragraph (f,) the amended contract would waive, for the railroads, claim to compensation for the costs of the physical valuation now being made by the Interstate Commerce Commission, but on the other hand would compensate them for such proportion of the salaries and other corporate expenses of the companies as were normally charged against operating expenses during private operation, which the contract did not do.

Provision is made by another amendment for review of all disputes, by appeal from the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission, by the District Courts and Circuit Courts of Appeals. The "excess maintenance" paragraph of the contract, in Section 5, is stricken out bodily. In paragraph (b) of Section 7, governing compensation, the words are inserted, "without deduction except as provided in this paragraph," after stating that the compensation shall be paid the company.

Furthermore, in this paragraph "rents and other amounts properly payable by the company for leased, operated or controlled roads and properties, taxes and assessments payable by the company, the payment of its debts and such dividends as may lawfully be paid under the Federal Control act" are specifically listed as prior claims above deductions for "excess maintenance" in case the Government insists upon the poyer to charge "excess maintenance" over the protests of the security holders. In this section, also, the interest rate to be paid by the Director General to the company on the cost of additions, betterments, and extensions is made "sufficient to offset the cost to the company of the money so loaned" if the money was obtained by the company through a loan.

FEDERAL WIRE CONTROL PLEASING TO LAMONT

Member of J. P. Morgan & Co. Sees Good Prospects for Telephone and Telegraph Issues.

Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan & Co. issued a statement that the taking over of the telephone and telegraph lines by the Government ought to be satisfactory to holders of securities in the companies concerned. The statement was Mr. Lamont's personal expression on the subject, and its object, he said, was to reassure investors in telephone and telegraph companies.

"The Government's taking over of the telephone and telegraph lines for war purposes," the statement said, "is a step which ought to prove very satisfactory to holders of securities in the companies in question. Postmaster General Burleson makes it clear in his announcement that the greatest care will be taken to conserve the properties and their permanent earning power. So that for the long future it would appear that investors in these great companies have little to fear for the stability and earning capacity of the corporation.

"As for the immediate future, the law under which the administration has taken action states that 'just compensation' will be paid by the Government for the use of the properties—a rental which ought to be readily sufficient to meet all fixed and present charges, including dividends. Furthermore, the physical and financial condition of these telephones and telegraph properties is now so sound that we regard present holders of their securities as well warranted in being entirely content with their investments as they stand today."

The securities of both the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and of the Western Union Telegraph Company are widely distributed. The bonds of the American "Tel. and Tel." have been popular with investors. Recently J. P. Morgan & Co. arranged for an offering of $45,000,000 of seven-year 6 per cent. convertible bonds of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, which have been offered for public subscription at 94 and accrued interest, to yield about 7.1 per cent. Although the exact amount of bonds sold has not been made public, it is understood that about 30 or 35 per cent. of the issue has been disposed of. Orders for these bonds are coming in daily, but no aggressive selling campaign has been set up.

MORE PAY FOR SHOPMEN.

McAdoo Makes New Rates Retroactive to Last Jan. 1.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Wages of railroad shopmen were increased to sixty-eight cents an hour today by Director General McAdoo, with proportional advances for assistants and miscellaneous classes in mechanical departments. The new rates, which are retroactive to last Jan. 1, are from five to thirteen cents an hour higher than wages paid these men in most shops under the general wage advance allowed two months ago by the Director General, but are somewhat less than the labor organizations sought.

Beginning on Aug. 1, eight hours will be recognized as a standard working day and overtime, Sunday, and holiday work will be paid for at the rate of one and one-half times the usual rate. Back pay will be given the men as soon as it can be calculated.

The advances apply to about 500,000 men, and apply flatly to all sections of the country, despite local differences prevailing heretofore. The addition to the aggregate annual payroll is estimated as nearly $100,000,000. The advance was made on recommendation of the Commission on Railroad Wages and Working Conditions, following representations of shop crafts that high wages paid machinists and other mechanical workers in shipyards resulted in discrimination against railroad shop employes. The new scale of wages was announced as follows:

"Machinists, boiler makers, blacksmiths, sheet metal workers, molders, and first-class electrical workers, sixty-eight cents an hour.

"Carmen and second-class electrical workers, fifty-eight cents an hour.

"Helpers, forty-five cents an hour.

"Foremen paid on hourly basis, five cents an hour more than respective crafts.

"Foremen paid on monthly basis, increase $40 a month, minimum $145, and maximum $250.

"New rates are retroactive to Jan. 1, 1918.

"Beginning Aug. 1, 1918, eight-hour day with time and one-half for overtime, Sunday work, and seven specified holidays."

The full text of the new order, which deals in detail with methods of calculating specific increases, will be issued within the next week.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.02	Julia	.01
Alta	.03	Justice	.01
Andes	.05	Mexican	.22
Best & Belcher	.03	Ophir	.11
Bullion	.01	Overman	.02
Challenge Con	.03	Potosi	.05
Chollar	.03	Savage	.03
Confidence	.04	Seg. Belcher	.01
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.07
Con. Virginia	.30	Union Con.	.45
Gould & Curry	.01	Utah	.01
Jacket	.07	Mexican dollars	.77

TONOPAH.

Belmont	2.75	Goldfield Cons	.23
Cash Boy	.04	Goldfield Merger	.03
Halifax	.12	Great Bend	.03
Jim Butler	.61	Jumbo Exten	.11
McNamara	.29	Kewanaka	.04
Mizpah	.06	Lone Star	.06
Monarch Pitts	.04	Silver Pick	.03
Montana	.10	Spearhead	.02
North Star	.07	MANHATTAN.	
Rescue	.10	Consolidated	.06
Tonopah Exten	1.67½	Mustang	.01
West End	1.07½	White Caps	.30
West Tonopah	.25	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.27
Atlanta	.04	Packard	.27
Booth	.05	Rochester	.55
Florence	.10	Round Mountain	.18
		United Eastern	3.00

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	1½	4⅝	Isabella	4⅜	5
Dr. J'pot	3¼	4	McKinney	5½	7
Elkton	4	5	Portland	85	89
El Paso	10	25	U. Gold M.	13	14¼
Golden C.	165	166	Vindicator	35	42
Granite	17	25	Rose Nicol.	6¼	7¼

WILD SESSION MARKS THE COTTON MARKET

Comparable with Big Bull Movement and Collapse Earlier in the Season.

TUMBLE IN JULY VALUES

Fall of 170 Points Recorded on Day Before Trading in That Contract Is Closed.

In another wild day on the local cotton market yesterday—a day which for exciting developments was comparable with the most strenuous sessions of the big bull movement and collapse earlier in the season—easily the outstanding feature was the collapse of July contract values on the day before trading in them is closed. At the same time, while the spot and old-crop liquidations which set in on Monday continued and carried the spot quotation here back below the thirty-cent level, a strong rebound took place in the active new crop deliveries.

Out of a wildly excited and confusing market, in which the trading, all day long, was heavier than in months, and far heavier than is ever expected at this time, almost the close of the season, several definite results emerged. The chief was the cutting of the premium of July over October, which only a week ago was 340 points, to a bare 93 points at the close. At one stage of the session July was bringing only 50 points more than October. Secondary to this, but scarcely less interesting, was the shortening of October's premium over December and January, that over December dropping to scant 53 points, while the distant months were in sufficient demand to put them virtually on a level with January options.

The break in July values came with dramatic suddenness. The market had opened strong, with advances of from 18 to 39 points, indicating that it had been heavily oversold on the big decline of Tuesday, and was due for an upward reaction all down the list. July was quoted 20 points higher. But it dropped 30 points in one sale, rallied a trifle, and then, in just eleven sales, fell an even hundred points more.

The higher price at the opening had been a banner of hope to the holders of a big lump of long contracts, which had been completely out of the market for months past. Their owners had bought July on the big bull movement of Winter and early Spring, had not taken their profits in time to save themselves before the big break of April and May, and since then had been holding on until the last minute, hoping against hope that the market would turn again and enable them to retrieve at least part of their losses. With only a day and a half left to close out their holdings, they jumped at the opening price and the apparent firmness of the market, ordered their brokers to sell everything, and broke the price of July as it has not broken more than once or twice this year.

There simply was no demand for July anywhere. Local stocks have been replenished, hedges have been liquidated, ample cotton is on hand for deliveries, and the last gasp speculators found themselves worse off than they would have been had they taken their losses some time ago. Meanwhile, the weakness of July sympathetically affected the later months. There was more selling from the South and by spot firms against actual, and this was helped along by some further short offerings and liquidation by the speculative element.

The greater part of the short interest, however, took the new crop months eagerly on a scale down, seizing the opportunity to take their profits on Tuesday's selling. They provided the chief support of the market in October, but in December, January, and the latter positions very heavy and extensive buying for export, largely for Japanese interests, was a strong factor. After some wavering, these various influences pulled the new crop to the upward side of the market and kept it there. The close was steady, with July 170 points off, August, in sympathy, 120 points off, and the new crop from 7 to 48 points up, the list growing progressively stronger toward the bottom.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous Day.
July	27.30	27.30	24.60	25.40 bid	27.10
Aug.	25.80	26.00	25.25	25.50@25.55	25.84
Sept.	25.10	25.15	25.15	25.17 bid	25.05
Oct.	24.60	24.75	24.10	24.47@24.50	24.40
Nov.	....	....	....	24.02 bid	23.65
Dec.	23.72	24.07	23.53	23.94@23.98	23.55
Jan.	23.64	23.90	23.35	23.80@23.86	23.40
Feb.	....	....	....	23.70 bid	23.30
March	23.60	23.90	23.32	23.80@23.84	23.35
April	....	....	....	23.78 bid	23.35
May	23.64	23.64	23.64	23.78@23.82	23.30

The local market for spot cotton was 170 points lower at 29.40 for middling upland; sales nil; delivered on contract, 100 bales.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 27.25; New Orleans, 29; Savannah, 30; Augusta, 29; Memphis, 30; Houston, 26.75; Little Rock, 28.50.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	3,454	8,423	6,630
Exports	....	5,105	3,734
Exports, season	3,896,196	3,882,242	5,528,859
New York stocks	130,416	122,806	51,942
Port stocks	1,024,655	1,051,764	641,417
N. Y. arrivals	786	1,918	....

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton quiet, 44 points decline; middling, old contract, 21.41d; good middling, new contract, 20.99d. Sales, 1,000 bales; American, 1,000 bales. Futures opened quiet, 36 to 41 points decline. Closed quiet but steady, 32 points decline; July 21.56d; August, 20.33d; September, 19.43d; October, 19.01d; November, 18.76d. Manchester: Yarns and cloths quiet.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Forecast:

N. C. and S. C.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri.

Ga.—Showers Thurs. and Fri.

Fla.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri.

Ala.—Thunder showers Thurs.; cloudy Fri.

Miss. and Tenn.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Ky.—Cloudy and warm Thurs.; showers and cooler Fri.

Ind.—Showers Thurs. and Fri.

Mich.—Showers and cooler Thurs.; showers and cooler Fri.

Ohio—Cloudy Thurs.; showers and cooler Fri.

La.—Fair and warm Thurs. and Fri.

Ark.—Cloudy Thurs.; showers and cooler Fri.

Okla.—Showers and cooler Thurs. and Fri.

Texas—Fair Thurs.; cloudy and showers Fri.

EARNINGS.

Railroad.

NEW YORK, SUSQUEHANNA & WESTERN for the year ended Dec. 31, 1917. 1916.

	1917.	1916.
Gross rev.	$4,151,145	$3,974,481
Total income	999,279	1,211,444
Net income	24,222	216,935
Surplus	10,682	119,123
	$4,107,086	
	1,514,888	
	429,766	
	324,214	

Miscellaneous.

MONTANA POWER CO. and subsidiary companies for the three months ended June 30—

	1918.	1917.	Dec.
Three months	$1,833,164	$1,758,729	*$78,434
Net aft. tax	1,298,176	1,386,293	*87,877
Sur. aft. chgs.	872,518	950,768	77,252
Six mon. gross	3,729,792	3,634,746	*95,046
Net aft. tax	2,649,430	2,703,010	53,580
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,848,993	2,024,529	175,535
NEW YORK DOCK CO.			
June gross	470,850	446,912	*23,937
Net	182,692	221,444	38,752
Sur. aft. tax. and chgs.	*90,801	111,661	20,870
Six mon. gross	2,572,166	2,255,393	*316,778
Net	1,112,989	1,187,653	24,663
Sur. aft. tax. and chgs.	567,278	584,278	17,005

*Increase.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. Oil	5	5⅛	Homa Oil	70	72
B S Gas	8	9	Iron Cap	70	71
Begole	50	60	Iron Blos	19	20
Blk Hawk	100	105	La Rose	23	28
Bohemia	85	95	Majestic	20	25
Bos Ely	75	85	Mex Metals	46	50
Bos & Mont	52	54	Moj Tung	9	10
Butte & L	19	20	New Baltic	90	99
Bos & Ariz	1	2	Nat Z & L	19	21
Crystal	22	23	N Cornelia	19¾	19½
Calaveras	50	51¼	Nev Doug	50	55
Crown Res	15	25	Nixon Nev	45	48
Cortez	5	15	Oneco	20	25
Champ. old	5½	6	Onondaga	20	25
Chief Cons	2½	2⅝	*SWMiami	1	1½
Denbigh	2	2½	†SWMiami	1	1½
Eagle & Bl	2¾	3	UnVerdeEx	36½	37½
Earl-Eagle	3	5	Victoria M	52	54
Fortuna	3	5	Yukon Gold	90	1⅛
Houghton	50	75			

*Part paid. †Full paid.

SHUTDOWNS EXPECTED IN THE STEEL INDUSTRY

Substantial Amounts in Hands of Manufacturers Have Saved Situation Thus Far.

The Government's program for the conduct of the war, the building of ships, and the addition of large facilities to the railroads is calling for more and more steel as time passes. The existence of substantial amounts of steel in the hands of manufacturers has so far prevented rapid shutdowns of plants in non-essential lines, but the trade reports this week forecast some radical readjustments of the sort in the next few months.

"It is now realized that the ship program is to be increased next year," The Iron Age says, "beyond anything yet believed; that railroad purchases must far exceed those for 1918 after years of starvation buying, and that shell steel must be furnished at a 5,000,000-ton rate. Moreover, the strain great crops have always put upon iron and steel capacity is also to be reckoned with.

"In its third warning to consumers of steel within three months the War Industries Board puts the needs of the second half of the year for war and essential industries at 20,000,000 tons of finished steel products, or 3,500,000 tons more than the expected output. A sharp challenge of the 20,000,000-ton estimate came from automobile interests, accompanied by a call for a definite assurance as to steel supply, even on a reduced scale. No assurance has been given, nor can it be given, the most certain thing in the prospect being that the use of steel for war purposes will increase, while production is less likely to increase."

In line with the shipyard schedule came news that the United States Steel Corporation was preparing to construct a giant drydock on property recently bought which lies adjacent to its yard in the Hackensack meadows. The cost is expected to be in the neighborhood of $10,000,000. The Bethlehem Steel Corporation, as has been announced, has undertaken new construction work at its Sparrows Point works, which will necessitate the outlay of $20,000,000. Members of the Committee on Steel and Steel Products of the American Iron and Steel Institute are to meet the War Industries Board today in Washington for the purpose of establishing prices for rails to be delivered under the Government's large buying orders.

The Iron Trade Review notes that active efforts are to be undertaken to canvass and tabulate industries throughout the country, William Fellowes Morgan being Regional Industrial Director for the district centering on New York. Committees whose duty it will be to consider pig iron and forgings are to organize at a meeting today in the Woolworth Building, and other committees will be selected later.

SUMATRA TOBACCO MELON.

Stock Dividend of 15 Per Cent. to be Declared on Aug. 29.

Stockholders of the American Sumatra Tobacco Company are to hold a special meeting on Aug. 29 to act on a proposal by the Directors to double the authorized common stock. The company at present has 70,000 shares, of which 68,189 are outstanding. When the increase is authorized, the Directors announced yesterday, a stock dividend of 15 per cent. will be declared, and later the share owners will have the opportunity of subscribing at par for additional common stock to the extent of 50 per cent. of their holdings. The par is $100.

With the proceeds of the sale the company intends to retire its $1,000,000 notes and liquidate its floating indebtedness amounting to approximately $1,200,000, with the balance to be used in the expansion of its working capital. A letter issued by the company yesterday said that the additional capital would be used in part to extend experimental work on its plantations in tobaccos, for which there promised to be a heavy demand for years to come. After the sale of stock had been completed, the letter stated, the working capital, cash, and liquid assets would be approximately $10,000,000, exclusive of fixed assets.

The offer to the stockholders and the stock dividend are subject to the approval of the Capital Issues Committee. The purchase of the stock will be underwritten.

W. A. Tucker, Vice President, said after the Directors' meeting that the value of the company's properties and quick assets had grown in large proportions in the eight years since the corporation was formed. In proposing the stock dividend, he asserted, it was felt that there was full justification for an initial step in turning over to stockholders a part of the increment that had been accrued to them during the eight years of waiting.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Payable.	Holders of Record.
Am. Soda Fountain	1¼	Q Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Battery Park Nat.	25	Sep. 16	July 22
Butler Bros.	2½	Q Aug. 1	July 25
Do	½	Ex Aug. 1	July 25
Diamond Match	2	Sep. 16	Aug. 31
Fall River Gas Wks.	$3	Q Aug. 1	Aug. 28
Granite Cotton Mills	5	Q Aug. 1	July 22
Illinois Central	1¾	Q Sep. 3	Aug. 5
Mass. Cotton Mills	$5	SA Aug. 10	July 19
Pennsylvania	1¼	Q Aug. 31	Aug. 1
Seaconnet Mills pf.	$3	Q Aug. 1	July 23
Standard Milling pf.	1¼	Q Aug. 31	Aug. 21
Standard Oil of Ind.	$8	Q Aug. 31	Aug. 5
Do	$8	Ex Aug. 31	Aug. 5

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Spelter	8.60	8.75	8.70	8.85
Antimony	13.12½	13.37½	13.12½	13.37½
Quicksilver	$125.00	..	$125.00	..
Aluminum	..	33.00	..	33.00
Iron, No. 2X fy.	..	34.25	..	34.25

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 26c.

London quotations were:

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Copper, spot	122	0	0	122	0	0
Tin, spot	380	0	0	377	0	0
Tin, futures	380	0	0	377	0	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	29	10	0	29	10	0

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at the Auction Salesroom yesterday:

10 shares Greenwich Bank, $100 each, $51.

824 shares Woolson Spice Company, Toledo, Ohio, $100 each, $680 per share.

*800 shares Woolson Spice Company, Toledo, Ohio, $100 each, $680 per share.

10 shares Putnam Trust Company, Greenwich, Conn., 109.

$10,000 Missouri Metals Corporation ten-year 6 per cent. notes, due 1927, $1,000 each, 80.

$11,000 Cahaba Coal Mining Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due December, 1922. Interest June and December. Principal and interest guaranteed by the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company, 99.

13 shares Public National Bank of New York, $100 each, 200.

8 shares Pennsylvania Railroad Company, $50 each, $43¾ per share.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE OF MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS OF JOSEPH LEVY CO., INC.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the stockholders of Joseph Levy Co., Inc., will be held at the office of Wilson & Co., Inc., at No. 816 First Avenue, in the City of New York, State of New York, on the 14th day of August, 1918, at 3:30 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that said corporation be dissolved pursuant to Section 221 of the General Corporation Law of the State of New York, such dissolution having been recommended by its Board of Directors.

CARL F. BURRELL, Secretary.

Notice of Meeting of Stockholders of Central Rendering Corporation.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the stockholders of Central Rendering Corporation will be held at the office of Wilson & Co., Inc., at No. 816 First Avenue, in the City of New York, on the 14th day of August, 1918, at 3:30 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that said corporation be dissolved pursuant to Section 221 of the General Corporation Law of the State of New York, such dissolution having been recommended by its Board of Directors.

HARRY J. FRAYLER, Secretary.

ITALIAN TRUST CO. PLANNED FOR CITY

The Guaranty Trust Will Cooperate with the Banca Italiana di Sconto.

TO FOSTER FOREIGN TRADE

New Institution Will Be Incorporated Here with $500,000 Capital and $250,000 Surplus.

The Guaranty Trust Company of New York announced yesterday the proposed establishment in this city of the Italian Discount and Trust Company, to be formed under its auspices and with the co-operation of the Banca Italiana di Sconto. The new institution will be at 399 Broadway, and it will open for business on or about Sept. 1.

The Italian Discount and Trust Company will conduct a general banking and trust company business, giving special attention, however, to financing Italian import and export trade. It plans to cater to the large Italian colony in New York, whose checking accounts and time deposits it expects to get. The new bank will also do a general foreign banking business, with departments devoted to foreign exchange, money orders, &c. The trust company will be incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, with a capital of $500,000 and a surplus of $250,000.

George P. Kennedy, Assistant Treasurer of the Guaranty Trust Company, will be President of the bank; G. Biasutti, manager of the Florence branch of the Banca Italiana di Sconto, will be Vice President. Among the Directors will be Alexander J. Hemphill, Eugene W. Stetson, Harry Lawton, and Theodore Rousseau of the Guaranty Trust Company; Angelo Pogliani, Managing Director of the Banca Italiana di Sconto; Emanuel Gerli, John J. Freschi, Mr. Kennedy, and Mr. Biasutti.

Emilio L. Wirz, one of the general managers of the Banca Italiana di Sconto, made a special trip from Rome to arrange for the establishment of this new Italian-American trust company.

The Banca Italiana di Sconto, with which the Italian Discount and Trust Company will be affiliated, has a paid-up capital of 154,000,000 lire. Its deposits and current accounts on April 30, 1918, amounted to 1,632,001,661 lire. Senator Guglielmo Marconi, the inventor, is Chairman of the Board of Directors of the bank.

About six weeks ago the Guaranty Trust Company announced its plans for the establishment of the Asia Banking Corporation under New York State laws, with a capital of $2,000,000 and a surplus of $500,000. It was stated at that time that all of the stock had been subscribed for, the chief shareholders being the Guaranty Trust Company, the Mercantile Bank of the Americas, Inc., the Anglo, London and Paris National Bank of San Francisco, the First National Bank of Portland, Ore., and the National Bank of Commerce of Seattle, Wash.

Engineers Take A. H. Rowan.

Archibald H. Rowan, Assistant to Vice President, Traffic Department, New York Central Lines, has been appointed a Major in the Engineer Reserve Corps of the army. He will leave shortly for overseas service.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE 5% FIFTY-YEAR GOLD BONDS OF NORTHERN NEW YORK UTILITIES, INC., DUE JULY 1, 1963:

The undersigned, Trustee under the Mortgage given to secure the above-described issue of bonds, desires under authority of said Mortgage and Mortgage supplemental thereto, dated March 11, 1916, to expend the sum of Seven thousand eight hundred and fifty-five dollars and seventy-one cents ($7,855.71) in the purchase of bonds of said issue for the Sinking Fund, provided such purchase can, in its opinion, be now made advantageously.

Sealed offers of said bonds may be sent to the office of the undersigned, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, on or before August 8th, 1918, at twelve o'clock, noon.

Bonds accepted must be delivered on August 9th, or security furnished that day, if required, that delivery will be made within ten days. The right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any and all offers.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By GEORGE E. WARREN,
Vice President.

Dated New York, July 8th, 1918.

CENTRAL GEORGIA POWER COMPANY
Five Per Cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

As provided in First Mortgage, dated May 1st, 1908, securing the issue of bonds above described, the undersigned as successor Trustee to the Windsor Trust Company, will receive sealed proposals up to 3 P. M. on August 20, 1918, for the sale to it of so many of said bonds at a price not exceeding 105 and accrued interest for account of the sinking fund as will exhaust all or part of the sum of Twenty-eight thousand Eight hundred twenty-five and 55-100 Dollars ($28,825.55). Proposals should be placed in sealed envelopes addressed, "Tenders for Account Central Georgia Power Company Sinking Fund," and sent to the undersigned at No. 120 Broadway, New York City. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

EMPIRE TRUST COMPANY, Successor Trustee,
By H. F. WHITNEY,
Asst. Trust Officer.

Dated, July 25, 1918.

TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE 5% GOLD BONDS OF SALMON RIVER POWER COMPANY, DUE AUGUST 1, 1952:

The undersigned, formerly Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Company, Trustee under the Mortgage above referred to, will, under authority of said mortgage, receive offers of bonds of said issue for account of the Sinking Fund to an amount sufficient to exhaust the sum of Fifty-three thousand forty-five dollars and four cents ($53,045.04) on or before August 14th, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon.

Sealed offers of said bonds may be sent to the office of the undersigned, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City. Bonds accepted must be delivered on August 15th, 1918, or security furnished that day if required, that delivery will be made within ten days. The right

COMMODITIES MARKETS

RYE.

Market nominal. No. 2 Western, $1.70, cost and freight, New York.

CORN.

The local cash market is nominal, fresh shelled No. 2 yellow being quoted at $1.93¾, cost and freight, New York; No. 3, $1.78¾.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. day.	Last Year.
July	1.55⅛	1.50	1.54⅞	1.51¾	..	
August	1.56	1.50⅜	1.55½	1.52⅝	..	
September	1.56⅜	1.51½	1.56⅝	1.53⅝	1.63	

OATS.

In the local cash market standard was quoted 86½c; No. 2 white, 86½c; No. 3 white, 85½@86c; No. 4 white, 84½@85c; ordinary clipped, 85@86c.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. day.	Last Year.
July	75⅛	73¾	74⅝	74¼	73¼	
August	70⅝	68½	70¼	69	..	
September	.70	68⅜	69¾	68¾	67½	

PROVISIONS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. day.	Last Year.
Lard—						
July	26.65	26.50	26.65	26.47	20.85	
September	26.50	26.37	26.50	26.37	20.72	
Ribs—						
July	24.90	24.75	24.90	24.65	21.75	
September	25.10	24.97	25.10	24.95	21.90	
Pork—						
July	..	..	45.90	45.65	41.25	
September	45.90	45.75	45.90	45.65	40.62	

COFFEE.

Range of prices:	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. day.
July	8.33	8.33	8.33	8.30	
August	..	..	8.30	8.30	
September	8.49	8.49	8.49	8.48	
October	..	..	8.56	8.56	
November	..	..	8.64	8.63	
December	8.71	8.71	8.71	8.70	

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 20,588 packages. Available supplies are quite heavy, and with more moderate trading the feeling is slightly easier, though values, as a rule, have not changed materially. Creamery, higher than extras, a pound, 45½@46c; extras, 92 score, 45c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 43½@44¾; seconds, 83 to 87 score, 41½@43c; thirds, 39@40½c; unsalted, higher than extras, 47@47½c; extras, 46@46½c; firsts, 44½@45½c; seconds, 42@44c; State dairy tubs, finest, 44½c; good to prime, 42@44c; common to fair, 37@41c; renovated, extras, 40@40½c; firsts, 38½@39½c; lower grades, 36@37½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 37@37½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 35½@36½c; seconds, 34@34½c; lower grades, 32@33½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 34½c; No. 2, 33½@34c; lower grades, 30@33c.

EGGS.—33,721 cases. The receipts as reported include about 6,000 cases of express stock received prior to this week, but not previously reported. Even with this deduction the arrivals are very liberal and the market is in a generally unsettled condition. There are large accumulations here, consisting chiefly of average, good, medium, and lower qualities, for which trade is dull and values weak and irregular. The proportion of high-grade goods containing a good to large proportion of full-bodied newlaid stock is small, and for such values are fully sustained. The range of prices is without material change, but there is pressure to sell and many lots could be shaded below previous asking prices in the effort to force a larger outlet. Nearby white eggs of strictly fancy quality are in rather better demand, lighter supply and firmer, but there is still an accumulation of medium and ordinary qualities pressed for sale at weak and irregular prices. Fresh gathered extras, a dozen, 46c; regular packed extra firsts, 44@45c; regular packed firsts, 41@43c; seconds and poorer, 35@40c; fresh gathered dirties, No. 1, 36@37c; No. 2 and poorer, 32@35c; fresh gathered checks, good to choice, dry, 38@34c; under grades, 25@32c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 50@52c; ordinary to prime, 44@49c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 42@50c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 40@47c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery browns, 47@50c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 38@46c; refrigerator firsts, 41@42c; seconds, 37@40½c.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	98¼	99	3s, conversion, 1947	85	89
2s, coupon, 1930	98½	99	4s, registered, 1925	106¼	107
2s, coupon, '38, reg	98¼	98¾	4s, coupon, 1925	106¼	107
3s, registered, 1918	99⅝	100	2s, Panama, '38, coupon	98¼	98⅝
3s, coupon, 1918	99⅝	100	3s, Panama, '61, reg	86	89
3s, registered, 1946	85	89	4s, Panama, '61, coupon	86	89
3s, coupon, 1946	85	89	5s, Fed. Land Bank, 38	102⅜	102⅞

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.		Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.
4½s July, 1967	100½	101	100⅝	3½s Nov., 1955	81	82¾	81
4½s June, 1963	100½	101	100⅝	3½s Nov., 1954	81¼	82¼	81¼
4½s Mar., 1963	100½	101	101	3½s May, 1954	81¼	..	81½

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s Mar., 1960-30	95⅜	96	95⅞	4½s 1924-1931	4.55	4.45	4.55
4½s April, 1963	95⅜	96⅛	95⅝	4½s 1921-1923	4.55	4.45	4.55
4½s Mar., 1964	95⅜	96⅛	95⅝	4½s 1919-1920	4.55	4.45	4.55
4½s Mar., 1962	95⅜	96⅛	95⅝	4½s 1918-1923	4.55	4.45	4.55
4½s Sept., 1960	95⅜	96⅛	95⅝	4½s 1924-1932	4.55	4.45	4.55
4s May, 1959	90⅜	91	91	4½s 1940-1956	4.65	4.50	4.65
4s May, 1958	90⅜	91⅛	91	3½s 1940-1956	4.65	4.50	4.65
4s May, 1957	90⅜	91⅛	91	3½s 1930-1939	4.65	4.50	4.65
4s Nov., 1956	90⅜	91	90⅜	3½s 1922-1929	4.65	4.50	4.65
4s Nov., 1955	90⅜	91	90⅜	3½s 1918	4.70	4.50	4.60
4s Nov., 1958	92½	93⅜	92⅝	4s 1940-1953	4.70	4.50	4.70
4s May, 1919	99¼	..	99⅝	3s 1926-1930	4.70	4.50	4.70
4s Nov., 1918	99½	..	99½	3s 1918-1925	4.70	4.50	4.70

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
25	Balt. Tube. 74	74	74	4	Exch. Bank. 154½	154½	154½
65	Do pf..... 95	95	95	185	Hous. Oil... 84	83½	84
909	Celestine ... 1.40	1.40	1.40	32	Mary. Cas.. 93	93	93
10	Con. Credit 45	45	45	220	United Ry.. 30	30	30
10	Con. Coal... 84	84	84	30	Wayland Oil 3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
50	Dav. Chem. 35	35	35	55	W. B. & A. 29	29	29

Bonds.

$2,000	At. Char. 5s	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	$3,000	Do pf.....	79¾	79¾	79¾
1,000	Con. Coal 6s	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	5,000	Md. Elec. 5s	88¼	88¼	88¼
1,000	Cos. 6s, B..	79½	79½	79½	2,000	N. St. Ry. 5s	92½	92½	92½

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
65	Ahmeek	76	73½	76	50	Mohawk	58¾	58	58¾
50	Anaconda ..	65⅜	65¾	65¾	100	New Arcadia	2	2	2
75	Calu. & Ariz.	60¼	68½	68½	100	New Idria...	14	14	14
3	Calu. & Hec.	455	455	455	5	Nipissing ...	8½	8½	8½
35	Cop. Range..	48	47½	48	70	North Butte.	14⅞	14½	14½
300	Daly-West...	2	2	2	15	Old Domin..	43	43	43
40	Davis-Daly..	6⅛	6	6	50	Osibway	50c	50c	50c
90	Franklin	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	25	Pond Creek..	18¼	18¼	18¼
15	Granby	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜	100	Santa Fe	70c	70c	70c
10	Greene-Can..	42¾	42¾	42¾	10	St. Mary's Ld.	92	92	92
40	Indiana	40	40	40	30	Trinity	3¼	3¼	3¼
80	Island Creek.	61	61	61	50	Tuolumne ..	1½	1½	1½
4	Do pf.....	80	80	80	50	U. S. Smelt..	43½	42	42
10	Isle Royale..	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	31	Do pf.....	43¼	42	42¼
5	Kerr Lake..	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	60	Utah Apex..	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	La Salle	3½	3¼	3¼	275	Utah Con	10½	10¼	10¼
20	Mayfl.-C. C.	2¾	2¾	2¾	10	Utah Copper	80¼	80¼	80¼
15	Michigan	2¼	2¼	2¼	35	Wolverine...	29	29	29

Railroads.

1	Bos. & Alb..	132	132	132	20	Mass. Elec. pf.	17	17	17
200	Bost. Elev..	72	71¼	71¼	85	New Haven..	41¾	41	41¼
20	Do pf. rec'ts	97	97	97	50	Rutland pf..	22¼	22¼	22¼
2	Con. & Mont., Class 4	78	78	78	1	West End	49¼	49¼	49¼
10	Fitchb'g pf..	62	62	62	5	Do pf	57	57	57

Miscellaneous.

8	A. Agr. Ch. pf.	94½	94½	94½	50	Mass. Gas pf.	66	66	66
300	Am. Pneu....	60c	60c	60c	2	Merg'thaler..	110¼	110½	110½
5	Am. Sugar...	110	110	110	115	N. E. Tel...	84	84	84
5	Do pf	110¼	110½	110½	25	N. S. Steel..	60	60	60
260	Am. T. & T.	96	95½	96	25	Pacific Mills.	140	140	140
10	Am. Woolpf.	95¼	95	95	60	Swift	107	106⅝	106⅝
145	Booth Fish..	26⅜	20¾	26⅜	155	Torrington..	52	52	52
500	Century Steel	13⅜	13	13⅜	6	United Drug	70	70	70
400	Cuban Cem't	13⅜	13	13	12	Do 1st pf..	49	49	49
140	Fairbanks ..	42¼	42	42	3	Do 2d pf....	77	77	77
84	Gen. Elec ..	144⅜	143¾	143⅜	80	United Fruit.	125¼	125	125⅛
900	Island Oil ..	4¼	4¼	4¼	395	United Shoe.	41	40	41
20	Loew's The..	8½	8½	8½	175	Venture Oil.	7⅛	7¼	7⅛

Bonds.

$2,000	Punta Sug. 6s	81	81	81	$35,000	Lib. 2d 4s..	94.04	93.74	93.74
1,000	Swift 5s	92	92	92	3,000	Do 4¼s ..	95.00	95.24	95.24
3,000	Ventura 7s..	90	90	90	1,000	Do 4s	94.64	93.74	93.74
7,700	Lib. 3½s ..	99.90	99.46	99.60	500	Do '47	94.50	94.60	94.60
25,000	Do cv. 4s..	94.24	94.24	94.24					

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
105	Am. Shipbg.	124¾	123½	123⅝	70	Quaker O. pf	96	95	95
25	Cudahy	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	15	Sears-Roebk.	142	142	142
20	Dia. Match.	105	105	105	210	Stew.-Warn.	59½	59	59
150	Lindsay Lt..	18	17⅞	17⅞	332	Swift	106⅜	106½	106½
45	Mont.-W. pf.	102½	102	102	701	Un. Carbide.	56½	56	56⅝

Bonds.

$8,000	C. C. C. 5s.	56	56	56	4,000	Met. Ele. Ry. 1st 4s	56	56	56
3,000	Com. Edi. 1st 5s	90	90	90	2,000	U. S. Lib. 2d 4s	93.80	93.80	93.80

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Ry. pf.	65	65	65	1	Minehill	50	50	50
115	Elec. S. Bat.	53¾	53	53¼	309	N. A. Insur.	26	26	26
300	Gen. Asphalt.	32	32	32	183	P. R. T. t.c.	27¼	26¾	27¼
100	do pf.....	67⅛	67½	67½	50	Tonopah Bel.	2¼	2¼	2¼
10	Keyst. Tl. pf.	48	48	48	121	Tonopah Min.	2¼	2⅜	2¼
975	Lake Sup. Co	19¾	20	19¾	14	Union Tract.	38	38	38
85	Lehigh Val..	58½	58	58½	209	United G. I.	64¾	64½	64½
43	Lehigh Nav..	69	69	69	2	Utd. Co. N. J.	185	185	185
5	J. G. Brill..	26	26	26	250	Wm. Cramp.	82	82	82

Bonds.

$2,850	Lib. 3½s	99.66	99.20	99.66	1,000	Read. g. 4s.	83	83	83
1,850	do 2d 4s....	93.60	93.60	93.60	1,000	Wels. col. 5s.	92½	92½	92½
2,650	do 3d 4¼s.	95.50	95.50	95.50					

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
175	Cities Service	207½	207	207	209
125	Cities Service pf....	74¾	74½	74¼	75

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adiron. Elec. Power...	15	17	Idaho Power 7% pf.....	98	100
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	70	73	Miss. River Power.....	14	17
Am. Gas & Electric....	80	85	Miss. River Power pf..	72½	75
Am. Gas & Elec. pf...	38	40	Northern Ohio Electric.	15	25
Am. Light & Traction..	185	187	Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	50	60
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	93½	95	North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	11	15
Am. Power & Light....	42½	44	North. Ont. L. & P. pf.	52	56
Am. Power & Light pf.	67	69	Northern States Power.	40	43
Am. Public Utilities....	..	25	North. States Power pf.	80	83
Am. Public Utilities pf..	..	50	Northern Texas Electric	52	57
Am. W. W. & Elec....	4½	6	Northern Tex. Elec. pf.	70	75
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	53	58	Pacific Gas & Electric..	34	36
Am. W. W. & E. partic.	11½	18	Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	80	82
Carolina Power & Light	26	30	Puget Sd. T., L. & P..	12	14
Carolina Power & L. pf.	85	90	Puget S. T., L. & P. pf	43	46
Colorado Power Co....	23	25	Ry. & Light Securities.	80	85
Colorado Power pf....	97	100	Republic Ry. & Light..	19½	21
Columbus Electric pf..	68	73	Republic Ry. & Lt. pf..	50	61
Com. Pow., Ry. & Lt..	21	23	Southern Cal. Edison...	78	80
Com. Pow., Ry. & Lt. pf.	43	45	Southern Cal. Edison pf.	98	99
Con. Power pf.....	78	83	Standard Gas & Elec..	4	6
Consumers' Power pf...	80	85	Stand. Gas & Elec. pf..	22	24
Eastern Texas Electric.	50	53	Tampa Electric	..	103½
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	70	75	Tenn. Ry., L. & Power.	3	3½
El Paso Electric.....	80	85	Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	14½	16
El Paso Electric pf....	80	85	United Light & Rys....	29½	31
Electric B. & S. pf....	91	93	United Lt. & Rys. pf...	62	63
Empire Dist. Elec. pf..	70	75	Wash. I. W. L. & P.pf.	81½	84
Federal Light & Trac..	10	13	Western Power	13	14
Federal Lt. & Trac. pf.	35	40	Western Power pf.....	50	52
Galveston-Hous. Elec..	19	..	West. Church & Kerr..	60	66
Galveston-Hous. El. pf.	58	64	West. Church & K. pf.	76	80
Gas & Elec. Securities.	200	250	Yadkin Riv. Power pf.	98	100
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf..	80	85			

Bonds.

Alabama Water 6s, '20.	90½	98½	Miss. Riv. Pow. 1st 5s..	70	72		
Appalach. Pow. 5s, '32.	67	70	Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	78	80		
Cincinnati Gas & Elec.			Nor. States Pow. 5s, '26	89	91		
Co. 1st 5s, 1956....	90	90¼	Nor. States Pow. 5s, '41	86	87		
Cities Service Pow. 5s.	101	102	Nor. Tex. Elec. col. 5s.	78	84		
Col. G. & S. deb. 5s, '27	70	76	Omaha & C. B. 5s, 1928	80	85		
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944..	97	100	Puget Sd. Tr., L. & P. 6s.	100	..		
Conn. Power 1st 5s, 1963...	85	90	Roanoke W. W. 5s, '10.	96½	97		
Dallas Elec. 5s, 1922....	84	88½	So. Cal. Edison 5s, '39.	87	90		
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s.	82	86½	Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953	90	95		
El Paso Elec. col. 5s...	85	90	Un. L. & R. 1st 6s, '22	70	74		
Gt. West. Pow. '46, 7½%	80	85	Un. L. & R. deb. 6s, '26	83	87		
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25.	87	90	United Util. cv. 6s, '43.	90	95		
Int.-M. Ry., Lt. & P. 6s	98½	99½	Utah Securities 6s.....	85	86½		
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '38..	80	85	Wash. I. W. L. & P. 6s	94½	98		
Middle W. U. 6s, '25...	85	90					

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.		Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.
Aetna pf	65	69	65	Eastern Steel.....	88	94	88
American Brass ...	220	224	220	Hercules	240	245	240
Atlas Powder	173	177	173	Do pf.....	112	114	112
Do pf	90¼	92	90½	Niles-Bem't-Pond.	120	124	120
Babcock & Wilcox.	111½	113	111½	Penn. Seab. S. Cp..	55	56	55
Bliss	350	425	350	Scovill Mfg	450	470	450
Do pf.....	..	78	..	Thomas Iron Co....	25	35	25
Can. Found's F....	140	160	140	Winchester Arms..	700	825	700
Colt's Arms	62	65	62	Woodward Iron Co.	45	60	45
Du Pont	275	280	275				

STORES TO REDUCE C. O. D. PURCHASES

Best & Company Announce Deposit Will Be Required to Discourage Return of Goods.

SAY PLAN IS WASTEFUL

Other Retailers Considering Adoption Differ with Best—Think Deposit Should Be Retained.

As a measure in elimination of non-essential service and conservation of man power, department stores here are considering the adoption of a rule requiring a deposit on C. O. D. purchases. Best & Co. announced yesterday that beginning on Monday, July 29, the store would require a deposit upon all C. O. D. purchases. The amount of the deposit is to be 10 per cent. of the total of the purchase.

The announcement says that "it is simply a matter of making sure of the public's serious intention to keep the merchandise which they purchase, to avoid useless deliveries and unnecessary bookkeeping which a considerable proportion of cash-on-delivery purchases has always entailed."

Department store managers said yesterday that the C. O. D. habit had created a serious problem, especially when all efforts were toward conservation of labor and man power. It was said many persons made purchases under the C. O. D. privilege with little intention of keeping the goods, knowing they could return them if they finally decided they did not need them. Managers said this practice had resulted in waste in the cost of delivery, selling, and handling goods, and bookkeeping.

While the deposit rule will be applied by Best & Co. to discourage returns, it was said that the rule did not include forfeiture of the deposit or any part of it, even when C. O. D. goods were returned. It is expected that the deposit will prevent much careless and indiscriminate buying.

Other department stores are considering adopting the plan, although a difference of opinion prevails as to whether it would not be more effective to demand a forfeiture of a certain amount of the deposit on every article rejected when delivery is made. While the Retail Dry Goods Association, which represents the War Industries Board in conservation measures, has not indorsed the plan, W. De S. Trenhoim, the Secretary, said yesterday he believed the measure would be effective.

The retail stores here have adopted the one-delivery-a-day recommendation of the War Industries Board, and have limited the number of days for the return of goods sold on approval from seven to three. They have endeavored also to encourage patrons to do more of their shopping in the morning to eliminate the pressure of "rush hour" business which requires stores to hire a larger force of clerks.

TO REGULATE OIL TRADE.

Fuel Administration Takes Action After Charge of Unfair Practices.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—In announcing tonight an order in the complaint of an oil company at Shreveport, La., charging unfair practices by one of its competitors, the Fuel Administration said it plans to issue after full investigation a general order regulating the trade practices of oil marketing throughout the country.

In the Shreveport case it was directed that no allowances be made to retailers on gasoline or kerosene exceeding one cent a gallon and that no drayage allowances should be allowed to consignees on drum or barrel shipments. It also was decided that no permanent equipment could be given or loaned to retailers and that neither premises nor equipment should be bought or rented for them.

ERIE EARNINGS DECLINE 70%

Net for 1917 $1,847,998, Against $6,027,664 in Previous Year.

In its annual report, published yesterday for the calendar year 1917, the Erie Railroad Company, like practically every other important railroad in the United States, shows a big decline in earnings as compared with 1916. The net corporate income amounted to only $1,847,998, as compared with $6,027,664 for the preceding year, a loss of nearly 70 per cent. The surplus available for dividends after sinking fund deductions, $846,967, was equivalent to only $1.76 a share on the first preferred stock, entirely ignoring the second preferred stock and the common, whereas in 1916, after full dividends on the two classes of preferred, there was a balance equal to $2.30 a share on the common stock.

The gross operating revenues of $79,776,367 showed an increase of $5,455,105 over 1916, but the net operating income was cut almost exactly in two, owing to great increases in expenses and taxes, falling from $18,628,600 to $9,593,417. "Other income," chiefly from the Erie's coal interests, however, increased from $3,754,230 to $8,687,236. Without this increase the Erie would not have been able last year to meet its fixed charges.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

There was a strong tone to the market at the close yesterday on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Final prices showed recessions from the previous high levels in a few issues, but the net gains for the session ranged from a fraction to more than a point. Supported by a good volume of buying orders the market, led by steel common, started the upward climb in midafternoon, and the movement continued to the close.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Can ...	47	46¾	47
150	Am. H. & L.	18¼	18¼	18¼
10	Am. Linseed	40¼	40¼	40¼
10	Am. Loco....	65½	65½	65½
1,500	Am. Sum. Tob.	134⅛	127¼	129
50	Am. T. & T.	96	96	96
660	Anaconda ..	66	65¼	65¾
2,000	B'dwin Loco.	90⅛	87⅜	89¾
960	Beth. Stl., B	82⅞	81½	82¾
100	B'klyn R. T.	40¼	40¼	40¼
30	Butte & Sup.	20¼	27⅛	27½
50	Can. Pacific.	150½	150½	150½
280	Cent. Leath..	67½	66¼	67½
10	Ches. & Ohio	56½	56½	56½
200	C. M. & St. P.	42	39¾	42
100	Chile Copper	16¼	16¼	16¼
140	Col. Fuel ...	45¼	44⅞	45¼
100	Corn Prod...	44¼	43½	44¼
170	Cruc. Steel..	85¾	85¼	85¾
20	Cuba C. Sug.	30¾	30¾	30¾
60	Dist. Secur..	56⅜	55¾	55¾
20	Erie	15¼	15¼	15¼
10	Do 1st pf..	32	32	32
100	Gen. Motors.	154½	154½	154⅝
20	Gt. Nor. Ore	31⅝	31⅜	31⅜
150	Inspir. Cop..	52	52	52
10	Int. Mer. Mar.	28¼	26¼	26¼
290	Do pf	97¾	96½	97¾
80	Int. Paper..	36¾	36⅜	36⅜
400	Kennecott ..	33¼	32¾	33⅛
100	Lack. Steel..	82	82	82
160	Mex. Petrol..	98⅝	97⅜	98⅛
50	Midv. Steel..	51⅛	50½	51⅛
20	Mo. Pacific.	23½	23⅜	23¾
10	Nat. Conduit	17¾	17¾	17¾
60	N. Y. Central	71⅝	71¼	71½
250	New Haven..	41⅝	40¾	41¼
30	Ohio Cit. Gas	38¼	37⅝	37⅝
10	Pennsylvania	44½	44⅛	44⅜
240	Pr. Stl. Car.	69¼	68	69¼
200	Ry. Stl. Spgs.	61¾	60¾	61¾
520	Reading	88	86½	87⅝
90	Studebaker..	45⅜	44¾	45¼
10	Tenn. Copper	19	19	19
350	Tob. Prod ..	68¼	66⅜	68¼
20	Union Pac..	121¼	121¼	121⅜
20	U. C. Stores	99½	99½	99½
150	U. S. Ind. Alco	127	127	127⅜
150	U. S. Rubber	61	60	61
14,785	U. S. Steel..	106⅜	104⅞	105⅞
90	Utah Copper	80⅝	80¼	80⅝
10	Va.-Car. Ch.	48¼	48¼	48¼
50	Wab. pf	39¾	39¾	39¾
20	Whouse El.	42	42	42
100	Willys-Over.	20¾	20	20

*LIBERTY BONDS.

$2,050	Lib. 3½s..	100.08	100.08	100.28	
1,000	1st 4s....	95.06	94.06	94.60	
800	2d 4s....	94.74	94.74	94.74	
2,150	1st 4¼s.	95.08	94.98	94.98	
3,150	2d 4¼s..	94.84	94.60	94.60	
5,210	3d 4¼s..	96.66	96.40	96.40	

*Prices include interest.

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,200	†Aetna Exp.	12⅛	11⅜	12⅛
300	Br.-Am. Tob. Co., coup.	17¼	17½	17½
2,500	†B. I. Bros.	31½	30⅜	31¼
100	C. I. Co. pf Am.	8	8	8
100	Chev. Motor.	131	131	131
2,450	†Cup. Sub..	⅜	⅛	⅜
800	†East. V. Co.	5⅜	5½	5⅜
100	†Gen. Asp...	32½	32½	32½
200	Grave-Ola ..	1¾	1¾	1¾
500	G. O. pf....	1¾	1¼	1¾
300	K. T. & R.	19	18⅜	19
100	†Lake T. B.	4¾	4¾	4¾

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

4,000	†P. Oil Co..	17	16½	17

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

4,800	†Am. V. Oil	16	16	17
15,000	†Appa. Oil..	8	8	8
11,000	†B. Oil & G.	⅜	⅛	⅜
200	†Cos. & Co..	6¾	6¾	6¾
1,750	†C. O. (a pr.)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,000	†Drillers Oil	⅜	⅜	⅜
2,100	†Exm. O. Cp.	6	6	6
100	†Fed. Oil....	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,100	†Glen. Oil..	4¼	4	4
5,000	†Hous. Oil..	85¾	81	84
5,800	†Imp. C. Oil.	⅛	⅛	⅛
300

REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

47 WEST 88TH ST.

Four-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 14 rooms, two-story extension; all improvements; 3 baths; rent $2,500 yearly. OTTO DENCKER, 508 5th Av. Phone Murray Hill 8977.

Garage site near Broadway and Empire Square; 60 feet, with old building suitable for alterations at small expense; sacrifice for immediate sale. D 64 Times.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS,
2,211 ANDREWS AV.

Desirable house, extraordinarily large rooms, two baths; plot 50x100; location such as to be of special advantage to families who desire their children to develop in refined surroundings. For sale only.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

Corner house to let, 10 rooms; 201st St. and Bainbridge Av., Bronx.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Freeport home; shade trees; nice grounds; good location; $350 cash; balance easy. Kerr, 216 Times Downtown.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Modern mill, construction sprinklered, 2-story factory building, 51x166; separate boiler, engine room; garage and stable; power and electric plant; ground, 100x166, with "L" 56 x150. Box 40, 326 9th St., Brooklyn.

Jamaica Bay waterfront, 3,000 ft., 28 acres, for sale. Owner, 62 West 51st St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

TELL ME YOUR WANTS
and I will send you descriptions of bargain houses for sale in Jersey and Brooklyn on easy terms. 10 years of honest service is back of me. J. STEIN, Tribune Building; phone Beekman 3960.

Build in Caldwell; big tract, $25 front foot. Owner, P. O. Box 1,005, City Hall Station, New York.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

299 Madison Ave.

Corner 41st Street
A FEW DESIRABLE
OFFICES
all very light; rent reasonable.
J. Romaine Brown Co.
ON PREMISES.
Telephone Murray Hill 1481.

BROOKLYN.

BUILDING TO LET.
Immediate Possession.
Four story, corner Broadway and Reid Av.; 45x100; passenger and freight elevators; will lease, sell or exchange. LEVY BROS., 180 Montague St., Brooklyn.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

CENTRAL PARK
APARTMENTS
7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
(FORMERLY NAVARRO)
8 to 16 Rooms
2 to 5 Baths
One Physician's Apartment
Apply 175 West 58th St.

WASHINGTON SQUARE
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENT.
125 West 12th St.
4 Rooms & Bath...$840 to $1,200
5 Room Doctor's Apartment..$1,500
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
J. IRVING WALSH,
73 WEST 11th ST.

BONNY CASTLE
HIGHLAND COURT
St. Nicholas Av. at 191st St.
Elevator Apartments
3 to 8 Rooms
WARREN & SKILLIN, 174 Fulton St.

54th Street, 30 West.
2 Rooms & Bath, Maid's Service
SELECT FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED APTS. TO LEASE.
One Apt. Desirable for Physician.
Apply on premises or
30 East 42nd St., Room 627.
Telephone Murray Hill 6438.

Central Park West, 407, at 101st St. THE IRVINGTON. | 8 ROOMS Bath and 2 Toilets. $900 to $1260
All Light Rooms; Facing Park; Elevator and All Improvements.

209 DYCKMAN ST.,
Near Broadway and Subway.
6 and 7 room apartments; telephone service. $40 to $50. Elegant order.
SUPERINTENDENT.

THE PLAZA,
795 St. Nicholas Ave., cor. 150th St.
6-7-8 ROOM ELEVATOR APARTMENT.
$60 to $82.
Continuous high service. Superintendent.

58TH ST., 127 WEST | 7 Rooms & Bath, $1,900 Fireproof; Standard Service.
REMCO, Broadway & 99th St., S. E. Cor.

58TH ST., 127 WEST | 7 Rooms & Bath, $1,900 Fireproof; Standard Service.
REMCO, Broadway & 99th St., S. E. Cor.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

NEW BUILDING
EXQUISITE 7-ROOM APARTS.
of the Very Highest Class.
ESPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR
SMALL FAMILIES
Large Living Room, Dining Room, Foyer, Kitchen, 2 Master's Chambers & Baths, and 2 Maids' Rooms & Bath.
815 Park Av. 75th St. S. E. Cor.
Agent on Premises. Rhinelander 499.

1109-1111 Madison Av.
Corner 83d Street.
Beautiful apartment; seven rooms and 2 baths. Every modern convenience, southern exposure; $1,800-$2,200 per annum. See Superintendent or
JOHN A. SCHOEN 119 Bible House. Tel. Stuyv. 490.

BRONX.

SHERIDAN AV. N. E. Corner 165th Street
Nearing Completion
Ready for Occupancy August 1st
3-4 Rooms Elegant, large, light rooms; all modern, conceivable improvements. $31-$46
SELECT TENANTS ONLY.
5 ROOM CORNER APARTMENT | Doctor or Dentist.
One Block East of Grand Concourse, Convenient to 161st or 167th Street Station. Jerome Avenue Subway. Apply on premises or agents.
J. J. MEENAN, Inc., Tel. 4818 Columbus
1966 Broadway

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

55 West 46th St.
3 Rooms and Bath
Attractively Furnished.
Maid and Buffet Service.
Apply on Premises—Bryant 5422.

166 WEST 72D STREET.
APARTMENTS OF THREE AND FOUR EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE ROOMS, sumptuously furnished; all appointments are of highest standard; fine tiled kitchens, with ice refrigeration; maid service if desired. Apply to manager on premises. Tel. Col. 7640.

Brooklyn

Advertisements and subscriptions for the daily and Sunday editions of The New York Times received at the Brooklyn office, Citizen Building, 401 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

$800,000
to lend at 5½ to 6% on desirable improved Manhattan property only; will divide. A. W. McLaughlin & Co., 128 Broadway.

MONEY for good mortgage up to $40,000. Oppenheimer, 540 Bergen Av., (149th.)

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Westchester County.

Large, cool, stone mansion, real country, 2 miles Bedford, 17 rooms, 5 master's bedrooms, 2 baths; artistic appointments; $300 monthly. Box 3, Bedford, N. Y.

Long Island.

FORMERLY BANKER'S SUMMER HOME.

Sea Cliff.—Handsomely furnished private residence, 14 rooms, 3 baths; finely equipped billiard room; steam heat; spacious grounds; overlooking Long Island Sound. Client will sacrifice or rent. Phone Prospect 8601. J. B. Zimmerman, 250 Park Place, Brooklyn.

Cedarhurst.—Cool, attractive stucco house; seven bedrooms; 3 baths; spacious porches; finely furnished; balance season. Phone Broad 6880.

New Jersey.

At particularly low rental, completely furnished house, five bathrooms, linen and silver included; is in exclusive club colony; high ground overlooking water, beautiful trees; reached by Sandy Hook boat; servants can be provided. Apply to Gibbs, Monmouth Hills, Highlands, N. J.

Montclair, N. J.—Modern nine-room house, delightfully situated; will sublet, $50 month; sell furniture low figure immediate purchaser. Box 319 Times, 2 Rector St., or phone Cortlandt 2213.

For Rent.—10-room cottage, Monmouth Drive, Deal Beach, N. J., 3 doors from Norwood Av. and 1 block from Ocean Drive; bargain. Inquire on premises.

Furnished home, August, $100; Sept., $75; garden, tennis. Cline, Westfield, N. J.

New York State.

Pleasant country home in Orange County, six large, light, airy rooms, all improvements, handsomely furnished; fine piano, cool, shady porch and lawns; high altitude; very low rental; no objection to children. Telephone Schuyler 5675.

Miscellaneous.

For rent, furnished, from Aug. 1st, attractive rustic cottage on shore of beautiful mountain lake, 2½ hours via Lackawanna from New York; cottage sleeps 6; spring water, plumbing, lawn, garden, boat, bathing; select Gentile colony; $100. J. H. Scranton, Bridgeville, N. J.

Summer Homes Wanted—Furnished.

Wanted a furnished house at Woodmere or Cedarhurst, until about Sept. 15, or until Labor Day; rent must be reasonable; highest references. Write P. O. Box 555, Woodmere, L. I., or telephone 2930-J Woodmere.

Furnished house for August; must be within 30 miles of city, near station; about 6 rooms; state full particulars and terms. A 67 Times.

Furnished cottage for month of August, Connecticut or North Shore Long Island; rent reasonable. A 50 Times.

SUMMER HOMES—Unfurnished.

Miscellaneous.

Country houses everywhere. Town, Country Renting Agency, 200 West 72d. Columbus 5565.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.
5,000 SQUARE FEET; OFFICES AND SPACE FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURING OR STOCK, NEAR BROADWAY; PASSENGER AND FREIGHT ELEVATORS; SIXTH FLOOR; LIGHT AND AIR ALL SIDES.
STICKNEY & MONTAGUE.
54 FRANKLIN ST., NEW YORK CITY.

OFFICE WANTED.
Law firm wants 2,000 to 3,000 square feet in modern building, south of Fulton St.; will consider sublease. Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. Telephone John 5700.

To sublet, very desirable office room with north light; 365 square feet; will sublet reasonably for one or two years. 527 5th Av., Room 802.

45,000 SQUARE FEET
FACTORY OR STORAGE
CONVENIENT TO
GRAND CENTRAL STATION.
MIGHT SUBDIVIDE.
ADDRESS X 331 TIMES ANNEX.

FURNISHED offices and desk room, with telephone and stenographic service; high-class office building directly connected with subway express station. Room 212, 51 E. 42d.

11th Av., 600, (45th St.)—Large, light, strong corner store and basement for light manufacturing or auto business; moderate rent; give lease; alter to suit.

Phone Rector 5664-3665 for Offices and Lofts in Manhattan. Sub-leasing our specialty. G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 115 Broadway.

Furnished private office, $17.50 monthly; also deskroom, $9.50; telephone, stenographer; no lease required. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

BEST LITTLE OFFICE IN NEW YORK; FURNISHED; WALL ST., BROADWAY; $50. B 74 TIMES.

To Let—New stores, near Government hospital, Gunhill Road, near Webster Av., 3d Av. elevated station, and Harlem Railroad station. Telephone 174 Williamsbridge.

Sublet, suite four offices, with or without new furniture. 5th Av. and 34th. Best $100 suite in city. Tedford, 1173 6th Av. Bldg.

Store sublease, near 5th Av., best retail st. above 42d; want offer. Vanderbilt 3612.

ROLLSCOTT HALDEN, 542 5TH AV.

Space to let in a fireproof building for storage purposes; 2 elevators and all conveniences. Apply 237 East 47th St.

SUITABLE for florist, druggist, or confectioner; corner store; centrally located. FOLSOM BROS., INC., 127 East 34th.

51st, 504 West.—Three-story strong building, any line, auto business or light manufacturing; will alter; moderate rent; give lease.

CORNER
factory to let, 4 floors, all light, East 20th St. C 104 Times.

FURNISHED offices and desk room; service. Suite 308, 51 East 42d St.

Offices, $25 to $50; 30-story building. 110 West 40th. Room 1203.

Office, light, private, furnished; $30 month. Call Room 906, 1,461 Broadway.

Corner office, 12 windows, overlooking Bryant Park. 110 West 40th. Room 1203.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Western meat packer, seeking property on track, improved or otherwise, suitable for warehouse and sales branch; west side, 12th to 42d St. preferred. C 155 Times.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Manhattan.

Premises 428, 430, and 432 East 48th; two-story brick building, 25x200 ft., on ground, 75x200 ft.; entrance on 48th and 47th Sts.; adjoining City Pier, water front; immediate possession; suitable for garage, factory, or truckman; by erecting a one-story building on vacant ground could store 80 commercial trucks on first floor. Phone 5900 Hanover, Geo. Wm. Ballou, 79 Wall St.

Private house for sale; 5 stories, 15 rooms, 5 baths; excellent condition; superior location; valuable leasehold. Owner, 62 West 51st St.

Brooklyn.

HOUSES AT BARGAIN PRICES.
One and two family, modern, attached and detached; also apartments for investors in finest section of Flatbush. 755 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

$10 monthly and a small payment down from a good reliable party buys nice cottage; improvements; near trolley; call at once. B. Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Westchester County.

NEW ROCHELLE.
For sale, modern, well-built house; nine rooms and two baths, in most attractive and accessible part of town; bargain. Call or write. L. W. C., Room 906, 40 East 41st St., New York.

Unusual Opportunity.—Will lease $80 monthly, with option to buy, $10,500; new Colonial, 3 rooms, 2 baths; solarium, sleeping porch; every improvement; elevated, picturesque location; beautiful trees, restricted section; 35 minutes Grand Central; near station. Personal Suite 400, 51 East 42d St.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTIES.
GEORGE HOWE.
527 5th Av., New York.

Rare opportunity; new, attractive seven-room house; 35 minutes Grand Central. Col. 7918.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Long Island.

BAYSIDE.—Own your own home and garage; small cash payment and $45 per month will buy a practically new house, six rooms and bath; hardwood floors, fireplace in living room; steam heat, gas, and electricity; immediate possession; six minutes' walk from station. C. E. Tuxill, 47 West 34th St. Greeley 6896.

In the choicest residential section of Richmond Hill (Kew Station) is a beautiful home of ten rooms, two baths, plot 110x150, owned by non-resident, that is a real bargain at $16,500. Telephone 2396 Beekman. Howard Goldsmith, 63 Park Row.

An ideal home; brick cottage and garage; plot 100x100; 15 minutes Penn. Station; 6 rooms, 2 baths; all improvements. William Wood, 34 Harvest St., Forest Hills, L. I. Telephone 6254 Forest Hills.

GREAT NECK, L. I.—Beautiful home, 6-room house, with bath, fine grounds, 115x130; shade and fruit trees, garage; 10 minutes from water. SCHIERLOH, 776 9th Av., New York.

New York State.

Biggest bargain ever offered; 8 acres; 10-room house, with all improvements; barn, garage, chicken house; 27 miles from N. Y.; good communication; any reasonable cash offer not refused. J. D. Meyer, Pearl River, Rockland County, N. Y., or 3,633 Broadway, New York.

New Jersey.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $500 and monthly payments less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 8 cent commutation fare; 6 or 7 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, and built-in bookcases in living room, panelled dining room, bedrooms in white enamel, hard wood trim, large front porch; also sleeping porch in rear, terraced lawn, trees, finely improved street of beautiful homes; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome combination fixtures, concrete basement, attic, ample space for garden and garage, driveway in rear; near fine schools, and station, 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. Telephone, John 5047.

Owing to removal to Ohio, will sell 9-room house and garage, worth $12,000, for $9,500; only $1,000 cash needed; big bargain; best location in nearby suburb, with splendid transportation; all modern conveniences. Full particulars

CHRISTIE,
Room 611, 63 Park Row, New York.

Seven-room house and garage; price $5,500; worth $7,000; must sell; am compelled to move; built by day's work for own occupancy; splendid transportation; all conveniences.

H. E. WHITE,
Room 611, 63 Park Row, New York.

ON PALISADES.
Seven rooms; every improvement; refined neighborhood; only 30 minutes out; owner will take substantial loss if sold this month; easy terms. Wood McLean, Gaiety Theatre Bldg., New York City.

Attention.—Business forces sacrifice beautiful 6-room, tile bath bungalow and garage; parquet, steam, gas, electric, awnings, and copper screens porch and windows; large plot; 8 minutes station; ½ hour Broadway, Lackawanna. Nicholson Co., Lyndhurst, N. J.

NEW semi-bungalow, six rooms, bath; all improvements; plot 45x150, ice location, convenient to station and school; terms. Hallberg, Ridgefield Park, N. J. Open Sundays.

Sacrifice beautiful 8-room house, bath; all improvements; 7 miles out; restricted section; $4,200; $900 cash, balance your rent. Herrick, 671 Broad St., Newark.

Bargain.—Six rooms, bath; all improvements, hollow tile stucco; half hour Erie; $3,750, easy terms. Brady, 154 Nassau St., N. Y.

Eight-room house, best section Hackensack; rent $75 month. Margaret Hawkey, Bogota, N. J.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

80TH ST., (Lexington Av., 168.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $25 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $17 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service. Hotel Rutledge. Telephone Madison Square 6160.

31ST, 22 EAST. (The Hampton.)—Two rooms, bath, cool; hotel service; $65.

56TH ST., northeast corner Madison Av.—Studio on roof; bedroom, bath; cool.

57TH ST., 21 EAST.—Sublet, two months, three rooms, bath, kitchenette; fully furnished; elevator service; $125 per month.

59TH TO WASHINGTON SQUARE AND GRAMERCY PARK.—Apartments, (all sizes,) handsomely furnished, $75-$125. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

69TH, 20 EAST.—2 rooms, bath, well furnished, $55. Rhinelander 3179, subway 68th St., maid service if desired.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, east-west side; best building; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

ARTISTICALLY furnished apartment, 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette. Babcock, 19 East 49th St.

ATTENTION! — APARTMENTS, furnished, two and three rooms and bath; Summer rates, $10.50 weekly and up; full hotel service; one block from subway; one room, bath, $8 up weekly. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th St.

LEXINGTON AV., 231.—5 bright rooms, bath, linen and silver, $75 per month. Apply at Romaine Brown, 299 Madison Av.

MADISON AV., 507.—Sublet, for August and September, one large room and bath; southwestern exposure with six windows. Phone 6070 Plaza.

MADISON AV., 726.—Two rooms, furnished; kitchenette apartment; exceptionally artistic; immediate possession. Apply Mr. Groves.

MADISON AV., 640, (Apart. 7D.)—Beautifully furnished suite, 2 rooms, bath and kitchenette.

SAN JACINTO, 18 EAST 60TH ST.
At half price, 2 rooms, bath, $65.

SUBLET MOST DESIRABLE FURNISHED APARTMENTS; EAST AND WEST SIDE. HERBERT GULICK CO., INC., 402 MADISON AV.

TO SUBLET FOR THE SUMMER
Room and bath, Southern exposure. Also a suite of parlor, bedrooms and bath. Very attractive rate. HOTEL LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

Furnished—West Side.

45TH, 341 WEST. (Just Off Broadway.)—New elevator building; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant, 6255.

47TH, 112 WEST.—Bachelor apartments, completely furnished, 3, 3 rooms, bath, $75, $90, including service; modern building; elevator. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th.

47TH ST., 74 WEST.—Entire floor, housekeeping apartment, three rooms, kitchenette, bath, for three months; very quiet house. Please walk up two flights. Mrs. Horton.

47TH, 16 WEST.—Handsome, small kitchenette apartment; every possible convenience; reasonable rates.

50'S, (Near 5th Av.)—Handsomely furnished apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths, lease to October, sacrifice, $125. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

50'S, WEST.—Handsomely furnished apartment, four rooms, bath, piano, now to October, sacrifice, $100. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

51ST, 245 WEST, just off Broadway.—Handsomely furnished housekeeping apartments, consisting 2, 3, 4 large, light rooms; high-class fireproof building; Summer concessions.

52D, 43 WEST.—Apartment two rooms; kitchenette, bathroom; other single, double rooms.

55TH ST., (1,730 Broadway.)—Big, high-class 2, 3 rooms; baths, kitchen.

59TH ST., 100 WEST.—Elegantly furnished bachelor apartment, 2 rooms, kitchenette; view Central Park; one or two young men; no couples; $125 month to October; 12th floor; new, modern 14-story building. Apt. 12G.

59TH ST., 38 WEST.
Half price, 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette.

61ST, 10 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—High-class rooms and apartments; kitchen or kitchenette optional. Phone Columbus 8737. Davis.

72D, 260 WEST.—Overlooking Drive and river; will let for the Summer months, lovely apartment, nine rooms and three baths; completely furnished and decorated in every detail.

72D, 124 WEST.—Four outside rooms, completely furnished to smallest detail; August to September; $125 monthly; seen between 11 and 5. Apply Superintendent, Apt. 1203.

72D SUBWAY.—Five rooms, 2 baths, exquisitely furnished. Phone Columbus 3974.

72D TO 100TH.—Apartments, (all sizes,) $70-$125. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

80TH, 119 WEST.—Newly furnished apartment, one, two rooms, bathroom, electricity, phone, reasonable.

80'S, WEST.—Handsomely furnished apartment, 7 rooms, bath, piano, lease to October, sacrifice, $90. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

81ST ST., 200 WEST, (Apt. A.)—Living room, bedroom, and kitchen; newly furnished and decorated; references exchanged.

254 WEST 84TH ST.,
near West End Av.—6 and 7 rooms; immediate possession; 3d floor; see Superintendent; rent $39.

87TH ST., 63 WEST.—Desirable apartment, seven rooms, bath, $65. F. J. Guilfoyle & Co., Inc., 165 Broadway. Tel. Cortlandt 7475.

88TH ST., 355 WEST. (Droccam Hall.)—Exclusive bachelor dwellings; rooms $5-$15; references.

90'S, WEST END.—7 rooms, baths, handsomely furnished; season, year. Columbus 3974.

91ST, 215 WEST. (Cor. Broadway.)—Beautifully furnished six-room apartment, two baths; from June 15 to Oct. 1; linen, silver. Seen any time after 1 P. M. Apartment 123.

91ST, 27 WEST.—One, two room apartments, high class, furnished, latest improvements; maid service; $25-$75; references necessary.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

94TH, 315 WEST, (4A.)—Six room, elevator, front, southern exposure; Oct. 1 or longer.

105TH, 54 WEST.—Completely furnished seven-room apartment for rent, $65 month; three rooms now rented to very desirable people; references required. Ruck.

113TH ST., 517 WEST.—Very beautiful apartments of 2, 4, and 5 rooms in high-class elevator apartment house. Telephone Morningside 8240.

113TH, 504 WEST.—Airy, comfortable, attractive 4-room elevator apartment, till October; opportunity.

118TH, 428 WEST.—Very attractive two rooms, front, elevator apartment; kitchen. Reynolds.

120TH, 434 WEST.—Poinciana; sublet, two-room apartment with kitchenette. Apply superintendent.

135TH ST., 634 WEST.—Furnished five-room apartment, overlooking Hudson; Victrola; $65. 2707 Morningside, Apt. 45.

157TH, 544 WEST.—Four beautiful housekeeping rooms, $125. August-October. Apartment 61.

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Two, three, four rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $45 to $80 monthly, comfortably furnished; telephone and elevator service; no objectionable or questionable tenants; references essential.
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228-229 WEST 69TH ST.

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100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions, lease, or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 618. 5th Av. bus stops at door. Weekly rates if desired.

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RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 67, (Corner 79th St.)—Four rooms and bath apartment to rent for the month of August, or until Sept. 15; beautifully furnished; fine view of river; very reasonable rent to reliable people. Phone Schuyler 1970.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 125, (84th.)—Eight, ten light, well-furnished rooms. Call or address W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 454.—Nicely furnished four rooms to sublet. Apply Apartment 6-C.

STUDIO, north skylight, southern exposure, three rooms, bath, kitchenette. Phone 42 Greeley.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS.—Four wonderful artistically furnished rooms, piano; $37. Phone Tremont 996.

WEST END AV., (98th.)—Woman will share beautifully furnished five-room apartment, cool, with cultured woman; restaurant. Telephone 4177 Riverside, mornings, 8-10.

Unfurnished—East Side.

12TH ST., 5 EAST.—Two rooms, private bath; also other rooms.

57TH ST., (Near Park Av.)—To lease, two or three rooms, kitchenette, bath, $900; can be seen any time. Plaza 6143 or 111 East 54th.

A two-room and bath apartment, $45; new, modern, maid service included; 469 4th Av., central location. Albert B. Ashforth, Inc., 12 East 44th St. Telephone Murray Hill 1100.

Unfurnished—West Side.

2D ST., 130 WEST.—Doctor's office; eight rooms to let, $65. Inquire Janitor.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $90. Phone Chelsea 3106.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Newly completed 14-story building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments, 2 to 8 rooms, $1,500 to $4,400; studio living rooms, 25x30; restaurant.
PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO., INC.,
9 East 44th St. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

71ST, 342 WEST.—Seven, eight, nine unusually large, light rooms; living room, 16x22; two bathrooms; modern elevator house; excellent transit facilities; immediate possession; $1,200-$1,500. Telephone Jepson, 7830 Riverside.

86TH, 309 WEST.—Very cool two-room and bath non-housekeeping apartment; restaurant, maid service; lease August-October, 1919. Telephone manager, Schuyler 8280.

90'S, WEST END AV.—High-class apartment, 10 rooms, 3 baths, to October, 1919; sacrifice $2,600. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

107TH ST., 64 WEST.—Four-five large, light rooms; elevator, steam heat, hot water, $40 to $45.

109TH, 229 WEST, Apt. 6G.—Charming five-room apartment, 2 master bedrooms; south-eastern exposure; elevator, fireproof building; immediate occupancy.

118TH ST., 353 WEST.—Elevator apartment building, 7 very desirable rooms; all improvements; convenient to elevated or bus; $65 to $70.

149TH, 450 WEST. (Corner Convent Av.)—6 rooms, all outside; $70; Sept. 1 or Oct. 1.

2,128 BROADWAY,
Two and three rooms, with bath, maid service; references required.

BACHELOR AND STUDIO APARTMENTS.
402 West 22d St.
All improvements. $30.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 900, (Corner 161st.)—4, 5, 6, 7, 8 rooms and 2 baths; elevator house; Hudson views; inquire office.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 720, (Corner 149th.)—10-room, 3 baths, high-class apartment; $1,400 and $1,600.

3 AND 5 WEST 104TH ST.
Elevator apartments, 4 and 6 rooms, $50-$65.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

LET US RENT YOUR FURNISHED APARTMENT OR DWELLING FOR YOU. List now for Fall and Winter Leasing.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,
148 West 72d St. Columbus 2750.

LIST your apartments, Fall and Winter season. Apartment Renting Co., Broadway, 72d St., s. e. corner. Columbus 5074.

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Wanted—Four rooms, (floor,) unfurnished, in private residence; 65th to 75th Sts. Address "Artistic," 697 1st Av., N. Y.

List apartments, Fall season. Apartment Renting Co., Broadway, 72d St., s. e. corner. Columbus 5074.

2-3 ROOMS, bath, kitchenette; good location; $600-$800. Responsible, B 33 Times.

Three-room apartment; all improvements; above 70th St. preferred. B 9 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny; telephone, elevator; well-furnished; excellent service, $6 weekly up; including elegant meals $12 weekly; front room with running water $14 weekly; with bath $17 weekly; refined women only. Hotel Rutledge.

37TH, 123 EAST, (corner Lexington.)—Large, small rooms; running water; $10-$6.

ELEGANT ROOMS, MEN ONLY,
with or without bath; modern improvements; large restaurant connected; rates $1 to $2 per day, $5 to $12 per week.
HOTEL CUMBERLAND,
24th St., 3d Av.
Madison Square 1330.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Attractive room, with private bath; also small rooms.

MADISON AV., 268, (39th.)—Large room, bath, $12; single, $5-$8; electricity, gas included.

MADISON AV., 640, (Apartment 7D.)—Beautifully furnished, cool rooms; reasonable.

PARK AV., 70, (38th.)—Large and small rooms, private bath. $12-$5.

West Side.

9TH, 11 WEST.—Attractive large, cool room; private bath; electricity; reference.

46TH, 346 WEST.—Large, small rooms, newly furnished, renovated; refined, quiet house.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Large room, bath; also suite; Summer rates. Circle 1810.

50TH, 79 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, bath adjoining; telephone; references.

74TH, 242 WEST. — Attractively furnished suite, also room and bath; Japanese service.

58TH ST., 40 WEST.
Attractively furnished rooms and suites. SUMMER RATES.

68TH, 46 WEST. — Attractively furnished, large, small rooms; all conveniences; electricity; references.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Single, double rooms, suites, entire floors; reasonable; gentlemen; business couple.

70TH, 59 WEST.—Rooms with or without private bath; continuous hot water.

71ST, 33 WEST. — Exceptionally well-kept rooms and liberal management; all conveniences; references.

71ST, 305 WEST.—Handsomely furnished non-housekeeping suites, private baths; large single rooms adjoining bath; Summer rates; references exchanged.

71ST, 143 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms, running water, telephone, electricity; convenient location.

72D ST., 301 WEST, (Corner West End Av.)—Non-housekeeping suites, large and small; also single rooms, with or without baths.

72D, 261 WEST.—Attractive large room, private bath; also small room; references.

73D, 276 WEST. — Nicely furnished, large room, private bath; southern exposure; telephone.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Near park; refined Holland family offers superior accommodations; large and small rooms; telephone, electricity; board optional.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private bath, electricity, private phone.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Pleasant front, also medium room; all conveniences; electricity; phone.

76TH, 161 WEST.—Beautiful, large, handsome outside rooms; convenient all transportation. Ross.

76TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable double room, near bath, $8; single, $4.50; electricity, phone.

76TH ST., N. E. Cor. West End Av.—Several large and small rooms; elegantly furnished.

77TH, 118 WEST.—Attractive, large, medium rooms, bath; electricity; homelike conveniences; reasonable.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Large room and bath in quiet, well furnished house, $8; also small single room, $4.

76TH, 45 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; running water; private house; Summer rates; telephone.

76TH, (344 West End Av.)—Select house, front room; private bath, electricity.

78TH, 208 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large front room; single room; electricity; telephone.

78TH ST., 110 WEST.—Private home, beautiful large room for high-class people; reference essential; breakfast if desired.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Excellent accommodations; business people; rooms with, without private bath; electricity.

78TH, 122 WEST.—Beautiful, large, cool rooms, with bath, piano, electricity, phone.

79TH, 225 WEST.—Large, small; private bath; conveniences; electricity; subway street. Schuyler 1968.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large room and one small room, attractively furnished.

81ST, 27 WEST.—Overlooking parks, single; double; private baths; exceptional. Schuyler 1826.

82D, 38 WEST.—Beautiful large front room; newly furnished; adjoining bath; phone; references.

85TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive room; room with kitchenette; small room; all conveniences.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Front room with private bath. Phone Schuyler 10147.

86TH, 125 WEST.—Just opened, newly decorated residence; rooms, with or without private bath; electricity; furnished or unfurnished; phone.

86TH, 55 WEST.—Exclusive house, beautiful rooms, bath, electricity; Summer rates, by hr.-week.

86TH, 533 West End Av.—Attractive, large rooms, bath, electricity, phone, subway.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Elegant large rooms, baths; small rooms; near Drive; references.

86TH, 341 WEST.—Large room; private bath; also room adjoining bath.

87TH, 340 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms and suite; single kitchenette; $4 to $20; references.

88TH, 344 WEST. (Riverside.)—Comfortably furnished rooms, all conveniences; references.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Special Summer rates; well-furnished room, bath; telephone; gentlemen.

97TH, 54 WEST.—Large and small room. Call Riverside 2349.

103D, 2 WEST.—Cozy front room, onposite park; $4; phone, bath. Robinson.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside, Broadway.)—Luxurious private residence suite overlooking Hudson; double, single rooms; board optional; moderate.

110TH ST. and BROADWAY.—Superior home accommodations for one or two gentlemen. Cathedral 9088.

113TH, 541 WEST. — Beautiful, large, airy bachelor's room; running water; elevator apartment. Hart.

133D, 600 WEST, (Apt. 3.)—Nicely furnished room, private family; Broadway subway.

143D, 527 WEST, (Apt. 2.)—Exceptional room, 2 beds, running water; also desirable single.

143D, 501 WEST.—Large front room, exclusive use of kitchen. Apartment 27.

149TH ST., 601 WEST.—Large, attractive room; modern elevator house. Apt. 63.

151TH, 544 WEST, (Apt. 61.)—Beautiful room, superior home accommodation, for gentlemen.

160TH, 425 WEST, (Apt. 4D.)—Clean, cool room, convenient to all transit lines. Phone Audubon 4183.

168TH, 601 WEST.—Parlor, bedroom, bath; south, east exposure; overlooking Hudson. Apt. 62.

CLAREMONT AV., 180, (125th St.)—Beautifully furnished clean room, suitable one or two; small private family; elevator apartment. Tallmadge.

COOL, screened house; shady lawn; five rooms, kitchen. Bayside 3106-R.

HAVEN AV., 106.—3 rooms, complete, all conveniences; piano; month of August or longer; $45. See Supt.

Japanese gentleman seeks a cool, quiet furnished room with breakfast in private family, near Riverside Drive and 160th St. Oriental Commercial Co., 200 5th Av.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740.—Private family offer large room, facing Riverside Drive, well furnished. Apartment 6B. Phone Audubon 4579.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 76, (between 79th and 80th Sts.)—Beautiful room.

WEST END AV., 664.—Handsomely furnished rooms with running water; adjoining bath.

WEST END AV, 896, (103d.)—Large room, adjoining bath; $8; hallroom $4.50.

WEST END AV., 611, (between 89th and 90th Sts.)—Beautiful rooms.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Business woman desires pleasant outside room; kitchen privilege; $4. P. 608 Times Harlem.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, 163 Lexington Av., (30th St.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel if you can do so at lower cost than boarding or keeping house? Outside rooms; telephone, elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $12 weekly up. Tel. Madison Square 6160.

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MADISON AV, 213, (86th St.)—Attractive rooms; excellent table; references.

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Permanent positions in large office building to women (white) 20 to 35 years of age; salary $16 per week, with good chances for advancement. Apply to Mr. Jolliffe, Room 400, New York Telephone Company, 15 Dey St., New York City, between 8 A. M. and 12 noon.

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Strong women needed;
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Western Electric Co.,
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Near West St.; six blocks south of 14th St.

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CHARLES PFIZER & CO., INC.,
632 FLUSHING AV.,
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REQUIRE
a number of girls, 16 to 20, to inspect merchandise; steady position, good salary, with a chance for advancement; only those not returning to school need appiy; experience unnecessary; bring proof of age.
Apply Employment Office,
Fifth Floor.

GIRLS.
THIS IS YOUR CHANCE TO DO YOUR COUNTRY A PATRIOTIC SERVICE.
We need girls who have a knowledge of chemistry or physics (high school graduates preferred) to work in shop making scientific apparatus for Government use; good pay for beginners; higher pay as soon as experienced; 48 hours per week; half day Saturday.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
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Near West St., six blocks south of 14th St.

GIRLS.—SEVERAL BRIGHT, NEAT, AND ACTIVE GIRLS REQUIRED IN THE SAMPLE DEPARTMENT OF A LARGE WHOLESALE DRY GOODS COMMISSION HOUSE; SALARY $8 PER WEEK TO TO START. ADDRESS BOX 12, STATION V, NEW YORK.

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GRADUATE NURSE wanted as night supervisor at St. Christopher's Hospital for Babies, 277 Hicks St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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HOUSEWORKER.—Wanted, a general housework unit Sept. 1; references. Address P. O. Box 555, Woodmere, L. I.

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LADIES wanted without experience but of stylish appearance to stay on in our showroom; good opportunity for married women desiring to add to their income; must conform to about the following measurements: bust, 40; waist, 28; skirt, 41. Apply all week to Blogg & Littauer, 151 W. 26th St.

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MIDDLE-AGED WOMEN AND GIRLS
for paper pattern folding and examining; light, clean work; short hours, half day Saturday; $8 paid while learning.
BUTTERICK COMPANY,
84 Hubert St., 4th floor, 3 blocks north of Franklin St.; 9th Av. "L."

MODELS.
STYLISH YOUNG LADIES, BUST 36, FOR SHOWROOM IN COAT AND SUIT HOUSE; PERMANENT POSITION. FABER & HEIN, 58 EAST 32D.

MODELS.
EXPERIENCED, TO SHOW STYLISH DRESSES; MUST BE 36 WAIST 25, HIP 46.
SIMON CORSTIME CO.,
44 EAST 32D.

MODELS.
Attractive girls to try on dresses; size 16; salary no object; long season. Parisian Mfg. Co., 31 East 31st St.

MODEL.—Stylish and attractive misses' model, size 16, to try on misses' coats and suits; must have experience; good salary to right party; apply all week. Harry Klipginger & Co., 1,333 Broadway.

MODEL.—Experienced, misses' size 16, for suits; only experienced need apply. Call Kimfeld, 7 West 30th St.

MODEL wanted, size 16, for cloak and suit house. Simon, Goodman & Lipshitz, 40 West 27th St.

MODEL.—Size 16; attractive, experienced, in suit house. Apply Potter & Schattman, 147 West 22d St.

MODELS,
perfect size 16, for high-class dress house. Robbins Dress Co., 136 Madison Av.

MODEL.—Stylish, stout; size 42½, for suits. M. Gross & Co., 1,182 Broadway, Room 806.

MODELS, SIZE 36, FOR SHOWROOM; SALARY $30. L. & C. STERN, 116 W. 32D.

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NURSE OR ATTENDANT who has had experience in a State hospital for insane for work in a sanitarium out of the city; pay $30 a month. Call for personal interview at 146 East 28th St., at 3 P. M.

NURSE wanted, experienced, for infant; willing, fond of children; good home; bring references. D. B. Peralta, 307 West 71st St.

NURSE.—Practical nurse for infant; apply Thursday afternoon, Jacobson, 420 Riverside Drive, corner 114th Street.

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NURSE, experienced, to take charge of two-year-old girl; salary $30. Phone Mrs. Gernon, Audubon 5520, 800 Riverside Drive.

NURSERY GOVERNESS wanted for two children, 4 and 2 years old. Call between 1 and 3 P. M. Phone Riverside 4062. Mrs. Blustein, 789 West End Av.

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OFFICE ASSISTANT in fire insurance agency; some experience in accounting work; must understand operating typewriter. Write, stating religion, experience, salary expected, T 354 Times Downtown.

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OFFICE CLEANERS, white, under 40 years of age; part time work, morning and evening; salary $9 per week to start, with opportunity for advancement. Apply to janitor, New York Telephone Company, 104 Broad St., New York City, at any time between 8 A. M. and 5 P. M.

OPERATORS,
experienced, or beginners, on women's wash dresses and aprons or men's flannel shirts; well ventilated and well lighted workroom; good pay, steady work. Supt.'s Office, 6 A. M., Bloomingdale Bros., 59th St. and 3d Av.

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PRIVATE SECRETARY, very good references, to take a position with a refined Jewish family. Apply Arverne, L. I., P. O. 11,765.

SALESLADY.
Young woman to sell fine waists to department stores; must be experienced; salary and commission. Citron Bros., 68 East 131st St. Phone Harlem 1198.

SALESLADY, experienced in ladies' ready-to-wear store; Summer resort. Call 10 A. M., 1,161 Broadway, Room 401.

SECRETARY (private) to consulting engineer; must possess attractive personality; salary $25-$30 weekly. Write or call Room 2927, 17 Battery Place.

SOLICITORS.—Wanted, experienced magazine and newspaper solicitors to represent a new periodical edited by Dr. Frank Crane; fine opportunity for right person; big seller; liberal commission. Call 6th floor, 56 West 45th St.

STENOGRAPHER. —EXPERIENCED
STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST WANTED IN OFFICE OF LARGE SHIRT HOUSE;
GOOD OPPORTUNITY. NORMANDIE SHIRT CO., 1,107 BROADWAY.

STENOGRAPHER. — YOUNG LADY WITH HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION, ALSO GRADUATE FROM SCHOOL OF STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING, TO QUALIFY FOR POSITION IN SALES DEPARTMENT OF A LARGE CORPORATION; ONE WITH SOME EXPERIENCE PREFERRED, BUT WILL TRY A BEGINNER IF SHE IS AMBITIOUS AND WILLING; HOURS 9 TO 5; SATURDAYS 9 TO 12 YEAR ROUND. D 96 TIMES.

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STENOGRAPHER; state experience and salary expected. Apply by mail only. Elgin National Watch Co., 15 Maiden Lane, New York City.

STENOGRAPHER.—In a high-class publishing house; must be rapid and accurate, for a permanent position, salary to start $16, with exceptional prospects for advancement, when ability is demonstrated; give full particulars of age, education and experience. T 102 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST in business office; one able to work only several days or afternoons weekly would be considered. Apply, with full particulars, stating experience, salary desired, &c., to C. H. P. O. Box 642, City Hall Station, New York City.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant in a resident buyer's office; high school graduate preferred; experience not necessary. Apply at 339 Fifth Avenue, Room 404 or phone Murray Hill 2899.

STENOGRAPHER, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED, AND COMPETENT GIRL WANTED BY LARGE RESIDENT BUYER; ONE WITH EXPERIENCE IN THIS LINE PREFERRED. D 103 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER IN PURCHASE DEPARTMENT OF LARGE WHOLESALE HOUSE; ONE WHO IS ALSO GOOD AT FIGURES; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, RELIGION AND SALARY EXPECTED. D 104 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Several women, 25-35 years, to go to France for at least one year; must be experienced, high-class stenographers; knowledge of French not required; $145 a month and transportation both ways; give age, schooling, experience, and references. T 360 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Large downtown bank offers an excellent opportunity to a few capable, experienced young women, 18-23 years; good salary, with luncheon; state age, salary, schooling, and experience. T 361 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thorough and experienced stenographer and typewriter, with bookkeeping knowledge; only those with good references need apply; salary, $25. B. Kuppenheimer & Co., 212 5th Avenue.

STENOGRAPHER
with at least two or three years' experience, for a busy Brooklyn office; state experience, reference, and salary. N. A. D., 185 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST. — One year's business experience; high school graduate, neat, accurate; state salary wanted. C 150 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and Billing Clerk, experienced, accurate, bright, and energetic; splendid opportunity for the right party; state full particulars. A. R., Box 166 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good, permanent position open with importing house for capable, accurate worker; some experience necessary. Address, stating religion, salary expected, "G. S.," C 180 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Permanent position with cotton goods house; salary $12-$16 weekly, according to ability; state fully age and experience; no agencies. J 226 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER in Japanese import and export house, beginner or experienced; write, stating nationality and salary desired. Nozaki Bros., 621 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.
One able to assist in office work preferred.
L. M. BLUMSTEIN,
WEST 125TH ST.

STENOGRAPHERS, (2.)—High school graduates; Gentile concern; office work; hours, 9 to 5:30; salary, $14 weekly; good prospects. Phone Hamilton 1400.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, accurate, for advertising department of large publication. See Mr. Greenwald Thursday morning, 2d floor, 229 West 43d St.

STENOGRAPHER and typist for export house; billing and knowledge of Spanish preferred; state experience, references; $15. T 287 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Spanish, English; capable of taking shorthand in both languages; permanent position for right party; $20-$25 start. Room 103, 542 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER ASSISTANT in law office; intelligent, well-educated beginner may be accepted; steady position and prospects of advancement. S. V. S., C 131 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—One who has had commercial experience; must be competent, not afraid of work; state salary. T 358 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Young lady, beginner, for downtown chemical concern with complete commercial high school course; chance for advancement. J 224 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must have at least 6 months' experience; state salary wanted. D 106 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, with few years' experience. Apply Empire City Pearl Button Works, 100th St. and Vernon Av., L. I. City.

STENOGRAPHER, with knowledge of bookkeeping. Apply Famous Players-Lasky Corp., 729 7th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; good at figures; excellent opportunity. P. O. Box 485, City Hall Station.

STENOGRAPHER with at least two years' experience. Call or write F. Hawley, 80 5th Av.

HELP WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER - TYPIST, experienced. Apply Room 717, 67 Exchange Place.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER, COMPETENT. WASHINGTON INDEX CO., 1514 ASTOR TRUST BUILDING.

STOCK GIRL for specialty shop to keep stock and assist in selling. Call in person at 2,441 Broadway, Corner 90th St.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR and office assistant; young woman with some experience; state salary wanted. D 108 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR in broker's office, able to handle busy board, including long-distance traffic; state age, experience, and salary. J240 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR; apply between 8 and 10 on Friday. Hero Waist, 53 West 23d Street.

TEACHER of domestic science for orphanage and Regents High School, in Westchester County; board, lodging and $75 to $100 per month. Call 3 o'clock, 470 W. 145th Street.

TECHNICAL GRADUATE.
Exceptional opportunity for young woman with technical education in an essential war industry, near New York City; applicant must have good health, common sense, and be a good, willing worker; state your nationality, whether married or single, and how much and what kind of experience you have had, whether now employed, and, if so, why you wish to change and what salary you expect. Address Technical, Box 236 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR with hotel experience; $50 per month and lunch. Hotel Rutledge, 30th St. and Lexington Av.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR in garage; state age, salary, experience. M. C., 215 Times Downtown.

TRACERS for drafting room; girls with technical training preferred. B. B., 73 Times Bronx.

TYPISTS.
Must be experienced, rapid, and well-educated; salary dependent upon ability; advancement.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE STREET,
Near West St., 6 Blocks South of 14th.

TYPIST wanted with some knowledge of stenography; one having had some experience preferred. W. V. Taylor & Co., 27 Pine St. Call mornings between 9:30 and 10:30.

TYPEWRITER AND STENOGRAPHER.—To one possessing initiative and ability, capable of acting as secretary, an opportunity is open assuring a future to conscientious worker; state age, experience, and salary expected in application. D 81 Times.

TYPEWRITING TEACHER, head of department; day and evening; excellent position. Z 383 Times Annex.

TYPIST AND ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER. Write, stating qualifications and salary. J 245 Times Downtown.

WAITRESS and Chambermaid.—Young girl wanted; experience unnecessary; good home; reference required. Box 753, Woodmere, L. I.

WOMAN wanted; Lace Importers want competent woman; experienced in supervising stock and orders; experience in selling preferred; specify age, salary, experience, references. Box M, V. 104 East 14th St.

WOMAN competent to assist in cafeteria. Apply after 10. 18 West 43d.

YOUNG WOMEN.
Automatic telegraphy is a desirable occupation open to intelligent women between 16 and 25 years of age. The training period is from six to ten weeks, during which salary is $40 to $45 monthly, (payable weekly,) with immediate increase upon graduation. Opportunities for promotion to supervisorship and further increase in salary to those who excel. Rapid advancement; semi-annual bonus.
Apply in person only, between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., Room 1702, 24 Walker Street, (one block west of Broadway, two blocks south of Canal.)
THE WESTERN UNION TEL. CO.

YOUNG WOMEN, ambitious, for general clerical work with large corporation; must have good business experience and understand mathematics; pleasant working conditions. C. W., 260 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN, competent, with executive ability, to take charge entire office of manufacturing concern; must be a live one in every detail. Apply own handwriting, stating experience, salary. D 109 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN wanted to assist in bookkeeping; salary $10 to $12, according to experience. Call between 9 and 10 A. M., Frank & Lambert, 115-117 Wooster St.

YOUNG WOMEN who are quick and accurate at figures; those with some knowledge of bookkeeping preferred; salary $12 per week. D. D., 236 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN WANTED AS ASSISTANT IN SHIPPING DEPARTMENT OF FURNITURE FACTORY. WRITE W. W., 200 EAST 23D ST.

YOUNG LADY wanted for switchboard and typewriting and filing. T 356 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY wanted; rapid typewriter and copyist; state salary expected. T 355 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

GIRLS, LADIES, ATTENTION!
Learn telephone switchboard operating, typewriting, stenography, filing, dictaphone, bookkeeping, calling. Capt. O'Brien, 112 East 23d; 137 Decatur, Brooklyn.

FILING.—We are unable to supply the demand for our graduates; instruction in day, evening, and correspondence courses; visitors invited. New York School of Filing, established 1912. Singer Building, New York.

HOW TO WRITE "Letters That Build Business." Hear Horatio N. Drury discuss this subject at Pace Institute, 30 Church St., on Tuesday, July 30, at 6:30 P. M. Write or 'phone for complimentary ticket.

ATTENTION—FILING COURSE.
Filing course, $10. Why pay more? Capt. O'Brien School, 112 East 23d.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING. PRATT'S SCHOOL, 84 WEST 45TH ST. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

Employment Agencies.

PACE AGENCY FOR PLACEMENTS, INC., HUDSON TERMINAL, 30 CHURCH ST.
PLACEMENT IN BUSINESS THROUGH SCIENTIFIC VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE.

BOOKKEEPERS, BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER, REAL ESTATE, $25-$30; ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPERS, $18-$20; BOOKKEEPER AND CLERK, $15. STENOGRAPHERS, SECRETARIAL EXPERIENCE, $25; NEW JERSEY (3,) $25; CLERICAL TRAINING, $15-$19; DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, $18. TYPISTS, GENERAL, $15-$18; FILING, $14. CLERKS, FILING AND INDEXING, $12; STATISTICAL WORK, $12. CALL IN PERSON, 9 A. M. TO 2 P. M.

REFINED AMERICAN women for the following openings:
OVERSEAS POSITIONS.
12 STENOGRAPHERS, 25-40 years, (without relatives in service,) for War Organization work in Paris, $1,500 and transportation.
NEW YORK POSITIONS.
25 STENOGRAPHERS, (Bank, Trust, and Oil Companies,) $18-$25.
SUBSTITUTE $18 STENOGRAPHERS, $3-$4 day.
10 TYPISTS, (Banks and Oil Cos.,) $10-$18.
1 TYPIST, (experienced in Fire Insurance policy writing,) $23.
10 ASS'T BOOKKEEPERS, $18-$20.
3 ASS'T FILE CLERKS, $15.
AMERICAN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE,
7 Pine St., (near Broadway.)

STENOGRAPHERS, $25-$22; Bank, uptown, $20; 50 commercial positions, $18-$15-$12; bookkeeper, $25-$22; ledger clerks, bank,) $1,500 yearly; office assistants, $15-$12; cashier, $10; typist, bill clerks, $18, Brooklyn $15, Harlem $15; dictaphone operator, $20-$18. No registration fee. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey.

STENOGRAPHERS. — GOOD POSITIONS PAYING FROM $12 TO $20; BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, $18-$25; CLERICAL WORKERS, $12; GOOD OPPORTUNITY. FLORENCE BLOCH AGENCY, 47 WEST 42D.

YOUNG LADIES,
various clerical positions; salaries $15-$18 to start.
THE GREAT A. & P. TEA CO.,
150 Bay St., Jersey City.
Hudson Tube to Henderson St.

HODGES BROWN EXCHANGE.
Secretaries, $25-$35; stenographers, $18-$25; bookkeepers, $18-$30; dictaphone, $18-$25; typists, $12-$18; beginners, $12-$15. 1,457 B'way. No registration fee. 99 Nassau.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Legal, commercial, $12-$25; bookkeepers, $125 monthly; clerks, $12; switchboard operators. Owens Agency, 165 Fulton or Times Bldg.

STENOGRAPHERS, $15-$25; typists, $15-$18; bookkeepers, $15-$25; dictaphone, $20. Business Opportunities Co., Agency, 203 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, Stenographers.—20 positions open; $10 to $20. Acme Agency, 145 Nassau St.

STENOGRAPHERS, Bookkeepers, Typists.—Excellent permanent positions. Lang Agency, Suite 604, 115 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS.—Many superior openings. Fulton Agency, 480 5th Av., 93 Nassau.

STENOGRAPHER, $20-$25; Dictaphone and Elliott-Fisher Operators, $20-$25. Business Service Bureau, 309 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Employment Agencies.

LEDGER CLERKS.—Experienced; large manufacturing house; $14 start; state age and experience. B. L., 138 Times.

TYPISTS, $18; dictaphone operators, $20; bookkeepers, $25; stenographers, clerks. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANTS.—A firm of C. P. A.'s desires to add to its permanent staff a number of qualified seniors and juniors; applicants must be clean cut men of proven ability; public accounting experience preferable but not essential. Write fully, stating age, experience, and salary desired, D 95 Times.

ACCOUNTANTS, seniors, wanted by large firm of public accountants; must be capable of taking complete charge of engagements; state experience and salary expected. J 209 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS WANTED.—First-class accountants and stenographers for work at Bridgeport, Conn. Apply Mr. George White, 261 Broadway, Room 610, Saturday A. M., July 27.

ACCOUNTANT and railroad general bookkeeper, experienced; draft exempt; give salary and experience in application. Z 384 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING WRITER wanted by Fastest Growing Agency in New York. If you can write vigorous, powerful English, if you have an unusual command of language, if you know how to influence people through the written word—and can prove it—and if you are possessed of a pleasing personality, write us at once. The position open is a big one, at a big salary, for a big man. The opportunities here are boundless. The man we want must know how to write the kind of copy that hits between the eyes and makes people ACT. The ability to make layouts is only incidental. If you feel that you can qualify, write fully, giving your experience, references, and salary desired. Your letter should prove your ability as a writer. T 365 Times Downtown.

ARE
YOU
HELPING
YOUR
COUNTRY?
IF NOT, WHY NOT? HERE IS YOUR CHANCE. WE ARE MANUFACTURING WAR MATERIALS FOR ALL BRANCHES OF THE SERVICE, AND IF YOU CAN FILL ONE OF THE FOLLOWING POSITIONS COME IN AND TELL US SO.
ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT AND OFFICE:
TOOL DESIGNER,
MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN,
TOOL DRAFTSMAN,
LABORATORY ASSISTANT
experienced in testing motors and household apparatus.
ELECTRICAL ENGINEER,
a technical man who has had experience in making tests on small electrical apparatus.
JUNIOR ENGINEER,
must be a graduate mechanical engineer and have had one or three years' experience, preferably along maintenance lines.
WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY, INC.,
57 Bethune St., New York City.
Near West St. 6 blocks south of 14th St.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT having department store knowledge and experience in handling help, take charge of floor and make himself generally useful with an opportunity of taking charge of some department; liberal salary, steady position to right party. S. & W. Bauman, 118th St. and 3d Av.

ASSISTANT to Export Manager wanted by a large manufacturing concern in New York City; must be an American, and fully conversant with all details of export shipping; Spanish correspondent preferred, but not absolutely essential; state age, religion, experience, draft classification and salary expected. D 29 Times.

ASSISTANT TO EXECUTIVE wanted, over draft age, to take care of small details, some selling; possibilities for advancement; salary to start, $1,500 per year; factory in Bloomfield. Address G. H. Neidlinger, 180 North Arlington Av., East Orange, N. J.

ASSISTANT to employment man, experienced in interviewing office and clerical applicants; draft exempt; give age, experience and salary expected. A. T., 266 Times Downtown.

ASSEMBLY FOREMAN.
A man who has had wide experience in assembly of small parts, has handled female help, and can produce results will have a chance to start at a good salary and make a permanent place for himself with one of the foremost industries of the country. Write, giving your age, experience, salary desired, nationality, and other details. S. S., L 117 Times.

AUTOMOBILE TRUCK SALESMEN wanted; good opportunity for live and hustling men; $5,000 in commissons a year to be made. Apply 1,078 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

BANK CLERKS AND BOOKKEEPERS wanted, by a large downtown bank for responsible positions, good salary; an excellent opportunity for advancement; write for interview, stating age and experience. J 206 Times Downtown.

BANK CLERKS.—Opening for some experienced bank clerks in bookkeeping department of uptown bank. Write, stating age, experience, and salary expected, Y 65 Times Downtown.

BANK CLERKS wanted; several experienced for Panama; knowledge of Spanish necessary. Apply, stating fully experience and references, to Box A. A., 286 Times Downtown.

BANK CLERKS wanted, several, experienced, for Panama; knowledge of Spanish necessary. Apply, stating fully experience and reference, to Box A. A., 86 Times.

BOOKKEEPER ASSISTANT, AMERICAN; MUST BE ACCURATE WITH FIGURES; PERMANENT POSITION; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, NATIONALITY, AND SALARY EXPECTED. J 234 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER AND CREDIT MAN
for credit furniture house. Good salary; permanent position. Apply in person,
GREEN FURNITURE COMPANY,
79-81 Broad Street, Elizabeth, N. J.

BOOKKEEPER wanted on accounts, receivable ledgers, and sales distribution books; reply in own handwriting stating age, nationality, experience, references, salary, and whether at present employed to A 60 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, for cloak and suit house; must be able to take full charge of large office; must be accurate and reliable; good penmanship essential; good salary to start. D 57 Times.

BOOKKEEPER wanted, preferably an assistant note teller; must be young and have had experience; kindly give full particulars in letter, including religion. W. V. Taylor & Co., 27 Pine St.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced in general ledger work and controlling accounts; take full charge of set of manufacturing books; in reply state qualifications, experience, and salary desired. D 92 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced double entry bookkeeper wanted in Christian wholesale house; state in own handwriting age, salary expected; give references. Box 321, Times, 2 Rector St.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced with Boston ledger, for bank work; draft exempt; exceptional opportunity for high class man; give references. D 107 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, 18 to 24 years; large Wall St. export import house. Apply own handwriting, state religion, experience, salary, age. T 344 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, good at figures, posting, trial balance, American, and good appearance and manners; in country club; $60, room and board. B 76 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Manufacturing concern; double-entry books; state age, experience, and salary expected. C. D., 294 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, FIRST CLASS, TO TAKE CHARGE OF DUE ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT. E 310 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT
for a large installment house; steady position; one residing in Bronx preferred. Call 9-11 A. M., Piser & Co., 2,887 3d Av., (150th.)

BOOKKEEPER, competent and energetic; good opening for right party. Answer in own handwriting, stating experience and salary expected. H. E., 510 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER wanted; state salary and experience. E 336 Times Downtown.

BOY IN OFFICE OF WHOLESALE DRY GOODS HOUSE; MUST BE 16 OR OVER; ADVANCEMENT ASSURED TO BRIGHT, INDUSTRIOUS YOUTH. APPLY, WITH REFERENCES, TO HERRMAN H. STERNBACH & CO., 23 EAST 26TH ST.

BOY, 17, wanted for errands and office work; good chance for advancement; address in own handwriting, stating age and salary expected to start. R 394 Times Downtown.

BOYS, 15 to 18 years old, gentlemanly appearance, polite and willing, wholesale importing firm; good pay; excellent opportunity for boys who want to learn and get ahead quickly. A 61 Times.

BOY for general office work; good chance for advancement; state age, particulars and salary desired. J 239 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOY.—Neat young man in office of large cotton and silk house; good chances for advancement. B 64 Times.

BOY.—Skirt packer; experienced only need apply. M. L. Geffen Co., 11 West 32d.

BRIGHT BOY wanted for stock broker's office; must come well recommended; no previous experience nessary. E 312 Times Downtown.

RENTING AGENT for large real estate office for high-class apartment; experience necessary. Address, stating age, qualifications, and salary expected, Experience, 75 Times.

BUFFER and Polisher.—Experienced man on brass, copper; must be able to do clock work. Sprague Electric, 528 West 35th.

CALLING IN CLERK
in charging department; good chance for advancement.
KROWER-TYNBERG CO.,
46 West 23d St.

CASHIERS wanted for out-of-town Government work; energetic man, draft exempt, with experience on construction work. C. W., 264 Times Downtown.

CASHIER.—Young man to act as cashier; familiar with bookkeeping; chance for advancement for ambitious young man. INTERBOROUGH NEWS COMPANY, 406 West 45th Street; ask for Mr. N. Meyer.

CASHIER'S ASSISTANT.
MUST HAVE SOME KNOWLEDGE OF BOOKKEEPING, ACCURATE AT FIGURES, GOOD WRITER. B. A., 206 TIMES.

CHAUFFEUR. — THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED; CAREFUL DRIVER; SOBER; MUST HAVE HIGHEST CREDENTIALS FROM LAST EMPLOYER; STATE EXPERIENCE AND FULL PARTICULARS; GOOD SALARY TO THE RIGHT MAN. D 93 TIMES.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC wanted for city and country, who is accustomed to work evenings; must be draft exempt; state by whom last employed; must have city reference. Write Box 555, Woodmere, L. I.

CHECKERS.—Experienced material checkers on construction work, out of town; draft exempt; state salary desired. C. E., 263 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR. — High-grade man to teach driving. West Side Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, 40 West 66th St.

CHAUFFEUR wanted who is a mechanic; prompt; willing; must have city references. Z 365 Times Annex.

CHEMIST to take charge and assist in work of manufacturing department bakers' supplies house. Weeks, 835 Washington St.

CIVIL ENGINEERS.
Office men wanted, who are familiar with road work, sewers, and all underground work; Government work in vicinity of Philadelphia. Apply, stating age, experience, salary expected, and when available; give references. Address Wilson, 248 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

CIRCULATION BUILDER.—One who can carry out sales plans along tested lines, develop and supervise agency department, and create for himself by results a desirable permanent position with a fast growing, established publishing business; must be willing to prove ability on straight commission basis, but can earn money from the start and will receive salary and advancement when deserved; state age, experience, references, and previous employers; all replies will be held confidential. A 411 Times Annex.

CLERK
wanted in large textile office; one familiar with sales statistics; most excellent opportunity for competent clerk; state age, experience, nationality, religion, and salary desired. D 74 Times.

CLERKS,
experienced in cost department; good opportunity for a bright young man. Apply by letter only, stating experience and salary expected.
ROBERT GAIR CO.,
FRONT AND WASHINGTON STS., BROOKLYN.

CLERK, Spanish, a large wholesale paint house has a vacancy for young man for bill of lading and invoice work for export shipments; good opportunity for bright young man about 18 years of age; must operate typewriter and speak Spanish; state salary and experience. J 220 Times Downtown.

CLERK IN POWER HOUSE, LOCATED IN MANHATTAN, FOR STATISTICAL RECORDS; ALSO TYPEWRITING AND STENOGRAPHY. ANSWER IN OWN HANDWRITING, GIVING AGE, EDUCATION, NATIONALITY, REFERENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. D 53 TIMES.

CLERK IN LUBRICATING OIL HOUSE; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR MAN OVER DRAFT AGE; STEADY POSITION; ONE WHO CAN OPERATE TYPEWRITER OR BILLING MACHINE PREFERRED; SALARY $25. T 362 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CLERK.—Young man not subject to draft, office of large cotton and silk house, to keep stock record; salary to start, $20 per week; good chances for advancement. B 65 Times.

CLERKS.—Brooklyn bank has opening for two clerks; good chance for advancement; experience preferred. Reply, giving references, F. C., Station S, Brooklyn.

COMPARISON CLERK, also to assist on books, wanted by unlisted and curb broker; in reply, give age, experience, salary expected, and references. Address T 388 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE STUDENT or teacher for vacation; splendid experience; $234 for three months; commission also. Write to X., 303 Fifth Av.

COST ACCOUNTANT.
Modern Brooklyn factory employing over 2,500, requires experienced cost accountant; products consist entirely of intricate apparatus indispensable to the Government in the conduct of the war; applicant must have executive ability, special technical and practical factory cost experience; must be exempt from draft; highest references required; state age, previous experience, and salary. R. R., 222 Times Downtown.

COST ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced accountant, with knowledge of manufacturing costs; publishing or printing experience preferable but not essential; must possess tact, judgment, and executive ability; state age, experience, and salary expected. Z 366 Times Annex.

CREDIT INVESTIGATOR BY LEADING WHOLESALE MILLINERY HOUSE; ONE WHO IS DRAFT EXEMPT; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT MAN. ADDRESS L. K., 200 TIMES.

DAY PORTERS, white, not over 40 years of age; permanent work at buildings in Manhattan as near your home as the requirements of business permit; $17 per week to start; increases to $18 and $19 at 6 month intervals to competent men; 9-hour day. Apply New York Telephone Company, Janitor, 18 Cortlandt St., New York City, between

Situation or Help Wanted advertisements and announcements offering rooms and board for publication in The New York Times may be left at any office of the American District Telegraph Company at office rates.

HELP WANTED—Male.

TENOGRAPHER. — English, Spanish, in credit department of large exporting house; splendid opportunity for advancement for right party. Address, stating full particulars, Advancement, E 320 Times Downtown.

TENOGRAPHER and Office Assistant.—Young man, draft exempt, energetic, rapid, and accurate; one familiar with export shipping preferred, but not essential. Call between 12 and 2, H. W. Tietjen, 30 Pearl St.

TENOGRAPHERS, (2,) high school graduates, (Gentile concern,) office work hours to 5:30; salary $14 weekly; good prospects. Phone Hamilton 1400.

STOCK CLERKS WITH AUTOMOBILE EXPERIENCE, ALSO BOYS FOR TOOL CRIB; ASK FOR MR. SHANAHAN. GRAMM BERNSTEIN CO., 517 WEST 56TH ST.

TOCK CLERK, ABOVE DRAFT AGE, IN PHOTO DEPARTMENT OF LARGE PUBLISHING HOUSE; HOURS 9 TO 5, SATURDAY 9 TO 12; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR HUSTLER. D 46 TIMES.

TOCK CLERK.—Take charge of small stock room; bright, aggressive man; some previous knowledge preferred; phone for appointment, Main 9075. Metal Hose and Tubing Co., Raymond and Tillary Sts., Brooklyn.

TOREROOM MAN, experienced in hardware or electrical line; must have executive ability; state age, salary, and nationality. H. G., 110 West 40th St., Room 2502.

TIMEKEEPER for automobile service station; good salary. Phone Columbus 1525. Ask for Mr. Johnson.

TOOLMAKERS AND TOOL ROOM MACHINISTS WANTED AT ONCE ON GOVERNMENT WORK; GOOD PAY AND WORKING CONDITIONS. APPLY TO EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT, WRIGHT MARTIN AIRCRAFT CORPORATION, BORDEN AND STARR AVS., LONG ISLAND CITY; OR TO REPRESENTATIVE AT UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 22 EAST 22D ST., NEW YORK CITY.

DIRECTIONS TO PLANT: Take Queensboro Subway from Grand Central Station, New York, get off at Hunters-point Av., 8 minutes to plant.

TOOL MAKERS, INSTRUMENT MAKERS, 78C. PER HOUR.

Expert instrument and tool makers with thorough knowledge of their business will receive the above rate to start; Government work; 48-hour week; anything over that, overtime.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., Near West St., six blocks south of 14th.

TOOL DRAFTSMEN in punches and dies, jigs, and fixtures for small interchangeable work; only men with experience need apply; good pay. WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

TOOL AND GAUGE MAKERS.—Tool designers on jig and fixture work for small interchangeable parts, and first-class set-up men on profile, hand screw, turret lathes, and milling machines. Apply Colts Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Co., Meriden, Conn. If you are on Government work do not apply.

TOOLMAKERS AND MACHINISTS on Government work; first-class men; must be mittsens; good pay; 48-hour week; anything over that, overtime; permanent position. Apply or write Curtiss Engineering Corp., Garden City, L. I.

TOOLMAKERS, MUST BE AI MEN, AMERICAN CITIZENS. E. W. BLISS CO., 76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

TOOLMAKERS wanted, experienced, on automatic screw machine tools; good wages; steady employment. Apply in person, Drafry Hardware Mfg. Co., 87 35th St., Brooklyn.

TOOLMAKER. APPLY AT ONCE, NATIONAL CLUTCH CO., 546 WEST 27TH ST.

TRAFFIC MANAGER wanted by large industrial concern outside New York City; good opportunity; write, giving age, experience, draft status, and salary expected. Z 361 Times Annex.

TYPIST, one who has had experience in advertising agency preferred; night work, from midnight to 8 A. M.; permanent position; splendid opportunity for bright man; state age and experience; salary $15 per week to start. Z 372 Times Annex.

TYPEWRITER OPERATORS. — HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS; OPPORTUNITY FOR SUMMER MONTHS; PIECE WORK, $1.80 PER M. CALL BOYD'S, 19 BEEKMAN, 9 A. M.

U. S. A. GOVERNMENT WORK. GOOD LIVING WAGES PAID TO MEN FROM 18 TO 50 YEARS OF AGE BY LARGE GOVERNMENT SHELL-LOADING PLANT; NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY; THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO DO YOUR SHARE OF THE WORK TO WIN THE WAR. APPLY IMMEDIATELY TO EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, T. A. GILLESPIE LOADING CO., SOUTH AMBOY, N. J.

IF YOU ARE ALREADY EMPLOYED ON GOVERNMENT WORK, STAY WHERE YOU ARE.

USEFUL MAN to milk cows and help gentleman's place. Answer E. S. P., Westbury, Long Island.

WANTED, STATION MEN AND TRAINMEN, AGES 21 TO 55, SUBWAY AND ELEVATED DIVISIONS, INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT CO. APPLY ROOM 1288, 165 BROADWAY, 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M. DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

WIRE DRAWERS WANTED. — SEVERAL EXPERIENCED MEN ON STEEL WIRE; STEADY WORK AND HIGHEST WAGES; APPLY NEWARK WIRE WORKS, 262 LAFAYETTE ST., NEWARK, N. J.

YOUNG MAN who has had experience in advertising agency or advertising department of a newspaper; must have knowledge of typewriting; hours from midnight to 8 A. M.; good opportunity; steady position; salary $15 per week to start; state age and experience. Z 371 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN. TELEPHONE OPERATOR. A large corporation will train several young men as telephone operators; EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY; age 18 to 21; excellent chance of advancement; salary to start, $11; evening hours, 4:45 to 12 P. M.; permanent. Box E 292 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN, 17-19, WANTED BY A GROWING TRUST COMPANY TO ACT AS MESSENGERS AND LEARN BANKING. MUST BE INTELLIGENT AND ACTIVE. SALARY $35-$40 MONTH. GIVE FULL PARTICULARS AS TO AGE, EDUCATION, FAMILY, EXPERIENCE IF ANY. E 333 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN.—EXCELLENT POSITION OPEN FOR YOUNG MAN WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE IN TAKING CHARGE OF SHIPPING AND STOCK ROOM OF DRESS OR CLOAK HOUSE; STATE AGE, SALARY EXPECTED, &c. D 20 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN under draft age or draft exempt, with knowledge of stenography and typewriting preferred, in an old-established banking house; good opportunity for well-recommended, intelligent lad; reply in own handwriting, "R." P. O. Box 1,222, New York City.

YOUNG MAN.—A large paint house has a vacancy for a man, draft exempt, in general sales department; a good opportunity for the right party; salary $25; steady work; experienced only need apply. J 217 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, draft exempt; genuine opportunity with export house; abole to take dictation in English and transcribe in either English or Spanish; hustler only; might consider intelligent beginner; to insure reply state nationality and salary expected. J 244 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 17 years old for position in New York office of manufacturing company; good opportunity to learn interesting business; state experience and salary. E 335 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (17-19,) for clerical work in office of certified public accountant; state age, education, experience, salary. J 231 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN WITH SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN MEN'S WOOLEN AND TRIMMING BUSINESS. ADDRESS P. O. BOX 15, STATION D.

YOUNG MAN.—Experienced in handling piece goods; splendid opportunity for right party; apply by letter only. A. Oremply Co., 7 W. 22d St.

YOUNG MAN, must be over 16, to assist in office and stock room; $10 weekly. T 324 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted by Christian firm as timekeeper on building construction; state age. D 44 Times.

YOUNG MAN, understands running billing machine; state experience. E 326 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, strong, in packing department; all-around helper. E 323 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN as office assistant, typist, manufacturing line; state age, experience and salary expected. C 146 Times.

YOUNG MAN below 21 or draft exempt, to take charge of wholesale ribbon stock. D 82 Times.

YOUNG MAN with some knowledge of mechanical drawing; salary $10 to start and good chance for advancement. D 98 Times.

YOUNG MAN, make himself useful, shipping department. L 325 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, floor salesman, notion line; state experience. E 322 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED. The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in thirty days the average student will be Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 257 West 181st St., New York; 370 East 149th St., near 3d Av., Bronx, N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

EARN $25 to $100 weekly taking photographs; many jobs now open; we teach motion picture, studio, and commercial photography; 3 months' studio instruction; day or night; easy terms. Call or write for Booklet "T." N. Y. Inst. of Photography, 141 West 36th St., N. Y.

HOW To Write "Letters that Build Business." Hear Horatio N. Drury discuss this subject at Pace Institute, 30 Church St., on Tuesday, July 30, at 6:30 P. M. Write or phone for complimentary ticket.

ARE YOU INTERESTED in a profession paying $3,000 to $15,000 yearly? We graduate experts; day or night; class now forming; write for booklet C. Naturopathic Institute, 254 W. 34th, N. Y.

MEN.—EARN $25 TO $75 A WEEK. We teach Mechanical Dentistry by actual practice; no book study, short course, day or evening; easy payments; big demand now for our students. Write for free Booklet "C." 15 W. 44 St., N. Y.; 15 Flatbush Av., Brklyn.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

MEN of draft age to acquire thorough knowledge of stenography and typewriting; nominal fee. Manhattan Commercial School, 2d Av. and Houston St.

AIRPLANE MECHANICS.—Instruction day or evening; qualifying for Government or factory work. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th St.

Employment Agencies.

"THE" "NATIONAL" Employment Exchange, 30 Church Street, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, has a number of high-grade positions, so many, in fact, we have not time to list them before The Times goes to press. We want ACCOUNTANTS, $40 to $80 per week, also many other specialized office men at salaries higher than the average. Our CLERICAL DEPARTMENT say they must have immediately over 100 BOOKKEEPERS, covering the following lines of business, at salaries between $25-$30.

Manufacturing,	Printing Ink,
Machinery,	Exporters,
Flour,	Sheet Metal,
Insurance,	Importers,
Publishing,	Automobiles,
Steamship,	Fire Insurance,
Food Products,	Railroad,
Mining,	Mercantile,
Industrial,	Public Utility.

"THE" "NATIONAL."

PAGE AGENCY FOR PLACEMENTS, INC. HUDSON TERMINAL, 30 CHURCH ST.

PLACEMENT IN BUSINESS THROUGH SCIENTIFIC VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE.

COLLEGE MAN.—Exceptional opportunity in promotion department of large service organization; salary commensurate. FACTORY OFFICE MANAGER.—Experienced man for Maryland factory; $2,500-$3,000. ACCOUNTANTS.—Certified public accountant; large local factory doing Government work; permanent position; $3,000-$4,000. Accountant, good executive, assistant to Treasurer in Ohio, $3,000-$4,000. General accountant, $1,800. Corporation accountant, Government work, $1,800. Cost accountant, building for concern, $50. Several seniors, semi-seniors, and juniors. BOOKKEEPERS.—Out of town, New York, $30; full set, manufacturing house, $30; cash book and accounts receivable, $25; full set, (2,) manufacturing, $25; others, $15 up. STENOGRAPHERS.—Secretary, knowledge of bookkeeping, $35; general dictation, $28; temporary, one month, $35; New Brunswick, (6,) $28; stenographer and assistant bookkeeper, $15; others, $15 up. CLERKS.—Shipping, $25; customers' ledger clerk, $16; general, $16. CALL IN PERSON, 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

HODGES-BROWN EXCHANGE. Stenographers, $25 to $35. Office assistants and order clerks, $18 to $25. Bookkeeper with knowledge of brokerage business; salary depends on the man. 1,457 B'way. No registration fee. 93 Nassau.

ACCOUNTANTS, exceptional opportunity, $75; bookkeepers, $20-$30; claim adjuster, $25; clerks, $18-$20; credit men, $1,800; shoe salesmen, commission basis; boys. Business Service Bureau, 309 Broadway.

MANY high-grade opportunities for high-grade applicants; investigate. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Employment Agencies.

CHIEF ACCOUNTANT, financial dept., ($50-$60;) construction company wants manager of commissary warehouses, ($30;) also renting agent and manager of its properties, ($50.) Alliance, 26 Liberty.

BOOKKEEPER, $30-$35; excellent opportunity; others. Export man, knowledge of Spanish, $30. Boys, $10. Free registration. Brody Agency, 239 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER, $25; receiving teller, banking reference necessary, $1,500 yearly. No registration fee. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BUICK 1917 5 passenger D-45 touring, A1 condition. Brady-Murray Motors Corp'n, 62d St. and Broadway.

BUICK 1918-1917 TOURINGS, roadsters. Flack, 1,700 Broadway, 3d floor.

BUICK 1917 light 4 touring; bargain. 305 West 59th St. Columbus 1483.

CADILLAC 1917 VICTORIA, FOUR PASSENGER, LIKE NEW.

Positively handsomest car ever offered for sale; mechanically perfect; painted a beautiful blue, with black trim; upholstered in tapestry; many extras, including five new shoes; is open to any inspection or demonstration, day or evening; must be seen to be appreciated. On exhibition at the BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, 1,077 Atlantic Av., corner Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

CADILLAC 1915 7 passenger touring, like new, cord tires, 2 extras, slip covers and full equipment. Brady-Murray Motors Corp'n, 62d St. and Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916 roadster; fine condition; snappy; bargain. 305 West 59th. Columbus 1433.

CADILLAC 1917 TOURING, LIKE NEW. HARRY BRENNER, 1,778 BROADWAY.

CADILLAC ROADSTER, 1917. Exceptionally fine. Wallace, 236 West 59th.

CHALMERS Sedan and Touring, 1916, $400. Roberts, 561 Rector.

CHANDLER Rebuilt and Refinished. USED CARS. Guaranteed for ninety days.
Model 17-B 7 passenger touring.
Model 17 7 passenger touring.
Model 17 7 passenger touring.
Model 17 7 passenger limousine.
Model 17 7 passenger sedan.
Model 17-B 4 passenger coupe.
Model 16 5 passenger coupelet.
Model 16 7 passenger touring.
BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORP'N, 62d St. and Broadway.

CHANDLER 1917 touring, like brand new throughout; stand any inspection. Mr. William Weber, 1,790 Broadway. Circle 1263.

CHANDLER Touring 1916, paint and motor finest condition, new tires. Riverside 8221.

CADILLAC 1918 LIMOUSINE. SCHOONMAKER & JACOD, 1,700 B'way.

CHEVROLET 1918 BABY GRAND. Mileage 3,600; guaranteed; bargain. John Moore & Co., 2,004 Broadway.

COLE, 8, touring, 1916; painted maroon; excellent running condition; tires and upholstery exceptionally good. Bishop, McCormick & Bishop, Inc. Phone Decatur 4004, 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

COLE 1917 sedan, wire wheels, mechanically perfect; bargain. Harry Brenner, 1,778 Broadway.

COLE touring, 1915, light six; excellent condition; good tires and paint. Bishop, McCormick & Bishop, Inc. Phone Decatur 4004, 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

DE DION-BOUTON SEDAN. Most beautiful car in city; can't be told from new; special built Brewster body; Westinghouse electric starter and lights; 6 Rudge-Whitmore wire wheels; condition guaranteed. International Automobile Exchange, 150 West 55th St.

DODGE BROS. coupe; has been gone over in our shop; looks and runs like new; has been driven 4,700 miles. Bishop, McCormick & Bishop, phone Decatur 4004, 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

DODGE BROTHERS 8-ton truck, stake body; has been gone over in our repair shop. Bishop, McCormick & Bishop, Phone Decatur 4004, 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

FORD Coupelet, 1916.—Electric lights, two storage batteries, special electric horn, Kelly Springfield tires, 31x4; rear tire carrier, with two extra shoes; speedometer, clock, &c.; owner going abroad; for war service; $450, no less. Pendleton, 162 West 72d St. Columbus, 7240.

FORD taxicab, 1916, with Pittsburgh meter; car passed 1918 inspection; demountable rims, 2 extra tires, ready to run. 1,264 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

FORD delivery wagons, in good running order, $175 up. Bishop, McCormick & Bishop. Phone Decatur 4004, 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

FORD taxicab, in exceptionally good condition. Bishop, McCormick & Bishop. Phone Decatur 4004. 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

FORD touring '18, roadster '17; Smith-Formo-Truck '17, 20th Century, 1,700 Broadway.

FORD 1917 sedan; Gray & Davis starting, demountable rims. 305 West 59th.

HUDSON 1917 four-passenger speedster, sedan, touring; bargains. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

HUDSON limousine, super-six, 1917; wonderful condition. 305 West 59th. Columbus 1433.

HUDSON RUNABOUT, $650. Self-starter, new tires, extras. 305 W. 79th.

MARMON 1916 7-passenger touring; refinished; 2 extra shoes, tubes, and wire wheels; Victoria top and equipment; car in A1 condition. Brady-Murray Motors Corp., 62d St. and Broadway.

MARMON 1917 touring car, seating seven; special bargain. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MAXWELL runabout, very good condition throughout. Bishop, McCormick & Bishop, phone Decatur 4004, 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

MAXWELL 1916 town car, in good shape; will sell cheap. BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORP'N, 62d St. and Broadway.

MAXWELL SEDAN, 1917. ALMOST NEW. 305 West 59th. Columbus 1433.

MERCER 22-70 6-PASSENGER. EXCEPTIONAL.

Price right; refinished and looks like new; mechanically O. K.; open to any inspection or demonstration; on exhibition at the Brighton Auto Exchange, 1,077 Atlantic Av., corner Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

MERCER 1917 TOURING.

Practically new six passenger, $2,500; accept your car part payment; any demonstration desired. Telephone Mr. King, 4005 Fordham.

MERCER Speedster; perfect condition; just overhauled; bargain. 1,891 Broadway.

MITCHELL late 1916 5-passenger touring; runs smooth and silent; newly painted; being sacrificed at price quoted, $550; demonstration any time; open evenings. 1,197 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Telephone 4636 Decatur.

NATIONAL SEDAN, 6-1917; military reasons, must sell; $1,500; perfect mechanically; newly painted, upholstery excellent; new tires, two extra on rims, other extras; cannot distinguish from new. 1,835 60th St., Brooklyn. Phone Borough Park 8869.

NATIONAL Touring, smart seven-passenger, full equipment; sacrifice. 305 West 79th.

OAKLAND.—Good running order; easy riding car; no reasonable offer refused. Cortelyou Garage, 736 Coney Island Av., Brooklyn.

OLDSMOBILE 1917 touring; combination Summer and Winter top; like new. 1,930 Broadway.

OLDSMOBILE 1916 8-cylinder touring car; fully equipped; perfect condition. 1,930 Broadway.

OLDSMOBILE 1917 8 cylinder Chummy roadster; condition perfect. Mr. Shuffeld, Circle 1258.

OVERLAND ROADSTER.—$1,000 buys; equipped with C. T. Silver special body; in perfect mechanical condition; newly painted bright maroon; originally cost nearly $2,800; demonstrate to purchaser's entire satisfaction any time; open evenings. 1,208 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Telephone Decatur 4686.

OVERLAND Runabout, Model 79; paint and upholstery in the best of order; runs exceptionally good. Bishop, McCormick & Bishop, Inc. Phone Decatur 4004, 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

OVERLAND.—Runabout, Model 88, newly painted, very good running order. Bishop, McCormick & Bishop, Inc., phone Decatur 4004, 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

OVERLAND Roadster, 1916; good as new; beautiful. 1,891 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 8690.

OVERLAND 1917 five passenger; mechanically O. K.; extra tubes, shoes; price reasonable. Robert Smith, 413 West 55th.

OWEN MAGNETIC 1917 touring, condition perfect throughout; two extra wire wheels; cannot be told from new; owner will sacrifice; any demonstration. Phone Broad 3740.

PACKARD 1917 Twin Six touring car; extra tire, searchlight, other extras; perfect condition; any demonstration; guaranteed. John S. Keith, 40 Wall St.

PACKARD, '18, taxicab, in very good condition throughout. Bishop, McCormick & Bishop. Phone Decatur 4004, 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

PACKARD 2-35 7 passenger 1917 touring car; like new; must be seen to be appreciated; best offer takes it. Car can be seen at the 36th St. Garage, 256-258 West 36th.

PACKARD 1918 touring car, in excellent condition; bargain. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW 48, seven-passenger touring; a beautiful car in appearance and mechanically perfect; run about 10,000 miles; nearly new tires and 2 extras; price $1,800. A 408 Times Annex.

PIERCE-ARROW, 4-passenger toy tonneau, in perfect condition; $500. 1,930 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WILL Matilda Lechner please phone Mrs. Roberts, Montclair 1249?

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

REO 1917 touring, in excellent condition. 2,235 Grand Concourse, 182d St.

SAXON Six, 1916; perfect condition; any demonstration. 1,891 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 8690.

STEARNS | 1917 8-cylinder Cloverleaf. | 1917 8-cylinder 7-passenger. | 1917 4-cylinder 5-passenger. | Also Limousines and Landaulets.

GUARANTEED CARS. STEARNS USED-CAR DEPT., 415 W. 55th St. Columbus 7600.

STEARNS-KNIGHT 1917 touring, seven-passenger, slighly used, with Victoria top; newly painted Rolls Royce Blue; if interested in something out of the ordinary, see this car. Mr. Baum, 415 West 55th St. Columbus 7600.

STEARNS KNIGHT, 4-cylinder touring, almost new. 305 West 59th. Columbus 1433.

STUDEBAKER touring, painted in maroon; out. Bishop, McCormick & Bishop, phone Decatur 4004, 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. in exceptionally good condition throughDecatur 4004, 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

STUTZ 1917 Bulldog, run only 4,100 miles; five brand-new Mohawk tires and tubes, coat $375, just put on; car in perfect condition; price $2,600. Mrs. Frank, 200 West 54th St. Circle 5816.

STUDEBAKER SIX TOURING, $335. Five or seven passenger, electric self-starter, electric lights; fine running car; bargain. John Moore & Co., 2,004 Broadway.

STUDEBAKER roadster, 1917; 3 passenger; excellent condition. Room 304, Hotel Ennis.

STUTZ roadster, good running order; fully equipped, all new rubber tires, self-starter, five searchlights, wire wheels; newly painted; ready for road; can be seen; private garage, 165 East 70th.

STUTZ 1917 ROADSTER. Excellent condition. Wallace, 236 West 59th.

VIM taxicabs, 1917, (two,) Auto Service Co., 279 Passaic St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone Hackensack 750.

WHITE 1915 7-passenger touring car with removable Winter glass sides; bargain. Phone Rector 2287.

WINTON Six, 7 passenger touring car; electric lights,) self-starter; overhauled, repainted; guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

WILLYS-KNIGHT, 1917; elegant shape; any demonstration. 1,891 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 8690.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS. CRANE SIMPLEX TOURING. FIAT (30) Sedan, foreign; latest importation. 1918 CHANDLER, chummy roadster. 1918 CHANDLER Sedan, like new. 1917 MERCER touring. 1917 CADILLAC limousine. 1917 HUDSON touring, like new. 1917 STUTZ speedster. 1917 STUTZ Bulldog special. 1917 CASE touring. 1916 STUTZ roadster, practically new. 1916 MITCHELL touring. 1916 REO touring.

TRUCKS, TRUCKS.

PACKARD 1½-ton.

TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED. TRADES CONSIDERED. NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE, 237 WEST 55TH ST., TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY. Open Sundays and Evenings. Phone 667-668 Circle.

GUARANTEED EXCHANGE AUTOMOBILES AND OTHER MAKES READY FOR DELIVERY AT A REASONABLE PRICE.
1917 6 "48" Touring Limo.; guaranteed.
1917 6 "38" Touring; guaranteed.
1916 6 "38" Touring; guaranteed.
1914 6 "38" Landaulet; guaranteed.
OTHER MAKES.
1916 Super 6 Hudson Limousine.
1918 Delauney Belli. Limousine.
(14-20) h. p. RENAULT TOWN CAR.
90 h. p. Simplex Roadster.
THE LOCOMOBILE CO. OF AMERICA, 61st St., next to Broadway, New York City.
Exchange Car Department.
Telephone 7750 Columbus.

ALEXANDER G. HARRIS, Specialist in Select Medium Priced Used Cars of Late Model. STUTZ CARS, 2, 4, and 6-pass. MERCERS, 2, 4, and 6-pass. HUDSONS, 4 and 7-pass. MERCEDES SPECIAL SPEEDSTER. All of the above cars are SPECIALLY REBUILT and are more beautiful than when new. Of course "seeing is believing." Be sure it's Harris. 1,700 BROADWAY.

CARS ARE SCARCE! BUY NOW AT THE OLD PRICES. AUTO CARRIES: SUMMER AND WINTER. Secure Limousines, Landaulets, Sedans now. BUY ALL-YOUR CARS NOW. We Cut Prices on Good Makes. LANDORE AUTOMOBILE CO., 1,763 BROADWAY, near 57th St. Buy Thrift and War Savings Certificate Stamps.

1917 CADILLAC Suburban.
1916 CADILLAC Victoria, also touring.
1916 "6-38" limousine.
1914 SIMPLEX 38, starter and lights.
PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE, 10 W. 60th.

BUICK 1917 Little 6 Sedan, roadster, limousine. 305 West 59th. Columbus 1433.

USED CARS. Must sell at very reasonable price, three brand new five-passenger cars, intended for export. 1,836 Broadway. Columbus 999.

$500 BUYS Packard 6-48 landaulet; newly painted, slip covers; perfect condition. 1,930 Broadway.

Motor Trucks.

8 RIKER USED TRUCKS. With Hydraulic Dump Bodies. Guaranteed by Manufacturer. Further information, Exchange Car Department. LOCOMOBILE COMPANY OF AMERICA, 61st St., next to Broadway, New York City. Telephone 7750 Columbus.

MOTOR TRUCKS, 2 3½ and 5 ton, sold on easy terms to reliable buyers; contracts for steady employment at liberal rates guaranteed; can use a number of 3½-ton vans and 5-ton dumps. Wilson Motor Truck Corp., 1,457 Broadway.

PACKARD TRUCKS, TWO AND ONE-HALF TONS, 3½ TONS. DOTY DEMOS CO., 222 WEST 65TH.

VIM delivery wagon, in good running order, good tires, $250. Bishop, McCormick & Bishop; phone Decatur 4004, 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

WILL SELL 3½-TON MOTOR TRUCK TO RESPONSIBLE PARTIES ON EASY TERMS AND GIVE GUARANTEED CONTRACT WITH WORK FOR ONE YEAR. SUITE 903, 1,457 BROADWAY.

REPUBLIC truck, two-ton late 1916, large express body; condition guaranteed; big sacrifice to quick buyer. 1,457 Broadway, Room 903. Bryant 6104.

MOTOR TRUCKS FOR HIRE. 3-4-5 tons, day, week, month or contract. HOEFFLING TRUCKING CO., 109 Water St., N. Y. Tel. Hanover 2990.

FORD.—1½-ton Ford commercial; in good running order; price, $450. Park Av. Garage, 65 Clinton Av., Brooklyn.

PROFITABLE CONTRACT for (1) year to responsible buyer of 2½, 3½, 5 ton trucks; easy terms. Suite 944, 47 West 34th St.

NEW 7-ton truck for hire; day, week, or month. Phone Stuyvesant 7865.

BUICK wanted, 7 passenger, late model; private owner. Lind, phone Sunset 5775-M.

Automobiles Wanted.

BIG prices for slightly used cars. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Circle 5322.

HIGHEST PRICES paid for cars. Telephone before you sell. Burns, 738 Fordham.

ROADSTER or speedster wanted, in good condition; cash; no dealers. A 70 Times.

Automobiles for Rent.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire, hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. G. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARDS, (Twin Sixes;) Pierce-Arrows; hour or season. Muldoon, 254 West 98th. Phone Riverside 5316, O'Neill.

PACKARDS.—1917 twin sixes exclusively; landaulet, touring; hour, monthly. Wilmarth. Tel. Columbus 8690.

PACKARD Twin Six landaulette for rent by hour, week, or month; owner drives. Telephone Riverside 5316, O'Neill.

PACKARD (7-passenger) for hire; careful driver; $2.50 an hour. Murray Hill 4661.

RENAULT.—Beautiful, seven-passenger touring; newly repainted; owner drives. Blauer, Columbus 7606.

Automobile Repairing.

Overhauling and repairing; expert mechanics guaranteed work, reasonable. Washington Heights Machine Shop, 528 West 162d. Audubon 5201-8686.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway. | 20 REASONS 20 Why our system of automobile instruction for men and women is the best in N. Y. Write today for Catalogue I.

Auto School Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE! U.S. Send for booklet and pass 502 W. 57th St. 7920. to school. Telephone Columbus. Special classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St. for booklet. | Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write "Ladies' classes."

COSMOPOLITAN AUTO SCHOOL, 231 West 50th St. | Driving and Mechanical. Technical and Practical Instruction. Ladies.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE.

1 2½-cu.-yd. Dipper Dredge,

2 Tugs, Scows, and Houseboat,

1 20-inch Suction Dredge and Pontoons.

S. M. SAVAGE, care Alto Construction Co., Utica, N. Y.

Motors for Sale.—Quantity of small used motors, 1-20 and 1-6 horse power, direct and alternating current, 110 to 240 volts; also 4 large motors, ½ to 3 horse power, direct current, 110-230 volts. Apply J. J. Crook, 63 Vesey St.

Will give 5 per cent. profit sharing for money advanced on Latin-American shipments; security; shipping documents, insurance, draft on customer, and our note; merchandise is delivered to customer upon acceptance of draft only. C 127 Times.

Going motor trucking corporation desires two executives who will invest $5,000 each; money required to purchase additional trucks; big proposition; unsecured positions open; substantial salary. B. B., 199 Times.

Stores, several, for sale; great opportunity for one desiring to enter the retail clothing and suit business; well established; in good locations; no auctioneers. Write Box 12, 880 Tribune Building.

Manager of chemical works (Dr. and Ch. E.) of many years' experience, having money and desiring to go in business, seeks suitable partner to manufacture dyestuffs and all salicylate products; full guarantee. A 55 Times.

MOTOR TRUCKS. — WANTED, MOTOR TRUCK OWNERS FOR CONTRACT WORK, BY DAY, WEEK, MONTH, AND YEAR; ONLY RESPONSIBLE OWNERS NEED APPLY. SUITE 903, 1,457 B'WAY.

C. P. A.—Due to retirement of partner, opportunity is offered C. P. A. to connect with established firm of Public Accountants and Production Engineers on profit sharing basis. T 300 Times Downtown.

Partner Wanted.—Will sell one-half interest in two or three elegantly furnished apartments, 59th St., 5th Av., Riverside Drive, for immediate; security; have five-year leases. $1,200-$1,500; share profit, $200-$300 month; A 409 Times Annex.

Compelled to dispose of old business making firemen's and policemen's uniforms; will sell outright or manager will remain as partner; very little cash required. Store, 1,235 3d Av.

Experienced woman with capital wants working partnership or will buy outright well established, high-class ladies' ready-to-wear apparel retail business in 5th Av. class trade. E 331 Times Downtown.

Would buy established business or controlling interest; staple articles; must stand searching investigation; principals only; write fullest particulars. T 367 Times Downtown.

For sale, moving-picture theatre with large open air; most desirable location on main thoroughfare in Bronx. Inquire Brown, 393 Broadway, New York. Phone Franklin 3276.

MAN, 32, with business ability, has a few thousands to invest in a profitable business; full particulars. Address E. L., 264 67th St., Brooklyn.

For sale.—Mosler safe, 42 inches high, 22x18 inside; also 50-inch flat, roll and type-writers' sanitary oak desks. Room 1614, 79 5th Av.

Business Notices.

For $3 I'll Write a Circular Letter So Strenuous It's Will HAVE to Bring You Business. Business Announcements, Booklets, Folders, Catalogues, and Stock Prospectuses Written and Printed. Mail Order Advertising Service. Send $1 for 100 Copies of Successful Circular Letters; no two letters alike. Satisfaction guaranteed. Rosenblum, (Advertising Expert,) 1,482 Broadway. (42d.) Phone Bryant 2197.

FOR SALE.

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ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The War Department published today the following army orders:

Medical Reserve Corps.

Jepson, Maj. W., and Bungart, 1st Lt. A. H., to Camp Bowie.
Andre, Capt. F. E., to Camp Sherman.
Stansbury, Capt. E. L., M. Fisher, Capt. A. M., Whiteside, Capt. J. D., and Regan, 1st Lt. R., to Camp Dodge.
Gates, Capt. W. J., Porterfield, Capt. J. D., Timerman, Capt. A. R., Hobson, Capt. G. H., Harris, 1st Lt. A. W., and Wagner, 1st Lt. W. H., to Camp Travis.
Maxwell, Capt. J. H., and Taylor, Capt. C. W., to Camp Logan.
Stillwagen, Capt. C.

FOUR MORE ARRESTS IN RAINCOAT CASE

Employes of C. Kenyon & Co. Charged with Delivering Rejected Garments.

TWENTY-THREE INVOLVED

Superintendent, Plant Manager, Shipping Clerk, and Foreman Held for Grand Jury.

Four more arrests were made in the raincoat frauds case yesterday, bringing the total up to twenty-three. It was said last night that no more arrests are expected in this district for some time, although other arrests will be made in other parts of the country. The men arrested yesterday were all employed by C. Kenyon & Co. of Brooklyn, one of the largest raincoat making corporations in the United States.

The prisoners, all of whom were arraigned on a charge of having entered into a cinspiracy to defraud the United States, are Benjamin Wolf, one of the company's superintendents; Lewis Friend, manager of the plant located in the Bush Terminal area; Henry Hede, a shipping clerk, and Jacob Smolanski, a foreman. Wolf was held in $5,000, and the others in $2,500 bail each to wait the action of the Federal Grand Jury. A Federal official identified with the countrywide investigation of war contracts now being made by the Department of Justice said last night that among the rejected and uninspected raincoats found in army storehouses in this city were many which had been made by theK enyon company. It was the discovery of thousands of such coats, made by many manufacturing concerns, which led to the issuance of the order on Tuesday stopping shipments and holding up payment on various Government contracts.

It was also stated last night that the Kenyon Company holds contracts from the Government which call for the delivery to the Quartermaster's Department of 1,045,000 coats. On other contracts awarded to the company the number of coats called for was 260,000, making a total of 1,305,000. From official sources it was ascertained last night that the Kenyon Company and the Sigmund Elsner Company of Red Bank, N. J., with which company the Kenyon Company is said to have a working agreement, have had in addition to raincoat contracts others calling for 1,300,000 woolen and cotton breeches, 500,000 woolen and cotton coats, hundreds of thousands of overcoats, Winter and Summer underwear, sweaters, flannel shirtings, all amounting to 46 per cent. of all contracts in these lines awarded by the Quartermaster's Department in Philadelphia for a period of ten years.

The complaint on which the men arrested were arraigned charges that they delivered coats which had been rejected by the Government Inspectors, that they removed rejected coats from one factory to another and eventually delivered them to the army supply depots, where the unfit articles were mixed in with coats which met the specifications.

Concerning the statement published on Tuesday, that Harry E. Lazarus of the Lazarus Raincoat Company, who was arrested Tuesday, had at one time been a member of the Council of National Defense, Grosvenor C. Clarkson, Secretary of the council, telegraphed THE TIMES as follows yesterday:

"In connection with the story of alleged raincoat frauds, the Committee on Supplies of the Council of National Defense informs me unequivocally that it has no knowledge of a man named Lazarus, and that the Committee on Supplies has at no time had anything to do with the purchase of raincoats, such purchasing having been conducted by the Quartermaster's Department."

Assistant Attorney General Huston Thompson, who came to New York Monday to direct the final phases of the investigation, returned to Washington yesterday.

NO OFFICER INVOLVED, WAR DEPARTMENT SAYS

Formal Statement Declares Inference of Wrong Doing in Army Contracts Is Unfounded.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—A formal statement from the War Department today denounces as entirely unfounded any inferences tending to involve army officers in accusation of wrong doing in connection with the contracts for army raincoats. The statement follows:

"Robert J. Thorne, assistant to the Acting Quartermaster General, after a preliminary investigation in regard to the raincoat inspection scandal in New York, states that any suspicion of the integrity of the army officers is apparently without a shred of evidence to substantiate the statement. The entire situation has been greatly magnified to the extent that a grave injustice is being done to the reputation of the army officers.

"It is impossible to meet the emergency of suddenly equipping the army without a few sporadic instances of dishonesty coming to the surface, but it is an outrage to have such instances magnified into an unjust accusation of army officers. But fortunately the integrity of the army officers is so well understood by the general public that very few people give any credence to these unfounded accusations.

"The investigation of the raincoat inspection system was made at the instigation of the Quartermaster Corps, which realized that with thousands of new civilian inspectors obtained through the Civil Service Commission, here and there a dishonest one would be taken on. It is firmly believed by the department that the final inspection conducted at the depot will detect all raincoats not properly fabricated."

Fraud and gross profiteering have been uncovered in many contracts for army shoes, shirts, leggings, overcoats, and other soldiers' supplies and equipment as a result of investigation by Army Intelligence and Department of Justice agents, it was learned today. Information shedding light on methods by which manufacturers were able to evade rigid inspection tests and pass inferior articles to fill Government contracts is understood to have been gathered from new confessions of some of the raincoat contractors under arrest in New York, charged with bribery, fraud, or conspiracy.

Action will be taken against the other manufacturers as rapidly as specific proof of fraud is developed, it was said. In some cases officials plan to give publicity to the practices without undertaking criminal prosecutions. The reason for this, it was explained, is that Government agents have evidence of irregularity and profiteering in hundreds of contracts, without the substantiating proof on which convictions might be based.

AVIATION FIELD NAMED FOR MAJOR MITCHEL

Maj. Lufbery, Lieut. Col. Damm, and Lieut. Col. Chapman Are Similarly Honored.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., July 24.—A message from Major Gen. William L. Kenly commanding the Bureau of Military Aeronautics to Major C. K. Rhinehardt, commanding the first provisional wing at Hazelhurst Field, announced this afternoon that four new aviation fields on Long Island were to be opened and that each had been named after an aviator who had died in service. The largest of the fields, at present known as Field No. 2 of Mineola, is to be called Mitchel Field, after the late Major John Purroy Mitchel, who was killed July 6.

Major Raoul Lufbery, the American ace who jumped from his burning machine after a battle with German airmen, is to be honored by having the field at Wantaugh named for him. The third field, situated at Babylon, will be known as the Henry J. Damm Field, after Lieut. Col. Damm, who was killed in France on May 2. The last field is near Commack, L. I., and is to be named for Lieut Col. C. G. Chapman, killed in an aerial combat in France.

The names were suggested by Major Rhinehardt and other officers at Hazelhurst Field. At all the new fields the ground has been prepared, hangars and hospitals erected, and in a few days detachments from the first wing will be assigned to form the nucleus of training wings at each field. Conditions here are somewhat congested and it is expected that Mitchel Field and the others will be able to take care of the overflow for the present. Officers said today, however, that many other fields will soon be necessary and that sites on Long Island had already been picked.

CONGRESSIONAL PARTY VISIT ITALIAN FRONT

"Worthy Allies of Our American Boys," They Tell the Famous Arditi.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 24.—The Congressional party led by Representative John N. Tillman of Arkansas are the recipients of all kinds of attentions on the Italian front. English-speaking officers were attached to them, and, provided with automobiles from the Supreme Command, they visited the whole front from the Lower Piave up to the mountains.

They saw the wreckage of the bridges, pontoons, and boats used by the Austrians during the last offensive and admired the magnificent roads constructed by the Italians, which reach even to the highest mountains, rendering the rapid concentration of troops possible at any point.

But they were above all impressed by the Arditi Volunteer Troops, which are employed only for attacking the enemy. The Arditi are generally transported to the scene of battle on lorries and fling themselves into the midst of the fight with a boldness bordering on foolhardiness, engaging in hand-to-hand fights with the enemy, using in most cases only daggers. They are withdrawn again as soon as the position is conquered.

The bold, unyielding attitude of these troops so deeply struck the American Congressmen that they insisted on alighting from the motor cars and shaking hands with some of them, Senator W. B. Thompson of Kansas, and Representatives T. A. Chandler of Oklahoma, D. H. Kincheloe of Kentucky, and C. C. Dowell of Iowa saying:

"They are worthy allies of our American boys."

AID FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS

Official Conference to Discuss Their Status in Industry.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—One of the most difficult problems in connection with the training and employment of disabled soldiers and sailors as provided under the Vocational Rehabilitation act, approved June 27, as the status of such men in industry after their return to employment.

The office of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, to which Congress has intrusted the administration of this law, believes it to be necessary at the outset to obtain the advice and assistance of the State Compensation Boards and leading casualty companies of the country in working out this problem. The Federal Board, therefore, has called a joint conference of such boards and such companies to be held in Washington on Friday in the committee room of the Senate Office Building.

The matter of rates of casualty companies on plants carrying accident insurance and employing disabled men who have been vocationally re-educated will be one of the subjects of major importance to be discussed. In Great Britain the casualty companies unanimously and by formal action of their association have refused to advance the rates on employers of retrained soldier labor, thus refusing to add any obstacles to the finding of employment for men refitted for industrial life.

GREET OUR UNIVERSITY MEN

French Appreciate America's Observance of Bastile Day.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 24.—Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes of Yale, Chairman of the Trustees of the American University Union in Europe, received a cablegram today from the Ministry of Public Instruction in Paris, through the French High Commissioner at Washington, expressing in the name of the French universities an appreciation of "the cordial greetings of the universities of America" on the occasion of the observance of Bastile Day, the French national holiday.

"The students of our two countries," the cablegram said, "fraternally united in the sacred contest for the right, will remain linked in the future by an enduring friendship."

The greetings to the French universities from the Trustees of the American University Union in Europe, sent through the Paris branch, declared that "France's self-sacrificing opposition to every form of despotism and her love of political and intellectual freedom are an inspiration to all the students in our universities."

HOLD 7 HUNGARIANS AS I. W. W. AGENTS

Engaged in Agitation to Create Unrest Among Munition Workers to Hamper War.

JERE O'LEARY HAS PARTY

Authorities Permit Irish Agitator to Entertain Relatives on His Thirty-ninth Birthday.

Department of Justice agents here continued a round-up of enemy alien agitators affiliated with the I. W. W. organization yesterday, and seven Hungarians were taken to the office of Charles F. De Woody, Chief of the Bureau of Investigation, for examination. One prisoner said he had taken out his second papers, but the others admitted they were citizens of Austria-Hungary.

Many of the prisoners have been engaged in I. W. W. propaganda work among laboring men of Hungarian birth or descent. Some were identified with a weekly newspaper called "Kuzdelen," which was printed in the Hungarian language and had a circulation of several thousand copies. Editorials in this paper asserted it was to the interest of industrial labor to oppose the war, and that to make this opposition effective "all Hungarians should join the I. W. W."

The men arrested were David Neuman, a brother of Andrew Neuman, the Chicago I. W. W. leader; Ladislaus Fischbein, a cousin of Gustav Fischbein, an I. W. W. leader indicted in Chicago several months ago; Louis Goldberger, a contributor to the paper; Louis Lefkowitz, Louis Nagy, local Secretary of the Hungarian branch of the I. W. W.; Sandor Buday or Budai, and Julius Parztelyak. Parztelyak is a Hungarian, but was born in Germany and may be a German and not an Austrian subject. Lefkowitz says he has taken out his second citizenship papers. The arrest of the seven agitators was made on Tuesday at 1,567 Second Avenue, where a meeting called to discuss the weekly was in progress. If the authorities decide not to prosecute the men they may be interned.

Twenty enemy aliens, most of them German subjects, all arrested this month, left New York for the internment camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., yesterday. Among them were several prominent German subjects, who have lived here for many years. One was Felix Somerfeld, former Private Secretary of President Francisco Y. Madero of Mexico, and subsequently munitions agent in this country for Francisco Villa, the Mexican bandit. Dr. Hans Heinz Ewers, who was an intimate friend of Dernburg and a close associate of Bernstorff during the period those two Germans were active plotters in this country, was another member of the party. Others were Hans Lentz, Adolf C. Fabricius, Fritz Jaedecke, Wilhelm von der Greencamp, Gustav Martini, Otto Schaeffer, Josef Weglau, John Cyriachs, Johann Borchert, Albert Schmidt, Wilhelm Loth, Jr., Albrecht Saltzer, Jacob F. Kuhn, and Otto Bollmann.

Karl Neulander, an anarchist under sentence of deportation to Sweden, was arraigned before Judge Learned Hand in the Federal District Court yesterday, charged with failure to register under the selective draft law. Harry Weinberger, who was counsel for Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, represented Neulander. Because Neulander was under sentence of deportation, Judge Hand declined to take jurisdiction in the case.

Jeremiah A. O'Leary, who is in the Tombs awaiting trial on an indictment which charges that he entered into a conspiracy to commit treason against the United States, was permitted to have a birthday party in the Federal Building yesterday. He was 38 years old yesterday and the party, attended by many of his relatives, was held in one of the offices of the third floor of the Federal Building.

O'Leary, who is jointly indicted with Mme. Marie K. Victorica, Commander Karl Rodiger of the German Navy, John T. Ryan, the Buffalo lawyer; Willard Robinson, and Emil Kipper, is held in the Tombs without bail. The trial is expected to begin at the October term of the Federal Court.

Four Swedish sailors of the Swedish ship Bullens, which is being loaded with oil for a Swedish port at the Tide Water plant in Bayonne, N. J., were held without bail yesterday by Recorder William J. Cain there for an examination today by United States Commissioner Carpenter in Jersey City on the charge of implication in a plot to smuggle contraband goods into Germany through Sweden. The police learned that two sailors had called at a drug store for saccharin. They bought two pounds of saccharin, paying $100 for it. They had rubber and other contraband goods also, and one of the sailors had a check for $100 on a German bank.

LESS SERVICE, B.R.T. THREAT

Williams Says Lack of Men and Materials Causes Decline.

Colonel Timothy S. Williams, President of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, issued a statement yesterday to the effect that the service on the B. R. T. lines would necessarily continue to deteriorate, in view of an increase of approximately $4,000,000 in operating expenses during the present fiscal year, unless the 7-cent fare be adopted.

The company, he said, would have to to pay $1,000,000 more for coal this year, while $3,000,000 more would have to be spent on increased wages, improvements, and other expenses. He said that if the Board of Estimate allowed an increase of 2 cents in fare the net increase in revenue would probably be only about 20 per cent., as the falling off in passengers would reduce the total earnings to that extent.

"Our service is insufficient today," he said, "because of lack of crews to operate our cars, and the character of the service is deteriorating as the equipment becomes less efficient by reason of our inability to get men and materials. We needed more rails two years ago, but the Bethlehem Steel Company has been unable to deliver them on account of its Government contracts."

CREEL WORK BROADENED.

Edgar Sisson to Head Foreign Section of Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The Committee on Public Information today announced that its divisions relating to foreign educational work had been placed in a newly created foreign section of the committee.

Edgar Sisson, hitherto Associate Chairman of the committee, becomes general director of the foreign section. In addition to the agencies of the committee in Europe, Asia, and South America, the divisions comprised in the foreign section are the foreign cable, foreign mail, foreign films and pictures, work with the foreign born, and the present division of foreign educational work, the last becoming the executive division of the section. Carl Byoir, who has been in charge of the domestic work of the committee with foreign born, has been appointed associate general director.

Will Irwin, who gave six months of his time to the national service as director of the Division of Foreign Education Work, has resumed his private work.

JEWISH SOLDIERS' GRAVES

To be Marked by a Double Triangle Instead of a Cross.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 24.—A double triangle will be placed above the graves of the Jewish soldiers who fall in France, instead of the cross, as the result of conferences between Colonel Harry Cutler of this city, Chairman of the Jewish Welfare Board, and the War Department.

Colonel Cutler today received a letter from Third Assistant Secretary of War Keppel stating that his recommendation had been adopted, and that General Pershing had been informed by cable to make the substitution of insignia for the Jews and to notify the American Graves Registration Service in France of this order.

The other allied nations have already been using the double triangle.

AIR MAIL MACHINES HOLD ECONOMY RECORD

Consume 40 Per Cent. Less Gasoline Than Is Generally Used by Engines of Same Size.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The first report of the comparative cost of the operation and maintenance of the air mail service shows that the airplanes used in this service have broken records for economy of gas consumption.

The total of all operating expenses of nine airplanes covering flights aggregating 7,234 miles, was $3,682. The total consumption of gasoline, representing 113 hours and 8 minutes of flying, was 1,377 gallons, which is $2.50 per hour—something over 50 cents a mile. The total cost of gasoline alone was $405 in flying 7,234 miles.

The best performance in flying was made by a Curtiss J-N-4 machine, which flew 26 hours and 40 minutes at a cost of $28.01 an hour and covered 1,719 miles at a cost of 43½ cents a mile. A plane equipped with a Hispano-Suiza 150 horse power engine, used approximately eight gallons of gasoline an hour, and a plane equipped with a 400 horse power Liberty motor, used seventeen gallons an hour. This shows 40 per cent. less gasoline consumed than is generally required for airplane engines of these sizes.

The calculation of operating cost includes departmental overhead charges, interest on investment, replacement of parts, deadhead time of mechanics, gasoline, lubricating oils, office force, motorcycles and trucks, rent, fuel, light and telephone, pay of pilots, hangar men and mechanics.

The average consumption of gasoline for the nine planes was twelve gallons an hour.

PERIL TO OUR TROOPSHIPS.

Admiral Warns Against Godspeed Demonstrations When They Sail.

BOSTON, July 24.—Rear Admiral Spencer S. Wood, commandant of the First Naval District, in a statement tonight called the attention of all ship masters and factory managers to the danger to which "troops and sailors are subjected as the result of the blowing of whistles, ringing of bells, or of any other demonstration in celebration of the sailing of troop transports from American ports."

"It is well known by all," the statement continued, "that an eenmy submarine is lurking in the waters adjacent to this coast, that the sinking of coal barges and fishing vessels is merely incidental to the real mission. To sink our transports, to mercilessly train machine gun fire on our men who may be struggling to save themselves from drowning, is the real purpose for which this submarine was sent 3,000 miles from her base.

"It is, therefore, the plain duty of every American not only to refrain from any demonstrations whatsoever in connection with ship sailings, but to refrain even from the discussion of sailings, or preparations for sailings, which may come to his attention. It must be remembered there are persons in our midst who would, if opportunity offered, make traitorous use of any information of a naval or military character."

BRITISH STRIKERS TIE UP WAR PLANTS

Members of Engineering Trade Unions Go Out at Birmingham and Coventry.

PACIFISTS INCITE WORKERS

Woolwich Arsenal Employes Denounce Coventry Men as Aids to the Kaiser.

LONDON, July 24.—A strike of munition workers began at Birmingham at 6 o'clock this evening, when the day workers finished their work and the night shift was to come on duty, according to a dispatch to the Central News from Birmingham.

Most of the workshops in Coventry were idle today owing to the strike of skilled workers in the munition plant. Before the work for the day can begin the machines must be set for the women. As the men who do this are on the resolution of the local unions directing the members to remain at work until a ballot could be taken on the question of an embargo.

The Trades Union Advisory Committee has been summoned by the Ministry of Munitions to a conference on Thursday to discuss the general labor position. How far the union officials will be able to influence the situation is impossible to say.

The Executive Committee of the London district of the Engineering Trades, comprising seven unions, including the Amalgamated Engineers, tonight passed a resolution stating that, notwithstanding the Government's explanation, the Executive Committee was not satisfied of the necessity of the embargo on skilled workers and would call meetings of the members to consider the situation.

The Woolwich Arsenal workers held a meeting today, after which they telegraphed the Coventry munition workers as follows:

"Strike now and you will earn the blessings of the Kaiser and his army of murderers. But you will earn the lasting condemnation of all those who are fighting and working in the allied nations to gain real freedom for civilization. We warn you seriously if you persist in striking that this Government owe it to your brave brothers who are fighting the Germans with their life's blood, while you are fighting with words and full bellies, that you may be immediately put in the front of the firing line and that your leaders should be shot.

"Strike, and you may go to hell. Woolwich will remain at work and earn the right to make or break of the soldier when he returns."

According to several reports from Coventry in the morning newspapers, the strikers are not only defying the Government, but also the trades union leaders, and have overthrown their local leaders. The number of men involved is from 9,000 to 12,000, variously reported as 25 to 50 per cent. of Coventry's total of munition workers.

Some reports are that the strikers are nearly all young men of military age who took refuge in the engineering trade from conscription earlier in the war and, it is said, are prepared to go to any length to evade active service.

One of the main causes of discontent is said to be the fact that semi-skilled youngsters who have acquired all the engineering knowledge they possess during the war, are earning much higher wages than the older skilled men because the youngsters are paid at piece rates while the older men get time rates. This is said to be only one among a complexity of grievances, which can be traced, according to reports, to bureaucratic ineptitude. At the same time it is recognized as impossible to attempt to lower the piece rates, as it is feared that this would result in a national strike of far greater dimensions.

To the series of real or fancied grievances against the Ministry of Munitions and Government officials as causes of the unrest must be added, according to the general testimony, a strong pacifist intrigue. Alexander M. Thompson, a Socialist and editor of The Clarion, who is reporting the strike for The Daily Mail, writes of fierce fanaticism among the workers. One faction among the workers quotes a speaker at a public meeting as saying:

"The more munitions you make the longer the war will last."

At another meeting a local trades union secretary is reported to have said: "It is our duty to hold up munitions, bring Lloyd George to his knees, and compel him to make a decent peace."

Such instances, says Thompson, are many. He adds that the pacifists are untiring in their insidious propaganda, and that there is a group of them in every workshop.

PORTUGAL TO HELP MORE.

President Paes Announces Plans for Further Participation in War.

LISBON, July 24.—Dr. Sidinio Paes, the President of Portugal, in his message read today at the opening of Parliament, praised the army and navy and said that negotiations had been entered into looking to a more active participation by Portugal in the war.

He justified the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between Portugal and the Vatican and said that reports were constantly being received from Spain demonstrating the cordial friendship held by that monarchy for the Iberian republic.

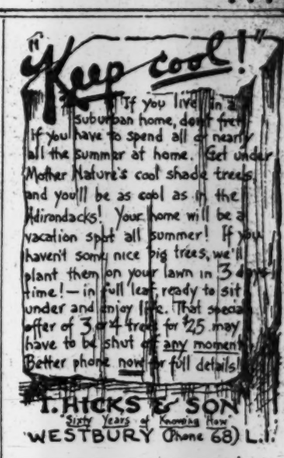
Dr. Paes said he had always been a republican and declared he would do his best to consolidate the republic and to follow a definite foreign policy.

RED CROSS MEN WOUNDED.

Lieut. J. L. Butterfield of This City Hit by Shrapnel.

PARIS, July 24.—Three American Red Cross workers have been wounded during the Franco-American counter-offensive. Lieutenant J. L. Butterfield of New York and W. A. Fox of Buffalo, an ambulance driver, were hit by shrapnel while attending wounded under shellfire. They were taken to Chantilly Hospital and will recover.

Captain George Karr was wounded severely in the hip during an air raid.



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Printed and woven Madras—Satin Stripes. Fine count Percales,	$1.65	Fibre Silks and Silk Mixtures, in Fancy effects,	$3.95
Fine Madras, with Satin Stripes and Corded effects,	$1.95	Pure Silk and Silk Mixtures, in handsome designs,	$4.95
Madras—Satin Stripes, Fibre Silks, Corded effects,	$2.35	Luxurious Silks, in beautiful patterns. Some Satin Striped,	$6.95
Fibre Silk, Silk Mixtures, Satin Stripe Madras,	$2.95	Imported and domestic Silks de luxe, rich Jersey Silks,	$7.65

The finest Wallach Silk Shirts in stock are now $8.95 and $10.65

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Not only their energy and initiative, their courage and 'sticktuitiveness, but their military setup has won the admiration of all our Allies. Arnheim Uniforms are doing their bit all over the war map.

Uniforms Made to Order

from Olive Drab and Forestry Green in Serge, Gabardine, Whipcord and Bedford Cord.

$28 to $75

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BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
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P. S.—*Fame which may be won in an hour is not always preceded by years of preparation.* Arnheim Axioms

Don't endure that skin trouble

Resinol
for sick skins

A skin that is rough, reddened, blotched or disfigured by inflamed or sore spots, or other ailments, needs attention.

Let Resinol Ointment help you to get rid of these annoying, unsightly affections of the skin.

Resinol Ointment contains medicinal agents that act directly upon the skin, heal its hurts and help it to keep healthy and attractive.

Resinol Soap aids and quickens the action of Resinol Ointment.

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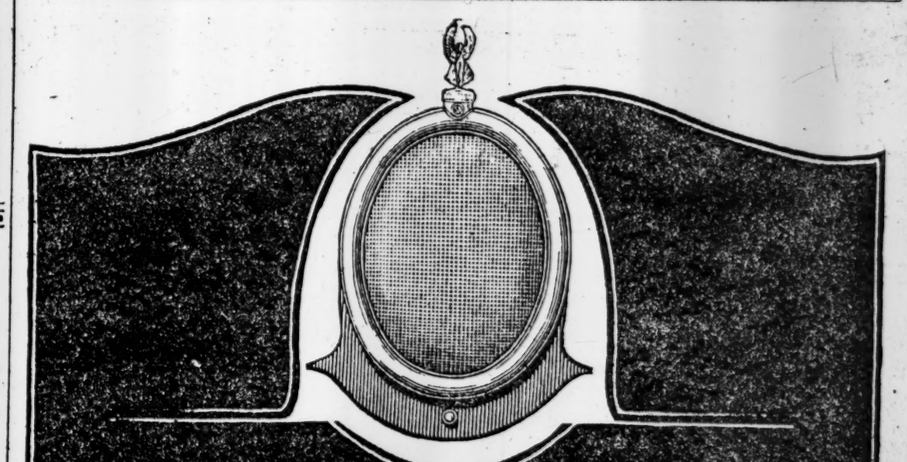

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TRUE VALUE

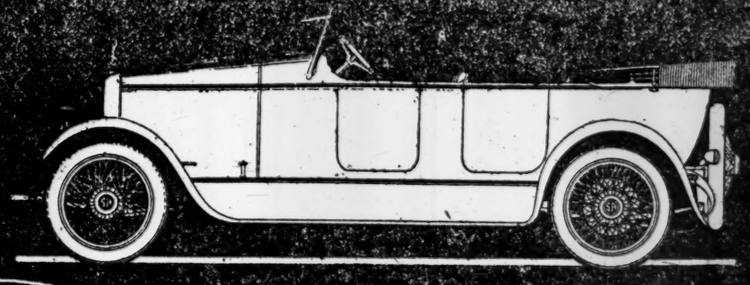
LIKE men and women, automobiles are being put to the acid test as to their true value and adaptability to service.

It is obvious that many past standards must be replaced. This is not the day for superficial extravagance. The quality of your motor car should not be based on the number of dollars you are known to have paid for it.

Silver - Apperson - Eights are in many ways the best and most practical of all quality cars now being manufactured anywhere. Our eight-cylinder motor has many advantages over any six or twelve—or any other eight. It gives the maximum (to date) in luxurious performance.

More attention to detail betterments and equipment has been given to Silver - Apperson - Eights than to any other automobile.

Silver-Apperson-Eight motors have but one cam-shaft and but two cam-gears, doing away with the complicated trigger-board—thereby eliminating eighty parts.



C. T. SILVER
509-5TH AVE.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—A lady's small watch, the back of which is studded with half pearls and around the front edge with very small pearls; lost possibly in the neighborhood of the Algonquin; liberal reward. Communicate with C. D. Steele, 59 West 44th.

LOST—MAN'S OPEN-FACE GOLD WALTHAM WATCH and fob chain, both marked F. W. S.; liberal reward, no questions. F. W. Snow, Room 1,227, 42 Broadway. Phone Broad 1583.

LOST—Purse containing about $105; suitable reward will be paid to party notifying Edwin Borden Lee, Room 1438, Hotel Martinique.

LOST—Brooch pin, set with pearls and 8 small diamonds, Wednesday, about 7 P. M., between Aeolian Building, 6th Av., and 23d St.; liberal reward. 1838 Aeolian Building. Murray Hill 2019.

LOST—Back of lady's pendant watch, black enamel, diamond ornament; reward. Return to Rielly & Cheshire, Inc., jewelers, 512 5th Av.

LOST—Light gold horn-rimmed spectacles, between Times Square and Pennsylvania Station, subway. Phone Christian, 1877 Columbus; reward.

LOST—At Nassau Bathing Pavilion, Long Beach, July 21, a two-stone diamond ring; liberal reward. F. B. Ware, 1,170 Broadway, New York City.

LOST—Near Hudson Terminal Building, or Cortlandt St., one buckskin tobacco pouch with gold initials; reward. Apply 19th floor, 62 William St.

LOST—Sunday evening, subway, between 157th and 72d, navy blue sleeveless sweater; reward. Room 600, 37 Wall St.

LOST—Alpha Tau Omega fraternity pin, gold maltese cross with pearls, "W. H." on back. Phone 2808M Flatbush; reward.

LOST—Tuesday, on subway, purse, containing money, keys, penknife, watch valued as keepsake; $10 reward. Berger, 189 E. 80th.

LOST—Circle pin, pearls, emeralds, diamonds, (1 pearl missing); sleeper, Springfield-N. Y., July 23; reward. 209 West 97th.